47h-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Threaten To Strike As Four Negroes Get Jobs

BIRMINGHAM, July 16—(ANP)—Diehard white union men, fighting efforts of their own union to include men without regard to race, color, or creed in all jobs are threatening stoppage of work in the Raimund ore mine of the Republic Steel corporation because four Negro motor runners have been hired.

Several years ago Negro motor runners worked in this mine and are working in a similar capacity in other mines of this district.

CALLED TO FEPC ATTENTION

According to informed circles, the union CIO had imported other miners to take the place of the prospective strikers when one of the Negro motor runners appeared for work.

A union leader said last week that this case was placed before the FEPC when it conducted hearings here. It was not listed for the hearings, although it was understood that several undocketed cases were called to the attention to the committee.

Union leaders were in session here July 2 trying to adjust this matter without stoppage of work or denial of the disputed jobs to the qualified Negro men.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Getting More War Jobs

Negroes are being employed increasingly in war industries, according to a nationwide survey made public by William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, but much discrimination still is noted.

President Roosevelt's order forbidding racial discrimination in war employment, enforcement work by the Fair Employment Practice Committee, activities of the Negro Manpower Service of the War Manpower Commission and the work of private organizations were credited with the improved situation.

The survey noted that the ratio of Negroes on relief is still excessive and that in some sections, particularly the South, "training facilities are inadequate and frequently nonexistent."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

The Federal Diary

Editor's note: Lucia M. Pitts, an employe in the War Man Power Commission, writes the Federal Diary today in the absence of Jerry Kluttz. She presents the case of the Negro in the Federal service.

By LUCIA M. PITTS

There's a lot being said these days about unity and morale, and a part of this is being directed particularly toward the integration of qualified Negroes not only into war industries but also into government service. ressPure groups, President Roosevelt's executive order, the interest of Negroes and unprejudiced whites already in the service, have lately broken down many of the barriers and let in a goodly number of Negroes. This has created varying reactions, and it sems to me the matter is important enough for discussion here.



PITTS

It has always been difficult for me to understand why whites resist Negroes so—but then it would be difficult for me—I'm a Negro. Still, the situation is so simple. There are Negroes and Negroes, just as there are whites and whites. By that I mean there are Negroes who respect themselves and others, who have ability and ambition, who are refined, who know how to dress and keep themselves clean; and there are Negroes who have or know none of those things, or, unfartunately, only some of them.

Those of us who pride ourselves on being in the former class deplore, just as whites, the tendencies of the latter. And we deplore these same tendencies in whites, just as whites themselves do. If this is preaching class distinction, make the most of it—but be sure your actions don't preach it, too.

Qualified Negroes

I'm talking about qualified Negroes. We believe such Negroes should have places in the Government, in whatever jobs they are qualified to fill, just as whites. One of the main excuses given by whites for not wanting to work with Negroes is the fear of social association. But that, of course, is ridiculous. Negroes want jobs and economic security just as you and you and you. They are not concerned with social equality. Speaking generally, they do not want to associate with you socially any more than you want to associate with them.

Friendship and the social amenities are spontaneous, personal and individual things. If two people—be they both white, both colored, or one white and one colored—want to be friends and associate outside the office, that is their personal, individual business and it need not concern anyone else. On the other hand, if they do not want to be friends, nothing can force them to be—not even working at the same desks.

So your fears on that score can be forgotten. After that, what reason is left for denying Negroes an opportunity to work at jobs for which they are fitted? If there's a job to be done and a person to do it, what on earth does the color of the person's skin have to do with it? At any time, and especially at this time, such discrimination is not only senseless and crude, but downright unpatriotic because it interferes with the doing of the job America has to do in double-quick time.

Even Negroes will admit that there are some Negroes in Government jobs who need a lot of advice and direction, or who should not be in their jobs at all. For the former, interested Negro citizens are trying to do something. Of the latter—those who not only do not have the necessary qualifications but who also resist attempts to help them gain them—we are not proud and we hold no brief for them. Negroes are determined to find their place in the sun; but they are determined to find it through merit. We resent the unthinking Negroes, as we resent the unthinking whites who refuse to go along with us and who put unnecessary obstacles in our way.

They're Americans

I honestly believe most racial problems, in the Government and out, would be solved if the white population would remember these simple things:

1. By the actions of your forebears, Negroes are American citizens.
2. Scientific tests as well as experience show that Negroes, as individuals and as a group, possess intelligence and skill.
3. American history proves without question that there are innumerable Negroes who have ability, ambition and culture.
4. Friendship and social association between any persons cannot be forced by office association or any other means.
5. Negroes, like other American citizens, helped build America, love America, want to defend America, they must have their rightful share not only of woe and tribulation and sacrifice, but of economic opportunity and faith in America.
6. America cannot win a war if 13 million of her citizens are left out of it.

It seems well for Government workers to think on these things.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Work—Jail Edict Issued In Memphis

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mayor Chandler issued a "work or you face arrest" edict to the citizens of Memphis this week. The threat was issued, said the mayor because of the immediate need for 3,000 laborers to work in local war industries.

"We must have those men for the war industries," said Chandler. "Both white and Negro laborers are urgently needed on various war rojects."

The mayor said registration of workers was being made by the United States Employment Service and the Memphis and Shelby Welfare Commision to determine the exact number of men who are able to work but refuse to do so.

"After the registration is completed and if the appeals we are making for workers fail to produce sufficient numbers, police will start arresting for vagrancy those persons who cannot produce evidence of being gainfully employed or of having registered at the U. S. Employment Offices for employment."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Was Higgins' Pay To Race Too High?

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Reverberations of the employment situations whereby Negroes would have benefitted under the proposed erection of the enlarged Higgins plant at New Orleans are believed to have played a large part in the cancellation of the contracts which made this shipyard a necessity plus expansion.

Fear that Negroes would have positions which would give them higher rates of pay than they had formerly received and to which they were now going into a formal congressional investigation.

Negroes have been paid the same salary rate as whites in this area and have been doing the same type of work. And under the former arrangements, they would have received the same pay and work as whites were getting. Fully 50 per cent of the Higgins employes were Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Higgins Blasts Racial Bias At Hearing On Plant Closure

NEW ORLEANS, La., Aug. 6—Despite thousands of protest telegrams to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Donald Nelson, head of the War Production Board, a congressional committee investigation and intervention by United States senators and representatives, the closure of the $13,000,000 Higgins shipyard at Michaud, La., by the National Maritime Commission will main effective it was revealed last week in official circles.

Statement made at a press conference by Monroe T. Stringer, Jr., assistant business agent, International Laborers Union, Local No. 689, disclosed that the initial cause for the closure "The shortage of steel" as given by the National Maritime Commission is questionable.

"The real cause for the closure," Mr. Stringer stated, "is that eastern financial interests oppose the development of a shipyard of the magnitude of the Higgins plant in the south. Large yards like the Higgins Industries and the Kaiser Shipbuilding Industries, California, would receive most of the contracts and the smaller yards would not receive any more contracts."

Mr. Stringer along with Charles Lowe, president of the Painters Local No. 1353; Ernest Delpit, president of the Carpenters Local No. 2039 and J. Harvey Netter, president of the International Longshoremen's Association Local No. 1419 were among the group of Louisiana Labor leaders who conferred with the congressional committee in Washington last week.

HIGGINS BLASTS RACIAL BIAS

In addressing the committee in Washington, Andrew Jackson Higgins, president of the Higgins Industries blasted the criticism of his proposed use or Negroes in his assembly line. He declared, "The Negro is black but his blood is red, and he is a part of American civilization. Jobs should be given to both Negroes and whites as both races are fighting in this war!"

New Orleans labor leaders have evidenced deep concern in the closure of the Higgins Industries at Michaud as thousands of common laborers were already working at the plant and thousands more were to be employed as skilled workers. Thirty-five Negro instructors were to train 1100 Negroes at the Higgins shops on Jackson avenue and South Claiborne streets for two assembly lines.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

CLAIM HIGGINS' PLAN TO PAY RACE CAUSED JOB LOSS

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— Reverberations of the employment situation whereby Negroes would have benefitted under the proposed erection of the enlarged Higgins plant at New Orleans are believed to have played a large part in the cancellation of the contracts which made this shipyard of necessity plan expansion.

Fear that Negroes would have positions which would give them higher rates of pay than they had formerly received and to which they were not accustomed, is given as one of the causes for protests against Higgins, now going into a formal congressional investigation.

Negroes have been paid the same salary rates as whites in this area and have been doing the same type of work. And under the former arrangements, they would have received the same pay and work as whites were getting. Fully 50 percent of the Higgins employes were Negroes.

NEW YORK

McNutt Says Jim Crowism Impedes War Production

"PM Daily" New York, N.Y.

Insists Experience Proves Negroes Can Handle Any Job

In a speech attacking Negro discrimination in the war effort, Paul V. McNutt charged last night that some employers "are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory."

McNutt, War Man Power Director, told a Negro Labor Victory Conference at the Golden Gate Casino, 142d St. and Lenox Ave.:

"Because America is discovering the productive power and production necessity of its Negroes, the whole cause of Negro progress today stands at the cross-roads of destiny."

Rallying the "little people" to the war effort, he said:

"There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill. We are not using Negroes enough."

Cites Negro Efficiency

In contrast, McNutt cited examples from the ship, airplane and other industries to prove that when Negroes are given the opportunity they are able to work efficiently side by side with white workers. He said:

"It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier—of any race or creed or color, anywhere in the world—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker—or any employers' or workers' organization anywhere in America."

McNutt said America lacked trained workers today because America "permitted itself the luxury of discrimination 10 and 20 and 30 years ago." The Nation today, he said, was making up for lost time.

"Some plants and some areas," he said, "don't realize it—but they will."

McNutt's speech was the high light of a two-day conference at which labor and war production leaders spoke on the theme of integrating Negro man power into the war industries.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEGRO WORKERS PLACED!

An increasing awareness of their responsibility for integrating Negro workers into war production is being shown by local labor unions in various parts of the country, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, Chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch, today told Sidney Hillman, WPB Labor Division Director.

Dr. Weaver cited typical examples of union co-operation.

In the Inglewood, Calif., plant of North American Aviation, several of the 220 Negro janitors were assigned to cadium plating and an upgrading program was instituted after the Executive Committee of Local 887, UAW-CIO requested management to "give the colored personnel in this plant equal consideration for production work on the basis of their qualifications".

Similarly, the Armour & Company plant in Omaha, agreed to employ Negro women this month for the first time after Local 8, Packing House Workers Union, CIO, voted unanimously that "Negro female workers be given an equal opportunity to make application and be hired within its plant at Omaha".

A threatened strike in the Studebaker Aviation Engine Plant in Chicago was halted recently when officials of Local 998, UAW-CIO stopped the circulation of a petition against the employment of a Negro tool grinder who has testified before the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice. The workers remained on his job and both management and labor pledged full cooperation for the employment of Negro machine operators throughout the plant.

47-h-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Freezing of Workers

NOV 7 - 1942

FROM MIAMI, Florida, comes a report about the shortage of labor in Dade County, of which Miami is the principal city. The shortage is so acute, we understand, that vast crops will rot in the fields unless workers can be found to harvest them. The situation has grown into one in which the welfare of the county is at stake, and a meeting of Negro and white leaders has already been held at the offices of the U. S. Employment Service where plans were discussed to conduct an educational campaign to acquaint people with the serious situation Dade county faces.

A few weeks ago a white labor agent seeking Negro workers for the Special Steels Compounding Corp. of Newark, N. J., was run out of Georgia after he had been fined $1,000 by a Southern judge for recruiting Negro workers for important war work at the scrap metal concern in Jersey. The labor shortage in Newark is also acute. That is why Harold G. Weston, the white labor agent, was sent south to bring back scrap spotters. Weston, it was reported, had enlisted a corps of workers who were promised from $30 to 40 a week, prevailing wage for scrap workers in New Jersey. The agent said in a long distance call to his boss from Cordele, Ga., that he had been arrested and charged with decoying, enticing and transporting labor out of the state" and had been given the alternative of paying a $1,000 fine or leaving Georgia within 24 hours.

An assistant regional labor representative of the War Production Board, who was contacted, wired the Georgia judge that Weston didn't know the Georgia law and since he represented a firm doing important war work, he was asking the judge to withhold action until the WPB had time to investigate. The mayor of Newark, Vincent J. Murphy, also wired the judge testifying to the merits of the request. The Georgia judge replied on the telephone to the owner of the company: "The War Production Board isn't running this court."

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On top of all this, the labor shortage in Dade county, Florida, and the chasing of a white labor agent out of the state of Georgia for attempting to hire Negroes at a decent wage, comes the new federal program that will freeze all workers at their jobs for the duration of the war. This means that thousands, yes, millions of Negroes will be frozen to a life of peonage and abject servitude under Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee and other southern state laws, rules and "gentlemen's agreements." This means that while the world gets the picture of a nation straining at the leash, supposedly employing all of its available labor and resources for the prosecution of the war effort, there are to be millions on the outside who will never share in any benefits that may come from the peace or from a continuation of the conflict into the years.

The South presents as formidable and trying a problem for the Administration at Washington to deal with as are the problems of where and when to open a second front or to beat off the Japs gnawing at our fortifications in the Pacific. The South's sole reaction to the Negro is based on his previous condition of servitude. The South sought to maintain slavery even at the cost of a divided nation—and lost. The South has since sought to vent its spleen on its liberated serfs.

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It has sought to justify itself in the eyes of an unbelieving, horrified world, at all costs—even that of ruthless extermination of Negroes, as it attempts to uphold the principle of white supremacy.

It has played a vile, vicious role in the exploitation of a weak and innocent people in keeping the harness of oppression on their backs and the lash of inhuman cruelty on their bodies.

Southern oppression has perched itself on the bowed heads and broken bodies of its black citizens like a gluttonous crow and chortled a raucous song for the whole world to hear. The South is defiant even in the face of a worldwide war.

The South is not interested in the war if it means liberation of its Negro population. The South intends to press home its unreasonable point through its mouthpieces in the Congress, the John E. Rankins, the Theodore Bilbos, the Cotton Ed Smiths, the Tom Connallys, the Lee Patricks and others.

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The South seems willing to make its own sacrifice in blood and lives to continue its unholy, ungodly exploitation of the Negro. It seems willing to go hand in hand with Hitler, Goering, Goebbels, Rankin, Bilbo, Mussolini, Laval and the other enemies of the people in exercising its vicious pogroms on an unprotected minority with the evidently tacit approval of an apathetic Administration. It is seizing upon the program to freeze workers on their jobs as a new way to torture the already spiritless black man, by keeping him in a condition worse than actual slavery and to show the world how one half of a supposedly united nation can retard the progress of the whole.

Contractors Get Strongly Worded Sheet From WMC

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

NOV 14 1942

WASHINGTON—Four major war agencies—the war manpower commission, the war production board, the Navy, and Army—this week urged American war contractors to hire more Negro workers as means of increasing war production.

This action is stressed in a 15-page illustrated pamphlet, "Manpower-One Tenth of a Nation," issued by the War Manpower Commission and signed by Paul V. McNutt, chairman, WMC; Donald M. Nelson, chairman WPB; Frank Knox, secretary of the Navy; and Robert P. Patterson, acting secretary of war.

The strongly-worded pamphlet, which is being mailed to more than 30,000 war production contractors, reviews America's production goals and tells employers.—

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"You are going to need workers, workers of every kind, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. You're going to need every worker you can get. But labor is going to be short, very short. That means that no worker can be over-looked. It means that skilled workers must not be wasted on unskilled jobs. It means that we must get our whole labor force to work, with every man doing a job that fits the limit of his skill and strength.

5,000,000 Negro Workers

On the availability of Negro workers, the booklet points out:

"There are 120,000,000 white people in this country. There are almost 13,000,000 Negroes. More than 5,000,000 of these American Negroes are workers. They are men and women of all skills and trades, in all parts of the country. Over 650,000 of them are already equipped for skilled and white collar work, and more are being trained daily."

Declaring that the whole nation pays the cost of discrimination, the pamphlet states—

"Discrimination limits production—because it keeps needed workers out of war plants; it keeps skilled men on unskilled jobs; it creates artificial labor shortages.

"Every time you pass over a Negro worker, for no other reason than his color, either in hiring or in promotion, you place one more obstacle in the path of all-out production."

Pointing out that "We are using them but we are not using them enough," the booklet declares:

"Negroes are being used today in all branches of war industry. In United States Navy Yards, in arsenals, in army cantonments, and at Naval bases, thousands of skilled and semi-skilled Negroes are at work. Before the government tackled the problem, however, nearly three-quarters of all our defense plants refused to hire Negroes except as janitors. Many of those who did hire Negroes for industrial work confined them to jobs below their skills. Can we afford to limit production—merely because of color of the worker's skin?"

Basic Objections

The booklet lists and analyzes four basic objections which some employers have raised to the employment of Negroes.

I. Negroes just can't do the work: "The Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock company employs more than 6,000 Negroes as machine operators, outside machinists, stage builders, riggers, bolsters, drillers, regulators, chippers, caulkers, blacksmiths, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in a dozen other categories.

When the defense program was launched, there had been sufficient employment of Negroes by American industry to convince most people that Negroes, as idividuals and when subjected to the usual processes of training and selection, can do any and all types of production jobs.

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2. Negroes and whites just won't work together:

"The best answer to this one is a simple truth—Negroes and whites do work together. They are working together in plants like Ford, Kelsey Hayes, Murray Corporation, and others—in plants like Bethlehem Shipbuilding and the Denver Ordnance plant—in the shipyards of Virginia and North Carolina—in the iron and coal fields of Alabama—in all parts of the country."

3. The Unions won't let us hire Negroes:

"Less than two dozen of the more than 200 major unions in this country constitutional bans against Negro workers. In many cases of union discrimination the government has stepped in to get for Negroes full membership or work permits. An employer who meets union resistance to this attempts to hire Negroes may invoke the full support of the Federal Government, the President of the United States, and the heads of both major labor groups.

4. We're only interested in production:

"The employment of Negroes is a production factor . . . unless A-Negro workers, and trains thousands of additional Negroes, just as we train white men and women, we cannot have full production."

Under the title "What Can You Do About It," the pamphlet lists seven steps which employers can take to utilize the Negro labor market."

1. See to it that the fair employment policy of your company is in fact the policy of all your company's agents.

2. If you have a union in your plant, seek its help. A policy which the workers help to make will have their support.

3. Enlist the aid of Negro organizations and of the United States employment service in getting qualified Negro personnel. These organizations are prepared to help you get trained men.

4. As you hire Negroes in the factory, hire them also for your offices. There are thousands of capable Negro clerical workers.

5. When you consider the employment of women, consider Negro women also. Hundreds of them are already employed in war production, we need the additional thousands now available.

6. Enlist the cooperation of your supervisory personnel and see that they secure the cooperation of your workers.

7. Give Negroes in your plant training opportunities equal to those should be given to the local supplies of Negro labor so as to devise programs for the training and employment of workers in capacities which will make them most productive. These things cannot be done over night. They must be anticipated and planned. In a word, since employment in generally inevitable, steps should be taken now to start it. Many sound managements realize this and are acting accordingly. Their numbers must

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Dr. Weaver's Fade Away

NOV 7 - 1942

We have witnessed no weeping, wailing or gnashing of teeth among Negro groups on account of the transfer of Robert C. Weaver's Negro Manpower Service to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

When the President issued his order placing the FEPC under the War Manpower Commission, Negroes throughout the country, as well as liberal whites, registered strong protests against the interference of the most effective organization sponsored by the Government to deal with racial discrimination.

No one has protested the transfer of the Negro Manpower Service, nor the Minorities Group Division headed by Dr. Will Alexander, because it had long since been agreed among Negroes that neither of the latter two divisions were effective deterrents to racial discrimination.

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Dr. Weaver has been the bugaboo in the Government ever since he was advisor to the Secretary of the Interior on Negro economics. Not only has he been an authority on economics, but also in housing, labor, and war production. Overnight he became an authority on Negro manpower, which, apparently differs from white manpower. He has been considered by his white superiors as a necessary man—necessary to keep other Negroes away from them; necessary to step in and appease when Negro thinkers became aroused. In the latter two fields, he was eminently successful.

It didn't take the FEPC long to realize that there wasn't enough room in the pod for three peas. Three made for congestion and confusion; and frequent overlapping. They insisted that two peas be taken from the pod, and to their request, Paul McNutt yielded.

Now, as it should be, all matters relating to race, and coming under the jurisdiction of the War Manpower Commission, must clear through the FEPC, which has been designated the sole agency within the WMC to determine policy on racial matters. That lets both Weaver and Alexander out.

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If Weaver gets another job in War Manpower, it will not relate to Negroes in partitcular, but to Americans, which includes Negroes. Maybe in this new assignment he can be himself, working for the common good of all, rather than one race, in which he made such a dismal showing.

U.S.A. Debunks Jim Crow Lies

P. M. Daily

NOV 9 - 1942

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—In an appeal to all war plants to hire more Negro workers as a means of boosting production, four major war agencies—the War Manpower Commission, the War Production Board, the Navy and the Army today united in debunking employer objections to full use of Negro manpower.

N.Y.N.Y.

Here are the four major objections raised by employers and the facts used by the Government agencies to refute them:

Objection: Negroes just can't do the work.

Fact: "The Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. employs more than 6000 Negroes as machine operators, outside machinists, stage builders, riggers, bolters, drillers, regulators, chippers, caulkers, blacksmiths and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in a dozen other categories. When the defense program was launched, there had been sufficient employment of Negroes by American industry to convince most people that Negroes, as individuals and when subjected to the usual processes of training and selection, can do any and all types of production jobs."

Objection: Negroes and whites just won't work together.

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Fact: "Negroes and whites do work together. They are working together in plants like Ford, Kelsey Hayes, Murray Corp. and others in plants like Bethlehem Shipbuilding and the Denver Ordnance Plant—in the shipyards of Virginia and North Carolina—in the iron and coal fields of Alabama—in all parts of the country."

Objection: The unions won't let us hire Negroes.

Fact: "Fewer than two dozen of the more than 200 major unions in this country have constitutional bans against Negro workers. In many cases of union discrimination, the Government has stepped in to get for Negroes full membership or work permits. An employer who meets union resistance to his attempts to hire Negroes may invoke the full support of the Federal Government, the President of the United States, and the heads of both major labor groups."

Objection: We're interested only in production.

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Fact: "The employment of Negroes *is* a production factor. Unless American industry uses qualified Negro workers, and trains thousands of additional Negroes, just as we train white men and women, we cannot have full production."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Women Of City In Mass Meeting Sunday At 8 PM

Nov. 21, 1942

Effort Underway To Corral Race Womanpower

In a mammoth effort to corral Negro womanpower of Atlanta and to steer it into channels of collective and cooperative thinking and action, the Atlanta Council of Negro Women is sponsoring a city-wide mass meeting Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, at Wheat St. Baptist Church. Rev. William Holmes Borders, pastor. The mass meeting will feature a panel discussion of the topic, "Racial Policies as a Basis for Permanent Peace."

Participating in the discussion of this vital and all-important topic will be five able, well known, leading women of Atlanta: Mrs. Anne Cochrane, Miss Irene Harris, Mrs E. Luther Brookes, Miss Frankie Adams and Mrs. Earl A. Starling. All of these women, from the standpoint of both training and experience, are fully capable to discuss this subject in light of the present and for long-range planning.

Mrs. Cochrane, a graduate of Howard University, holder of the Master's degree from Columbia, and with graduate work at Northwestern, and at present head of the department of education at Morris Brown College, will discuss the significance of such a discussion.

ABROAD TWICE

Miss Harris, M. A. from Ohio State University, has been abroad twice, studying at the London School of Science and Economics and studying conditions of European women, has had wide experience in work with women and girls. She is at present executive secretary of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA in Atlanta.

Miss Frankie Adams is a graduate of Knoxville College and of the New York School of Social Work. She received her Master's at the New York University. She has held several important positions in the field of social work and is now director of and instructor in the department of group work at the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

Mrs. Starling, instructor in the department of English at Spelman College, is a graduate of Hunter College, New York, and holds the M .A. degree from Columbia University. She has had further work at Columbia and Oxford University, Oxford, England. Most of her experience has been in the field of teaching, in which profession she previously served as substitute teacher at Hunter College.

Mrs. Brookes, widely known as an eloquent platform speaker, has been for a number of years head of the department of English at Clark College, where she has done an outstanding piece of work. She is a graduate of Wiley College, Texas, and holds the master's degree and the doctorate in English from the University of Michigan.

Five women with wider experience and better training could not have been secured anywhere to discuss the topic "Racial Policies as a Basis for Permanent Peace," and Atlanta is in for a rare treat indeed on Sunday evening. Music will be furnished by the Philharmonic Society of Clark College, and Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, president of the Atlanta Council, will preside.

Two resolutions will also be introduced of vital importance to the Negro women of Atlanta and the Council needs the backing of every woman in seeing to it that these two issues are decided in favor of Negro women. Representatives of every woman's organization in the city, leaders of clubs and groups of women, and women in general. Men are invited; women are invited and urged to come.

47h-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

McSherry Urges End Of Color Bar To Speed Day Of Victory

Prejudice Holding Up War Effort, War Manpower Officials Charge

Nov. 22 1942

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—(ANP)—Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, War Manpower Commission, operations director, declared this week that racial prejudices "must be foregone in the national interest."

"Many of the workers whom you will have to recruit during the next year will be from minority groups," he said in an address before a mine and metal conference sponsored by the American Mining congress, western division.

"Negroes, Latin-Americans and Indians must make up an increasing proportion of your workers," he added.

MUST USE WOMEN

The WMC aide told mine operators that "if and when" present employes object to the employment of persons of different races, management-labor committees and union leaders should be called in to overcome the difficulty.

"Women, too, can be used," said McSherry. 'As a former miner, I am convinced that many surface operations can be handled by women. We are ready to help you determine which jobs they can fill.'

McSherry charged that in former years "discriminatory practices have been all to prevalent."

He pointed out that by December 1943, 62,500,000 persons should be employed in the nation's labor forces. There are 59,300,000 employed now, he continued.

ARMY WILL GET MANY

Of the 62,500,000 McSherry estimated that 20,000,000 or approximately one-third will be used directly in war industries, as compared with the present figure of 17,500,000.

Although an additional 2,500,000 will be needed for war work, McSherry said, "3,800,000 more men will be drawn from the labor market for military service. Almost all of them will have to be replaced by other workers."

Replacement of men drawn into the army and recruitment of new war workers "will be a harder job than we have yet had," he said.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
November 10, 1942

MORE HIRING OF NEGROES URGED

Dixie War Contractors Told Way To Ease Manpower Problem

As the surest way to maintain production and relieve the manpower shortage, American war contractors—particularly those in the South—were urged Monday by the War Production Board, the War Manpower Commission, and the Army and Navy, to hire more Negro workers, Carroll Kilpatrick, special Washington correspondent for The Birmingham Age-Herald and News, wrote from the capital.

In a pamphlet addressed to more than 30,000 war production contractors, the four war agencies said "Discrimination limits production, because it keeps needed workers out of war plants; it creates artificial labor shortages, and keeps skilled men on unskilled jobs."

"Every time you pass over a Negro worker for no other reason than his color, either in hiring or in promotion, you place one more obstacle in the path of all-out production," the pamphlet said.

Records of shipyards in North Carolina and Virginia, and of iron and coal fields in Alabama were cited to refute suggestions that whites and Negroes won't work together.

"The Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Company employs more than 6,000 Negroes as machine operators, outside machinists, stage-builders, riggers, bolters, drillers, regulators, chippers, caulkers, blacksmiths, and skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers in a dozen other categories," the pamphlet pointed out.

"When the defense program was launched there had been sufficient employment of Negroes by American industry to convince most people that Negroes, as individuals, and when subjected to the usual processes of training and selection, can do any and all types of production jobs.

"The employment of Negroes is a production factor. We cannot have full production unless American industry uses qualified Negro workers and trains thousands of additional Negroes just as white men and women are trained."

The pamphlet said there are 120,000,000 white people in the United States and nearly 13,000,000 Negroes. "More than 5,000,000 of these American Negroes are men and women of all skills and trades, in all parts of the country. More than 65,000 of them are already equipped for skilled and white-collar work, and more are being trained daily," it continued.

By executive order, President Roosevelt has declared that no federal contractor shall discriminate against any person because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
November 11, 1942

DELTA COMPANY CITED FOR 'DISCRIMINATION'

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—(AP)—The President's committee on fair employment practice today directed the Delta Shipbuilding Corporation at New Orleans to "cease discriminating" against skilled Negro labor in its hiring practices.

The committee likewise directed that Local No. 37 of the International Boilermakers, Shipbuilders, Welders and Helpers of America also "cease discrimination" against Negro workers qualified for skilled positions or classifications of employment in the Delta yards.

Hearings on the situation were held at Birmingham June 29, 1942.

In a formal complaint filed by the President's committee against the shipbuilding corporation it was alleged that out of a total employment of 7,000 at the shipbuilding plant, only a few hundred were Negroes and that all Negroes were employed as common laborers or in menial capacities; that the corporation had a preferential hiring agreement with the New Orleans Metal Trades Council through which it recruited most of its workers and that the efforts of Negro organizations and a representative of Local 27 of the Auxiliary Boilermakers Union to secure the employment of Negroes in skilled and semi-skilled positions had met with no success.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
November 19, 1942

Negro Defense Workers To See Air Raid Picture

William C. Brooker, of the Hillsborough County Defense council, arranged yesterday for meetings Monday and Tuesday nights at which an air raid warden film and other defense pictures will be shown to Negro defense workers.

They will be shown Monday night at 8 o'clock at Lomax school for air raid wardens who have completed their training courses as well as those still in training. The films will be shown Tuesday night at Booker T. Washington junior high for all civilian defense trainees in the Negro section. The public also is invited.

Negroes Sue to Compel Cleveland War Factories to Give Them Jobs

Special Correspondence

CLEVELAND, Nov. 23.—Discrimination against Negro workers in this center of war production has been taken to the courts.

In an unusual injunction suit, filed in Common Pleas Court, an order is sought compelling employers engaged in war work to offer employment to all qualified persons regardless of color.

Main target of the action is the Thompson Aircraft Products Co., affiliate of the Thompson Products Co., one of the biggest war plants in the U. S. A., built entirely with Government money.

The Thompson plant, and the Warner & Swasey Co., are charged with refusing employment, because of their color, to two Negro women who had taken Government-financed training courses.

Prominent Negroes sponsoring the litigation include Clayborne George, member of the Cleveland Civil Service Commission; Chester Gillespie, former Republican member of the Ohio Legislature, and Harvey J. Johnson, Cleveland lawyer. The suits are financed by the Future Outlook League.

In one action against Thompson, Claretta Jean Johnson charged that she was refused employment although she completed 240 hours of training in lathe, milling, drill press, shaper, and bench work in Cleveland high schools.

Employment was refused, she states, in spite of daily newspaper advertisements "urging women who are citizens to apply for employment," charging further that the firm "on occasions publicly has derided women for not applying at said plant for employment and thereby do their share to help win the war."

Head of Thompson Aircraft is Frederick Coolidge Crawford, former president of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, who, in June, 1939, praised Italian Fascism in a speech. His successor as C. of C. president was James F. Lincoln, head of the Lincoln Electric Co., who has been denounced for his discrimination against Negroes and his stubborn belief that we can do business with Hitler and Hirohito.

Bennett College Has Conference Talks On 'Women And The War'

GREENSBORO, N. C. —Searching for a workable program to meet some of the many dislocations caused by the war, a group of Negro and white educators, representing elementary, secondary and senior colleges of the State, gathered this week in the assembly room of the Henry Pfeiffer Science Hall on the Bennett College campus for the 4th Annual Conference for Advisers to Youth and Community Leaders to discuss problems caused by these dislocations and to formulate a program to combat them.

The morning session took the form of a panel discussion of "The Role of Women in a World at War and After," and was led by Mr. Howard E. Carr, principal of the Gillespie Park School, an elementary school for white children.

Other members of the panel included Professor Walter R. Chivers, sociologist at Morehouse College, who engaged in the discussion from the aspect of vocational guidance; Dr. Paulie Beery-Mack and Dr. Warren Mack, both of the Pennsylvania State College faculty, and Captain Buis T. Inman, public relations officer, Camp Butner, who discussed the problems involved in population shifts; and Dr. Donald Klaiss, counselor on marriage relations, University of North Carolina and Dr. Muriel Petioni, Women's physician and instructor of health, Bennett College, discussed the marriage and sex aspect of the problem.

For the afternoon session, the conference divided into work study groups with one member of the morning's panel acting as a resource person for each group. Problems discussed by the groups included: "The Extent To Which Young Women Should Prepare for Participation in an All-out War Program," with Mrs. B. B. Coles, principal of the Sedalia High School, chairman; "The Implications of Depopulation of Rural Areas Because of the War Emergency," Principal W. B. Wicker Lee County Training School chairman; "Local Population Problems in Areas with War Industries and War Workers," Principal S. E. Burford, William Penn High School, of High Point, chairman.

Also "The Adjustment Problems of the Migrant War Worker," Principal S. E. Duncan, Reidsville, Washington High School; "War Marriages," Principal A. H. Peeler, Greensboro, J. C. Price School; and "What Can Be Done About Increased Sexual Promiscuity," Mr. Vance Chavis, Instructor of Biology, Dudley High School, chairman.

Significant Statements

Significant statements made by various members of the conference follow:

Dr. Pauline Beery-Mack: "One of the great problems of the migrant worker is that of proper nutrition. This problem exists because he does not know how to use his income properly. With the increase in income has come no increase in the wisdom with which money is spent, regardless of race, where nutrition is the case. Federal agencies must help."

Walter R. Chivers: "Vocational guidance, as it affects the Negro, cannot be divorced from the larger problems of segregation and discrimination. Therefore it must be studied as a part of the great existent problem. The problem of the Negro is no longer one of accommodation, but one of full integration, whatever the cost."

Dr. Donald Klaiss: "Marriage based on hasty decisions, intense physical attraction, and sex, as a rule, does not succeed. And if hasty marriages are unwise and unfortunate during normal times, they are much more unfortunate during a war period."

Professor William Banner, of the Bennett College faculty summarized the findings of the conference. Albert N. Whiting, professor of Sociology, Bennett College, was chairman of the conference.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.
Nov. 23 1942

Hopkins on Manpower

Mr. Harry Hopkins, in an article in The American Magazine, offers us a long list of figures of those who are to be taken out of civilian occupations for war production or military services. The figures are startling; they are evidently meant to be, in order to awaken the public from its "complacency" and warn it of the sacrifices necessary to win the war. What bothers us about this sort of thing is its atmosphere of social revivalism, or of happy inspiration unaccompanied by sober calculation of needs and consequences. The mobilization of manpower, if it is to be sound, must be based on overall planning to avoid waste and turn out a correctly balanced product. What of the failure of industry to utilize Negroes? What of the other pools of unemployment, such as that in New York City, where much equipment and manpower are standing idle? What of the housing and health provisions, now so far behind the need in centers of munitions production? Where, in Mr. Hopkins' article, is there a hint of the necessary coördination of production planning to avoid surpluses and bottlenecks?

In the end we may require as much displacement of labor as Mr. Hopkins forecasts, and if it is necessary, the public will comply. But we believe that what the public needs is not so much scare stories and pep talks as basic assurance that good engineering method is being utilized in employing its energies.

47h-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE FEPC: A PARTIAL VICTORY

The effort to completely hamstring the Fair Employment Practice Committee has been defeated owing to the unanimous and extremely vocal disapproval of colored citizens.

NOV 7 - 1942

Unfortunately, the strenuous effort to have the Committee returned to an independent status has failed.

The FEPC will have a greater personnel and will be able as formerly to conduct investigations and hearings wherever it chooses, but final decisions as to action will be in the hands of War Manpower Commissioner McNutt, which is something less than the independence the Committee originally enjoyed.

Beyond their demand that the Committee not be reduced to complete impotence, colored citizens also wanted to see the work of the committee implemented by a strong Federal law enabling it to punish violators of both the letter and spirit of Executive Order 8802.

So long as there is no such law, the Committee cannot go beyond gathering evidence and warning firms to comply with the Presidential order.

NOV 7 - 1942

If discriminating companies, industries and agencies do not choose to abide by the President's order beyond small token employment, there is now nothing more the FEPC can do about it.

Hence, the next step of those who want to see the letter and spirit of the President's order carried out, is to fight for the passage of a Federal law setting up drastic penalties for its violation.

The hurdles, obstacles and barriers in the path of the FEPC which almost led to its death, were placed there by reactionary business interests determined to keep American economic enterprise "for whites only," and it was their loud complaints that finally reached the top and brought about the Committee's transfer from an independent to a subordinate status.

It is evident that the plan was to completely sabotage the Committee, for why else should Robert Weaver and Will Alexander have been given charge of Negro and minority affairs within the War Manpower Commission when the FEPC had been specifically set up to cover the same or similar ground?

NOV 7 - 1942

Happily, the FEPC had mass pressure of Negroes behind it and Messrs. Weaver and Alexander did not; and the history of the New Deal has shown its responsiveness to the strongest and most persistent pressure.

If colored citizens present a united front on all questions affecting their welfare as they have in this fight to save the FEPC, a larger measure of success will crown our efforts to make democracy a living reality in the United States.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Negroes, Whites Toil Together for Victory

NOV 14 1942

By FLOYD SNELSON

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—"The driving need for manpower in war industries is slowly wearing away the barriers against full and efficient use of Negro labor.

"Negro employment is rising steadily. Industrialists and plant managers have let down the bars recently, explaining the need for hiring Negroes to their white employees in terms of patriotism and necessity. Other managements have begun a cautious policy of infiltrating Negroes into their factories."

This is the opinion expressed in a long article which appeared in the Wall Street Journal (October 19, 1942). It continues: "Many, particularly in the East, still hesitate, very largely because they fear trouble with their white employees." The latter statement was vigorously denied by Thomas I. S. Boak, works manager of the Winchester Repeating Arms Company, now engaged in production of munitions for the Allied nations.

NOV 14 1942

This writer was granted permission to make a personal tour of the huge plant and found "Democracy works" with hundreds of Negro men and women working together, shoulder to shoulder, with whites.

Edward H. Goins, coordinator of employment, and James L. Mitchell, white personnel representative, deserve great credit for the splendid job they are doing in placing Negroes at Winchester. Mr. Goins said: "We have only scratched the surface in demonstrating that Democracy when given a chance CAN and DOES work. We have Negro machine operators, adjusters, supervisors, tally clerks and other skilled and semi-skilled workers for the first time in reality."

Hundreds of Negro women are inspectors, gaugers and machine operators.

NOV 14 1942

One interesting person was Miss Dorothy McLean, a machine operator, a former actress who played "Androcoles and the Lion" and in "Caribbean Cruise" with the old Lafayette Theatre players. She earns $50 per week.

Mr. Mitchell called my attention to an orchestra and glee club of white and colored workers from the shops which he presents at recreation programs. Miss McLean is soloist with the band. Another efficient worker is Clarence Peacock, brother of the famous athlete. Mr. Goins told of a father and two daughters employed whose combined paychecks amount to near $150 weekly. The oldest Negro employee has been with the company 37 years and draws $75 weekly. The youngest, 17 years old, get around $35 weekly. The white and colored workers are so well integrated that not a single department is without a Negro.

According to the FEPC ruling, Mr. Goins stated, "Winchester would hire only 800 Negroes, but we have more than double that number on the payroll, and adding more and more. By Christmas about 1,200 workers will be called or enlisted into the armed forces, and we expect a good share of jobs for colored workers.

"We have given jobs to practically every man of either race who lives in New Haven or in the state, and who is of good character and qualified to work. Recently we have brought in through the Connecticut representative of the United States Employment Service sent from New York City a limited number of men for special jobs, when their records are cleared, which takes a week or ten days. We secure housing accommodations for them if necessary. We can use male workers who are draft deferred. Placements of women workers is still a slow process, as we have about 500 applications, and the jobs they can do are not as plentiful as for males, but we hope to convert other departments into female labor soon."

Winchester with its 83 acres and 3,000,000 square feet of buildings is a city within itself. The workers have been cited for awards on many occasions.

Mr. Goins, coordinator, is a New Haven resident, born and bred, Yale graduate, with an M.A. He was formerly a director of the N.Y.A. of Connecticut, and taught school at Tennessee and West Va. State Colleges.

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Mr. Mitchell, a native of South Carolina, received his education at Storer College, Harper's Ferry, W. Va.; has worked at Winchester for seven years starting as a foreman of raw materials. He has had his present position two years and more than a thousand Negroes have been hired at his direction. He hires about 50 a week.

Both officials pay high tribute to their superior, Mr. Boak, works manager, for his democratic methods.

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Kaiser Yards Promise To Abide By Executive Order

Decision Made Following Big Coast Conference

Nov. 22, 1943

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The office of War Information this week issued the following statement on behalf of the Maritime Commission, the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, the Labor Production Division of the War Production Board, the Navy Department, and the War Manpower Commission.

"Following a series of conferences in Portland, Oregon, initiated at the request of the government agencies involved, management and labor in the Kaiser shipyards have agreed that the spirit and the letter of the President's Executive Order 8802 will be observed in recruitment, upgrading and all other conditions of employment."

The West Coast conference was called by Paul R. Porter, Chairman of the Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, in an effort to "make certain that no discrimination against Negro employes will be practiced by unions affiliated with the Portland Metal Trades Council."

At the same time, Mr. Porter made public a telegram which John P. Frey, President of the Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L. had dispatched to Tom Ray and Earl Ingram of the Portland Metal Trades Council protesting reports of alleged discrimination against Negroes.

The Portland conferences, which began on November 10, were attended by representatives of the Henry J. Kaiser Company, Portland Metal Trades Council, Shipbuilding Stabilization Committee, Maritime Commission, War Manpower Commission, International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, and the Metal Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Executive Order 8802, issued on June 25, 1941, by President Roosevelt, declares, in part: "I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin, and I do hereby declare that it is the duty of employers and of labor organizations, in furtherance of said policy and of this order, to provide for the full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries, without discrimination because of race, creed, color or national origin."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

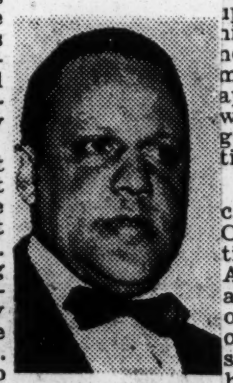
MANPOWER

ICKES WOULD BE GOOD MAN IN MANPOWER POST, CAYTON BELIEVES, BUT HE IS LEARY OF DAN TOBIN

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

Dec. 5, 1942

THE Administration has sent up a trial balloon on a possible cabinet shift. That's what they call it when so-called leaks get out of the White House. You can be sure it is a planted story when a supposed leak is printed over the byline of an Administration favorite like Edwin A. Lahey of the Chicago Daily News. The story is (and I guess you have read it in the papers already) that McNutt is to be kicked upstairs to Ickes' job which will put him on ice as presidential timber for 1944. Ickes will take the Madame's job as Secretary of Labor and she will wind up as Federal Security Administrator.



Mr. Cayton

Looking at it from the point of view of the Brother it is not such a bad shift. Ole fighting Harold has always been pretty decent on the race question. The first "Negro advisers to" was appointed by Harold and he gave Bob Weaver his first chance in government service. Ickes, also, when he was handling housing, put up a pretty stiff fight for Negroes. The plan is to have Ickes take over the Manpower Commission and probably ease out the "brass hats" of the army who seem to want to run the country. This job is going to be pretty complicated and very important to Negroes.

Dec. 5 1942

SHELVING McNUTT

OF COURSE, McNutt has been kicked around by the Administration for a long time. One way to do this in Washington is to make one the unofficial spokesman for the Administration on the Negro question. For some months now anyone who had a "beef" concerning Negroes has been shunted to McNutt. This built him up with the Brother but didn't do him any good politically. Now if he is safely away in the Department of Interior his name will disappear from the headlines and he will be a considerably less dangerous threat as a 1944 presidential candidate.

It is alleged that the President called in Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and William Green of the American Federation of Labor to advise him on this change in view of the fact that it involves the post of the Secretary of Labor. The story also goes that Philip Murray himself suggested the name of Dan Tobin, the A. F. of L. teamsters' boss and friend of the President, as an alternate to Ickes. Labor has been wanting a labor man to have the portfolio of the Secretary of Labor for a long time and has put considerable pressure on the President to make such an appointment. The President has always answered this request by pointing out the split in the ranks of labor between the A. F. of L. and the CIO. At the conference, however, Philip Murray, the CIO president, suggested the name of Dan Tobin, an A. F. of L. man, which put the President on the spot. It looks like the President just isn't going to, at this stage of the game, go "New Dealish" enough to appoint a labor man.

PREFERS ICKES TO TOBIN

PERSONALLY I was a little disappointed in Philip Murray suggesting Tobin. Murray in an eloquent speech before the Conference of the CIO stated in no uncertain terms that the abolition of racial prejudice was one of the prerequisites for labor unity. When it comes to dealing with Negroes, Tobin is no prize. "That man Pegler" recently raked him and his union over the coals for a number of flagrant cases of discrimination where his drivers would not even work with colored helpers. Negroes are admitted to the union in some places but in other locals they are barred. Phillip Murray was evidently playing a game, but if he is the good and true friend of the Negro that he claimed to be in Boston he had better get Tobin to clean out the discrimination in his union before recommending him for such a high and important position even if it was a bit of strategy.

As much as I would like to see a labor man Secretary of Labor, if we have got to have Dan Tobin (and I still say he is one of the liberals of the A. F. of L.), I would rather have Harold Ickes. There are a lot of deals being made now; for labor, for winning the war, and for stealing the peace. But sometimes the staunchest friends of the Negroes will sacrifice him for what they call the larger issue.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Labor Supply

12/2/42

It is greatly to be regretted that it has been found advisable to close 20 of the 30 training classes in this state for Negro war workers. It seems that so few of the graduates of the courses have been placed that it is considered wasteful and useless to continue much of the training at this time. The State Department of Education has made it clear that it is ready to start classes again whenever it is established that trainees will be placed in war work.

The case seems to be that, for one reason or another, war plants in this general area—and particularly shipbuilding plants on the Gulf Coast—have not availed themselves of this supply of trained workers.

12/1/42

This problem is one which, obviously, affects our war program. It seems certain that there is no surplus of workers for our shipbuilding plants in the South.

It is true that it is a waste of money to continue these courses if the graduates are not going to be utilized. But it is obvious that we have here a far greater waste when men who are trained and who are eager for work cannot get it.

47h-1942
Peoples Voice
New York. N. Y.

Angry Crowd Storms US Employment Office

By WILLIAM F. CUMMINGS
PV's Los Angeles Branch

LOS ANGELES — Aroused by continued refusal of the big defense contractors here to hire Negroes despite the President's executive order, hundreds of women stormed the US Employment Service office at 11[illegible] and Flower sts here Monday morning while a delegation from the Negro Victory Committee conferred with USES officials.

The outburst broke almost simultaneously with arrival of the delegates to the NAACP convention opening here Tuesday and indications that formulation of a policy for integrating Negroes into the war effort may be the principal business of the confab immediately arose.

The NVC delegation, headed by Rev. Clayton Russell, charges the local USES office with vacillation of the executive order, Cases of office discrimination against Negroes were cited at the Monday morning hearing.

Area Supervisor Arthur E. Wood of USES was official spokesman for a four-man committee receiving the delegation. With Wood were Training Officer Joseph Phelps, State Unemployment Commission member J. L. Matthews and Capt. William Cunningham, manager, Employment Service.

Wood, denying that the local USES has failed to carry out responsibilities toward integration of Negroes, declared ". . . the agency has no right to put pressure on employers who reject Negroes."

Altho claiming the USES is responsible only for sending all applicants and reporting rejections to national office, Wood admitted that the big companies here still reject Negroes, that three of the companies had dropped USES and other government hiring agencies, preferring to use private agencies because of their unwillingness to accept Negroes.

The names of these companies, said Wood, had been turned over to Clarence Johnson, FEPC field representative locally.

The NVC delegation charged:

- the local USES discriminates in referring job applicants
- that it discriminates in sending Negroes to training schools
- that it fails to press defense contractors for fulfillment of administration policy.

CIO Organizer Walter Williams and Mrs. Lou Rosser, NVC member, charged that the local USES office interviewers refer Negro applicants to domestic work. Wood denied that such policy exists, promised that "an effort will be made to stop" such practices.

Phelps, answering the delegation's charges, reported 350 Negro women referred to jobs last month, denied discrimination in sending Negroes to training schools and listed classes opening up. These classes, he declared, are on basic levels, requiring no previous skill, and 500 openings now exist in them for beginners.

Charges that despite this fact Negro women are being told

- that classes are closed
- that classes will be open in a month
- that they are too fat to enter the classes,

brought explanations that interviewers have two weeks training period. When pressed further, Wood and Phelps placed blame on junior interviewers.

Woods, however, insisted that ". . . we think we are going further in this office than our regulations have given us authority for," adding that he would like to see a mass campaign against the big companies. "We would like to be joined in the campaign with you instead of the other side," he said.

A call for a mass meeting Sunday night brought over 1,000 Negroes to relate their experiences after which the entire crowd agreed to meet at the USES office Monday.

Other members of the delegation, which has declared its intentions to make a finish fight of the matter, include Leon Washington, **Los Angeles Sentinel** editor, Revels Kayton, state CIO vice president; John Hargrove, AFL representative; John Pittman, **People's World**; Dr. Price Cobbs, chairman, Citizens' Committee; John Kinloch, **California Eagle** city editor and president, Junior NAACP; Gilbert Windsey and Walter Williams.

The group also announced that 50,000 workers are needed for shipyard work immediately in Richmond, Cal., that 100,000 will be needed by the end of the year and urged applicants to turn their attentions there without delay.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

McNutt Names Assistant In Manpower Unit

E. S. Westmoreland To Aid Training Of War Workers

Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Commission Chairman and Federal Security Administration, Sunday announced appointment of Edgar S. Westmoreland of Washington, D.C. as U. S. Office of Education Special Representative, to assist in the development of training activities for Negroes in the vocational training program for war production workers.

In announcing the appointment, Mr. McNutt revealed that approximately 75,000 Negroes have received pre-employment and supplementary training in war courses to date, and that appoximately 11,000 Negroes are currently enrolled in similar classes.

Director of Vocational Education Divisions 10-13 in the District of Columbia since 1933, Mr. Westmoreland was former principal of Armstrong Technical High School night classes. For twenty years, he had taught carpentry and joinery at that institution. During 1917-18, Mr. Westmoreland did Army YMCA work at Camp Jackson near Columbia, S.C. As teacher-trainer at Kentucky State College in 1940 and 1941, he directed the work of upgrading trade and industrial education teachers.

Mr. Westmoreland holds A.B. and M. A. degrees from Howard University and has done graduate work in advanced vocational education and guidance at Howard university.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

SKILLED LABOR NEEDED IN ARMY

Volunteers Are Sought Here For Number Of Jobs In Various Outfits

Sergt. Bryant O. Griffin, head of the Army's recruiting station here, announced openings for the following jobs in the Army:

Electrician, diesel mechanic, blacksmith, carpenter, draftsman, plumber, radio repairman, radio operator, rigger, sheet metal worker, welder, motorboat operator, automobile servicemen, tractor mechanics, auto repair shop foreman, master mechanic, engine specialist, carburetor specialist, signalman.

Sergeant Griffin announced vacancies in the following outfits:

Air corps, signal corps, coast artillery, field artillery, infantry, armored forces, cavalry, engineers, ordnance corps, tank corps, parachute corps.

Men from 18 to 45, married or unmarried, are eligible for any of the jobs and any of the outfits, except that of the parachute troops. Maximum age limit for that division is 35.

Men are eligible to volunteer for the Army whether in 3-A or 1-A in the draft, so long as their draft board has not already notified them that they are to be inducted, Sergeant Griffin said.

Married men must obtain a statement from their wives that the wives are self-supporting before they can enlist, he said.

Negroes, as well as white men, are eligible for the vacancies and also for the officers' training schools, Sergeant Griffin said.

Army Rehires Negro Women

"PM Daily"

By KENNETH G. CRAWFORD
PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Col. J. B. Rose, commanding officer of the Frankford Arsenal in Philadelphia, has notified representatives of the United Federal Workers of America, CIO, that the 14 Negro girls recently dismissed from the arsenal will be reinstated as shell inspectors.

The Negro girls were formerly employed as shell inspectors. All were suddenly transferred to a box factory operated by the Arsenal, but several miles away from it. The UFW protested to Arsenal officials that this removal constituted segregation.

Following the protest, the girls were dismissed. The UFW then appealed to Col. R. W. Johnson in the office of the Chief of Ordnance in Washington, requesting that an investigation be made and steps taken to reinstate the Negro girls.

New York N.Y.

Will Deal with Union

Rose, newly appointed commanding officer at the Arsenal, following the Union's protest to Johnson, stated that officials of the Frankford Arsenal would follow the established Government policy of dealing with union committees both on an arsenal-wide and shop basis.

He further agreed to post on all bulletin boards the War Dept. statement of policy, which makes clear the right of all employes to join unions and be represented by people of their own choice. Further conferences with the union committee on the wage situation at the arsenal were scheduled.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

LABOR

Manpower Shortage Next?

Put away on ice until after the Democrats have won the November elections is the final draft of a National Service Act that will give Paul V. McNutt's Manpower Commission power to cope with "labor emergencies" akin to the powers now held by the British Government.

The British laws (which the British are still chary of invoking) give the Government power to 1) draft both men & women from 18 to 51 for war industry—either from other jobs or from their homes, 2) keep every essential worker at his job, 3) move workers from their homes to sections where labor shortages are acute, 4) forbid employers to dismiss essential workers, 5) force employers to hire through Government agencies. The U.S. bill is slightly milder, but Government officials admit that it will give McNutt "distributory control over the labor supply" and "power to freeze labor on the job."

Nothing will be said about such an act for the U.S. until next fall's political battle is over; but the War Manpower Commission believes that the U.S. labor shortage will become critical by October, thinks that by year's end it must be recognized as the one big barrier holding back the U war effort.

In the meantime WMC is getting its plans all set, hoping against hope that it will not really become necessary to get as tough as its proposed law will allow. It plans to tread softly—but it wants to carry a big enough stick.

This week the Commission is setting up local joint committees in 64 key industrial centers to harmonize the conflicting demands of local industry and the draft boards; and to get labor, management and the Government to work out a local manpower program on a less platitudinous basis than the Commission's eight hopeful but toothless "directives" have yet achieved.

Donald Nelson last week denied any alarm over a manpower shortage, said: "Materials are the only limiting factor on American war production." Sidney Hillman, labor half of the late Knudsenhillman, announcing his retirement from Government service, proudly reassured the country that his farsighted 1940-41 training program had obviated the danger. But Paul V. McNutt, whose job as manpower tsar makes him one of the big five in the President's war council, knows differently and has figures to back him up.

By the end of 1943 the U.S. Government wants 20,000,000 more people in the war effort than at the time of Pearl Harbor—7,000,000 more for the armed services, 13,000,000 for war industry. Of this 20,000,000 total, it plans to get 1,800,000 from those who were jobless seven months ago, 1,400,000 from young people coming of age, 10,000,000 from civilian industry, 700,000 from the farms, 600,000 by hiring people who used to run small businesses of their own. This leaves a shortage of 5,500,000 that will be made up by taking women from the kitchen and the bridge table, by drawing workers and soldiers from the so-called "leisure" class.

Already since Pearl Harbor war workers have grown to 5,600,000. The armed forces have taken perhaps 2,000,000 more. Another 5,000,000 will be needed in war plants by year's end, precipitating the crisis McNutt expects to face in October.

Here are the figures on how the national labor force was divided at the time of Pearl Harbor and how the Government hopes it will be divided (and increased 6,900,000) by December 1943:

	Dec. 1941	Dec. 1943
Unemployed	3,800,000	2,000,000
Farm labor	8,200,000	7,500,000
Self-employed	5,300,000	4,700,000
Other civilian industries	29,100,000	19,100,000
War industries	6,900,000	20,000,000
Armed forces	2,100,000	9,000,000
Total	55,400,000	62,300,000

On paper it should be easy enough to recruit 5,500,000 added workers from somewhere. A WPA survey estimated that 7,600,000 non-workers (92% women) might be induced to forsake kitchen or lounge for office and factory, and another 5,700,000 (72% women) might accept part-time jobs.

But pushing people around is not as simple as pushing figures from one column to another. There are plenty of practical and human difficulties to be faced:

▶ Whatever is done by compulsion or persuasion will shake U.S. living habits. More women in the war effort means fewer women in the home—as wives, daughters or servants; it means eating more meals out, fewer socks darned, fewer guests entertained at home, and many another change in the American way of living.

▶ Very few of the 13,000,000 new workers are trained for work in the war industries that need them. In skilled labor the easy arithmetic surplus becomes an alarming deficit. Most serious labor shortages are in the metalworking and industrial machinery trades, shipbuilding, aircraft, tool and ordnance manufacture. For every available ship and boatbuilding assembler, 94 are needed; for every available toolmaker, 31 are needed. Training labor will be one of the year's biggest jobs.

▶ There are very serious local shortages. Worst of these are in Portland, Me.; Hartford; Buffalo; Baltimore; Washington, D.C.; Hampton Roads, Va.; Charleston, S.C.; Mobile, Ala.; Rockford, Beloit area, Rock Island, and Moline, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Seattle-Tacoma; Portland, Ore.; Los Angeles, Sacramento and San Diego. And shortages are already on the horizon in such key cities as Detroit, Akron, Wichita, Milwaukee and Philadelphia. Both WPB and WMC are now committed to a policy of "bringing work to the labor, not labor to the work."

▶ Farmers will not take kindly to the change. Contrary to general impression, U.S. Employment Service is encouraging farm labor to take war jobs. Actually they do not need much encouragement. The construction of an ordnance plant in Arizona, where wages were 87½¢ an hour drained the whole State of farm labor.

▶ The Negro problem, McNutt admitted, is far from licked. Employers had better get set for a big increase in pressure for jobs for Negroes. There are approximately 1,000,000 able-bodied Negroes in war-industry areas who are either unemployed or in civilian industries. USES has been directed to reject all applications for additional employes from companies discriminating against them or any other group. Many employers as a result have refused to deal with USES, have resorted to "at-the-gate" hiring. But eventually, says McNutt, they will have to submit to USES conditions, because USES will have most of the available free labor supply at its disposal.

▶ A less pressing problem is the local unemployment situation in New York City, caused by declining civilian-goods industries, by the great number of small plants (average 19 workers per shop) and by lack of substitute war industries. There are currently 400,000 jobless, and the number promises to grow larger. McNutt is pessimistic about the chances of doing anything much about the New York situation, because the Army is reluctant to place important war contracts in an area so vulnerable. A peculiar feature of the situation is that serious labor shortages exist in Connecticut, Long Island, and New Jersey, but New Yorkers have trouble getting jobs there. Cause of the trouble, says McNutt: a combination of anti-Jewish prejudice, dislike of "city slickers," and the New Yorkers' ingrained reluctance to leave their city.

On the cheerful side of the ledger two facts stand out:

One is the amazingly good record women are making in war work. In Detroit, where women workers have been a small minority (one out of ten as against the U.S. average of one out of five) they are now the main hope of relieving the labor shortage, and plans to recruit 80,000 are in the works. Detroit's experience with them has been happy. When jobs are cut down to their size, when working conditions are fitted to their needs, they do well—often better than men. Significant is Ford's program at Willow Run: 19,000 women have already been trained.

The other is the amazing ability of business to do the job just about as well with less help when it has to. Despite a reputation for operating with the inhuman efficiency of a packaging machine, all business has its soft spots—some in the head, some in the heart. Management in the end comes down to a manager with the usual human inertia and reluctance to fire anyone if he can help it. Under war pressure more workers can be released for more direct connection with the war effort. And if Washington would relieve business of such old-man-of-the-sea union practices as the famous "feather bedding" on the railroads, business would gain even greater capacity to produce.

But many businessmen think the very best source of all for additional war workers would be to take up to 500,000 bureaucrats off the Federal payroll and put them to work in the Army or in war industry.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Ethridge's Talk At Birmingham Reported By ANP

Warns Roosevelt Did Not "Emancipate" Negro with Executive Order 8802; Raps All Who Contend It Did

WASHINGTON, July 9 (ANP)—Of great importance to the American Negro is the speech delivered by Mark Ethridge, former chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, at the opening of the hearings of that committee recently in Birmingham.

Many white Southern papers have carried excerpts that particularly pleased them. These excerpts for the most part, reflect the real attitude of that part of the country toward the Negro.

In part Mr. Ethridge said:

"This is a time for all of us, particularly for us of the south, to be coldly realistic. We are too often inclined to confuse the rational and emotional approach to the problem of the Negro and the white man living together amicably and peacefully, with the full opportunity, within our economic limitations, for both to improve themselves and their lives.

"No white southerner can logically challenge the statement that the Negro is entitled, as an American citizen, to full civil rights and to economic opportunity.

"Full civil rights embrace the right to vote, the right to justice in the courts, the right to share equitably in the tax burden and in the distribution of tax moneys for public health, for public education, for public improvements such as streets and sidewalks and parks.

"Economic opportunity embraces the right to work according to one's own skill. I do not believe any white southerner who sincerely believes in the meaning of this country, or in the future of this country, or who subscribes to the fundamental tenets of democracy will challenge those statements.

"Where we get into the field of emotional tension is when somebody mentions social equality, the abolition of Jim Crowism or segregation.

"Individual members of the committee have their own ideas about that and I do not pretend to speak for them, but the committees has taken no position on the question of segregation of industrial workers. It has recognized that the President was not endeavoring in Executive Order 8802, to write a social document.

"I believe it is perfectly apparent that Executive Order 8802 is a war order, and not a social document.

"Had I conceived it to be, I should not have accepted membership on the committee, because I would have regarded it as a perfectly futile, if not dangerous, gesture on the part of the President; because I would have considered it a federal first demanding, for instance, the abolition of social segregation against the general peace and welfare; and because I would have considered a federal order of that kind to be in the Nazi dictatorial pattern, rather than in the slower, more painful, but sounder pattern of the democratic process.

"It is a trait of human nature, and inherent in all pressure groups, whether white or black, employer or laborer, to capitalize upon the moment and the situation to make gains. It is perfectly true that some Negro leaders have adopted the "all or nothing 'attitude.

"Too many of the leaders have professed t osee in Executive Order 8802 a new 'Emancipation proclamation' and have magnified its import and its possibilities.

"Too many of them ignore the history and tradition of this section and take refuge in the unrealistic idea that the federal power be invoked to perform some magic to convert human nature from what it is. We ought to have sense enough by now to know that the federal government has only such power as we freely accord it; our experience with prohibition should have taught us that a federal enactment is effective only as it cou-

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forms to the will of the people and as they respect it.

"So I repeat, those Negro leaders and those Negro newspaper editors who demand 'all or nothing' are giving cruel and disillusioning leadership to their people; worse than that, they are playing into the hand of white demagogues who two or three times have piled up tragic consequences by playing upon the emotions of a people.

"The southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth allied and axis—which could force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war.

"They would do better to learn and to tell, plain truths to their people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogic, and challenge the admiration of decent white people.

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"Too many white people who should have more sense apparently have their spy-glasses out for challenges to so-called white supremacy. To me that is a degrading admission for a people who are in charge of the election machinery, of the courts, of the legislative bodies and nearly all the wealth, in charge, in short, of every instrument of power.

"The decent southern white person can make the greatest contributions to that (Referring to the tensions brought about by war.) If he is not willing to break down segregation—and he is not—he can at least see that it is not achieved on the brutal standards of a Ku Klux Klansman. He can see that it is made as painless as possible.

"Moreover, he can interest himself in the legitimate aspirations and hte legitimate demands of the Negro population. He can see to it that the distribution of public utilities and public benefits—such as sewer and water connections, street and sidewalk paving, parks and playgrounds, public health, nursing and hospital facilities—come to the Negro upon the basis of population and need and fairness rather than upon his ability to muster votes.

"He can interest himself in full justice in the courts for the Negro. All of us can, I believe, greatly improve the Negro's status as a citizen if we strike out the dishonest and evasive laws which bar not only him but so many southern white people, from participation in elections.

"The southern white man can purchase his own security, his own happiness and his own self-respect only in that measure in which he is willing to accord them to the Negro."

Washington Negro officials were astounded when they read this speech and began working out the details which they felt led to the declaration. Citing the changes which have taken place in Mr. Ethridge's own city of Louisville, they point out the things which may have influenced some of the strong sentiment expressed. Among these were the recent attempt on the part of Negro citizens of Louisville to have equal use of the fine municipal library, which has been denied them in the past. They also point to the equal salary law recently passed for teachers and the fact that Negroes elected their own representative to the state legislature from Louisville in the person of Charles Anderson.

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Another Ohio Plant Wants Race Workers

DEC 18 1942

The Atlanta Daily World

By JOHNNY WILLIS

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Savannah Ga., Press
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The action followed public hearings at Birmingham, Ala., in June, 1942, at which time the company was charged with discrimination against the negro workers who are members of a local of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners.

Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the committee, said the investigation showed that the company, which builds concrete barges for the government, dismissed all of its carpenters hired through the Savannah Building Trades Council (A. F. of L.) with discriminated against negro electricians, had plaints that the company only electricians who were of the Electrical Workers' F. of L.) and that the used to admit negroes.

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Prison War Work



Tin cans are salvaged by San Quentin's Buster Haley, lifer, chief of salvage section. Haley has written Roosevelt, asking permission for his three Army sons to visit him.



Bales of jute are unloaded from trucks on San Quentin waterfront. Jute warp and jute bags are used by both Army and Navy for sandbags and for camouflage work.



Cargo of copper cable from Pearl Harbor is unloaded by San Quentin inmates for reclaiming. Free laborers object to this strenuous work but prisoners do it willingly.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Limited Use Of Manpower Must Be Stopped Says McNutt

DEC 12 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Prejudice and discrimination which limit the use of Negroes must go down." Thus Paul McNutt, War Manpower Commissioner told a conference of four hundred railroad executives at the Hotel Astor last Thursday, of the government's ultimatum about hiring Negro employees.

Speaking before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, McNutt declared that "by direct negotiation with employers and unions, we have greatly reduced discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. There are more Negroes employed today . . . both absolutely and proportionately, than ever before in our history.

INDUSTRY MUST TAKE STOCK

"And here railroad management and railroad labor must join in analyzing the employment practices of their industry. Were the employment practices of many railroads to be applied to American industry as a whole, millions of American Negroes, instead of turning out the ships, shells, planes, and guns America needs for industry, would immobilized for the duration of the war."

The WMC head stressed the need of additional men for the plants and factories engaged in filling war contracts.

3,000,000 NEEDED

DEC 12 1942

"In addition to those already employed, we will need about 3,000,000 more workers in war industry. This does not take into account those who joined the armed forces or must be replaced because of death and disability. We have emphasized that these workers can be found."

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Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Indicates He Might Condone Defense Job Bias

DEC 19 1942

CLEVELAND, O.—A Common Pleas Court Judge openly defied President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Monday, by indicating through his remarks from the bench that he will accept the views of a firm holding a defense contract and accused of discriminating against Negro workers.

The jurist is Judge Frank J. Merrick, who is hearing evidence on the employment discrimination suit against the Warner and Swasey Co., the nation's largest manufacturers of turret lathes.

Woman Charges Jimcro

The suit is being brought by Negro citizens of Cleveland through Effie Mae Turner, who charges that she has been unable to get a job at the Warner-Swasey plant despite her completion of 241 hours of government training in the operation of lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines and in benchwork.

Judge Merrick openly defied President Roosevelt's Executive Order condemning discrimination against Negro workers in defense contract held plants by declaring:

"Gentlemen, it is important for all of us to keep in mind that advisory suggestions which emanate from time to time from Washington do not have the weight of the statutes. The Great White Father may suggest that we do this or that but that doesn't make it law."

It was pointed out by counsel for the Warner-Wasey Company, however, that Miss Turner had been offered a job at the plant—but as a maid. Miss Turner said she didn't ask about the salary "because I wasn't interested in maid work."

Counsel for the Warner and Swasey said the defense would show that the company had no job open for which Miss Turner was qualified by reason of her reason of her training; that the company already employs 216 Negro men for 33 Negro women, a fact which should prove the absence of discrimination.

Miss Turner testified that on November 16, when she applied for machine work at Warner and Swasey, the agent told her that people of her race were being employed "only in cafeteria of maid work."

"I asked him if there would be a chance for advancement," Miss Turner said, adding that the agent told her: "in salary, yes."

"I asked him would I be able to go on a machine. He said there was hardly any chance of that."

—A Colored Judge—

Age-Herald.
Birmingham, Ala

DEC 6 1942

M'NUTT TO KEEP GEN. HERSHEY AS MANPOWER AID

Selective Service Head Is Proponent Of Halt In Recruiting

Dec. 7, 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP)—Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt plans to retain Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of Selective Service under the new setup which gives McNutt overall charge of the assignment of the nation's armed and civilian manpower, an unusually well-informed source said Sunday.

The 49-year-old Hershey has been in charge of the Selective Service System since July 31, 1941, and before that was deputy director under Dr. Clarence Dykstra, who headed the system after its establishment in 1940.

Although McNutt himself declined to discuss his new organization pending study of policy and details, high officials who asked that their names not be used said he had determined upon using Hershey's broad experience.

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Dec. 12, 1942

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Emphasis obviously was on the military, for this was the phase of our coming job with which we were least familiar. The studies of base layout and air-raid precautions, however, provided an insight into the real nature of the job ahead. Since all of the "Seabees" had some skill to start with, training was brief but intensive. However, every man was given a course in the fundamentals of all skills needed to construct a faraway base for the fighting fleets.

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Then came the time to change camps—which meant all the officers of whom we had formed such swell opinions, and the living quarters that were as convenient as modern homes, had to be left behind. Nevertheless, we realized that this kind of living accommodation did have to be left behind, and the really expected hardship had to be experienced.

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We left Allen on October 25, and arrived at our new Camp, Bradford, the same evening.

Here at Bradford we are given the finishing touches to our previous fundamental military training. With miles of beaches along the Atlantic Coast, brackish swamps, wooded uplands, and lowlands tough with scrub brush, Bradford offers a terrain for training that matches the difficulties we "Seabees" might expect in any distant nook or fissure of the globe. Here we receive more combat training, including landing operations and the use of light artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

Southern Instructors

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Victory.

Dec. 12, 1942

47h-1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Indicates He Might Condone Defense Job Bias

DEC 19 1942

CLEVELAND, O.—A Common Pleas Court Judge openly defied President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Monday, by indicating through his remarks from the bench that he will accept the views of a firm holding a defense contract and accused of discriminating against Negro workers.

The jurist is Judge Frank J. Merrick, who is hearing evidence on the employment discrimination suit against the Warner and Swasey Co., the nation's largest manufacturers of turret lathes.

Woman Charges Jimcro

The suit is being brought by Negro citizens of Cleveland through Effie Mae Turner, who charges that she has been unable to get a job at the Warner-Swasey plant despite her completion of 241 hours of government training in the operation of lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines and in benchwork.

Judge Merrick openly defied President Roosevelt's Executive Order condemning discrimination against Negro workers in defense contract held plants by declaring:

"Gentlemen, it is important for all of us to keep in mind that advisory suggestions which emanate from time to time from Washington do not have the weight of the statutes. The Great White Father may suggest that we do this or that but that doesn't make it law."

It was pointed out by counsel for the Warner-Wasey Company, however, that Miss Turner had been offered a job at the plant—but as a maid. Miss Turner said she didn't ask about the salary "because I wasn't interested in maid work."

Counsel for the Warner and Swasey said the defense would show that the company had no job open for which Miss Turner was qualified by reason of her reason of her training; that the company already employs 216 Negro men for 33 Negro women, a fact which should prove the absence of discrimination.

Miss Turner testified that on November 16, when she applied for machine work at Warner and Swasey, the agent told her that people of her race were being employed "only in cafeteria of maid work."

"I asked him if there would be a chance for advancement," Miss Turner said, adding that the agent told her: "in salary, yes."

"I asked him would I be able to go on a machine. He said there was hardly any chance of that."

——A Colored Judge——

Age-Herald.
Birmingham, Ala

DEC 6

M'NUTT TO KEEP GEN. HERSHEY AS MANPOWER AID

Selective Service Head Is Proponent Of Halt In Recruiting

Dec. 7, 1942

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6—(AP)—Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt plans to retain Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey as director of Selective Service under the new setup which gives McNutt overall charge of the assignment of the nation's armed and civilian manpower, an unusually well-informed source said Sunday.

The 49-year-old Hershey has been in charge of the Selective Service System since July 31, 1941, and before that was deputy director under Dr. Clarence Dykstra, who headed the system after its establishment in 1940.

Although McNutt himself declined to discuss his new organization pending study of policy and details, high officials who asked that their names not be used said he had determined upon using Hershey's broad experience.

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With this kind of combination of skills and combination for freedom has come one of the strongest and most efficient Construction Battalions your Navy's "Seabees" have ever known.

If She Can Do It Here, She Can Do It at Boeings!



Miss Vivian Thomas of Atlanta, Georgia, is doing her part to keep them flying. She is one of a number of women mechanics now working at the Primary Flying Field, Tuskegee, Alabama. Miss Thomas, 19 years old, attended Spellman College for two years before entering war work.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Musicians and College Men Enjoy Working in Sun Shipbuilding Yard

Company's Yard No. 4 in Chester, a gang of Negro construction laborers were harmonizing on "Goin' to Move to the Outskirts of the Town."

Their safety man, his red flag rolled under his arm, was ignoring the tune and whistling a few bars from "Rigoletto."

Their tastes in music differ—as do their backgrounds—but these men, along with some 4500 others, have one overwhelming ambition in common.

They are determined to make good as skilled workers in John G. Pew's all-Negro shipyard, announced last May and now well on the way to laying its first keel.

12/4/42

A Music Teacher

The safety man, Ferdinand Motley, for 15 years was one of the leading Negro teachers of voice and piano.

"When I heard about this shipyard," he said, "I said to myself: 'Culture may be all right in its place, but what the Negro needs most now is economic security and training in skilled trades. That goes for me, too.' So here I am."

He's completing his apprenticeship as a laborer and is going to be a welder.

When he qualifies as a welder, he will be prouder, he says than the day he was graduated from an important conservatory.

The same thought was expressed by Urias Oates, a former captain of the Lincoln University football team.

"I got a big kick when I received my A. B. degree," he said. "And since then, I've been kicked around some, college or no college. But, when I become a full-fledged steamfitter a few weeks from now, I'll see the end of the kicking around."

Not All Educated

But don't get the impression that Sun Shipbuilding is running a post-graduate show for educated Negroes. Only about 300 of the 4500 men already at work in the yard ever went to college.

Many never went to high school. But virtually all are going to school now—in the evenings after putting in a full eight-hour day at hard work. The school is devoted to getting the yard ready for the first keel laying, in about a month. The evening is devoted to learning how to build that ship and many more like it.

Sun Shipbuilding is investing some $10,000,000 in the belief that ability to do skilled work isn't limited to white men—that there are 9000 Negroes in this area who can build ships.

The biggest dividend from the investment so far—bigger than anyone dared hope for—is the development of a "cause" among the workers.

The cause of proving Negroes' capabilities is spurring every man on.

And sometimes spurs them into an embarrassing situation.

"The crusading spirit caused a little flurry some months ago," an official said. "The men felt they had to be super-good because the entire Negro race would be on the spot if they fell down.

12/4/42

Taking All Bets

"So in one shop, determined not to be outstripped by white workers in another yard, the Negroes almost doubled the previous production record in 10 days."

"We're not doing too much shouting about it," said Wilbert Crawley, 26-year-old hand-torch burner, "but we're just quietly taking all the bets we can that we'll set a new yard record on construction of our first ship."

And Crawley has personal reasons for enthusiasm for the all-Negro project.

For more than two years an employe of the shipyard, Crawley's classification ceiling was laborer. A few months in training school turned him out as one of the best hand-torch burners in Yard No. 4.

Electric crane operators, pipe fitters, coppersmiths, welders, ship joiners, hull shipfitters, laying-out men, liners and tackers in the new yard all are Negroes.

12/4/42

A Great Event

The administrative offices are headed by Dr. Emmett J. Scott, drafted from retirement as one of the nation's leading educators to develop what he terms "the greatest thing happened for Negroes since the establishment of Tuskegee Institute."

For years he was secretary to Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama. After Washington's death, for 19 years he was secretary-treasurer of Howard University, Negro liberal arts college in Washington, D. C.

"It is important to note," he said, "that the program in our yard will serve to convince white workers of the competence and efficiency of Negro workers in skilled capacities, and thereby lessen traditional prejudice and opposition."

Dr. Scott is assisted in management by staff will include another physician, four women registered nurses, two medical technician, four X-ray operators and two orderlies. It is estimated that a total of 40,000 persons will be benefitted when the full employment population of 45,000 is reached.

And they won't "flop" on the job, who is optimistic about the quality of the Negro yard will do, and surrounding towns to man greatest chance ever offered for increasing opportunities for Negroes.

The Spirit of the Press

12/4/42

RACE FACTS, NOT FICTIONS

—From the Des Moines Register

Many of us have smiled over the assumption of some persons in foreign countries that we all live in multi-roomed mansions and drive 16-cylinder cars because that is what Americans seem to do in the motion pictures we send them.

Yet a good many white Americans have absorbed just as crazy slants about the Negro, said Walter White, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, during his recent visit here.

White told of a Wisconsin woman who asserted she "didn't like Negroes." She assured White that he was an exception, and it then developed that she knew none of the few Negroes in her town. But still she knew she didn't like Negroes because they "are lazy and shiftless." She knew this, she added, because she had seen them in the movies!

12/4/42

A step to eliminate one cause of such attitudes was made during the summer by White and Wendell Willkie, in conference with picture producers in Hollywood.

All the producers, according to White, pledged to portray Negroes in the future not merely as comics but as normal human beings.

Naturally, the screen version of the Negro is not going to revolutionize overnight. But several pictures have already been altered.

By Orrin C. Evans

Out at the Sun Shipbuilding

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Dr. Scott is assisted in management of Yard No. 4 by Charles Shorter, former industrial research secretary for the Armstrong Association, Negro social service clearing house in Philadelphia, and Jerome "Brud" Holland, former Cornell University football star and 1937-38 All-American.

A dispensary is nearing completion in Yard No. 4. In charge of Dr. Horace C. Scott, who will perform traumatic surgery, its staff will include another physician, four women registered nurses, an X-ray technician, five male nurses, two medical secretaries and two orderlies.

It is estimated that a total family population of 40,000 to 45,000 persons will be benefited when the full employment goal of 9,000 is reached.

John G. Pew, who is optimistic about the quality of work the Negro yard will do, said:

"We decided to set up this yard for operation by Negroes because of two reasons; first of all, the Government wanted more Negroes hired in war work. Secondly, I had a feeling we could find enough colored men in Chester, Philadelphia, and surrounding towns to man such a yard.

"Giving Negroes an opportunity to work meant using a large labor supply right here, with homes here. It meant saving the cost of bringing other workers here and using materials to house the new workers.

"I think these men will do all they can to make good, and I'm sure they will make good," he said.

And they won't "flop" on the greatest chance ever offered for increasing opportunities for Negroes.

47h - 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES MUST GET WAR JOBS, CIO TO MC NUTT

Murray Insists All Race Groups Needed In War Production

DEC 26 1942

(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—"All available manpower, such as Negroes, all racial groups, and women must be utilized," declared Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, this week in a letter to Chairman Paul V. McNutt of the War Manpower Commission, in which he set forth a seven-point program for total mobilization of manpower for war production.

"We must have an end to the utterances of pious hopes in regard to this policy," Murray stated with reference to the use of Negroes, "and enter a field of action whereby employers will be compelled to accept this available manpower. Complete equality of opportunity for employment must be made available to all workers and under the basic principle of equal pay for equal work."

In presenting the program, Murray said: "The program which is thus offered is designed solely to assure the fullest mobilization of our manpower resources. We merely seek the program which will meet the needs of our nation by assuring the maximum production of war materials. This can be done only through the protection and maintenance of the health and morale of American workers."

The other points in Murray's program include:

(1) The need for "complete correlation of the activities of those agencies which have jurisdiction over procurement, the issuance of contracts and disposition of raw materials with those of the Manpower Commission.

(2) Adequate protection for workers whose right to leave particular jobs or areas is restricted.

(3) Protection for workers transferred from one job or area to another.

(4) Labor participation in questions of drafting workers from war jobs to the armed forces.

(5) Expansion of the U.S. Employment Service and labor participation in its operation.

(6) National minimum standards of social security for all workers.

DEC 26 1942

Negro Named to Direct Committee on Job Bias

DEC 29 1942

Charles C. Berkeley, Negro field representative of the State War Council's Committee on Discrimination in Employment, has been promoted to executive director, it was announced yesterday by Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner.

Berkeley, who was educated at the University of Redlands, Cal., has been active in Illinois, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, improving opportunities for Negroes.

Use Negro Labor, McNutt Urged

DEC 21 1942

"Daily Worker"

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20.—In a letter to manpower chief Paul V. McNutt, CIO President Philip Murray today presented a detailed and constructive program designed "to assure the fullest mobilization of our manpower resources."

Murray pointed out that McNutt has been given by the President "all embracing powers" and centralized control over manpower agencies which had previously been lacking.

What is needed now, the CIO leader emphasized, is a program "which will assure the highest degree of efficiency and morale for the workmen who produce the munitions of war."

Four basic principles for the keystone of the CIO's manpower program:

First, that there must be "complete correlation" between production and procurement agencies and the War Manpower Commission.

Second, that there must be a full use of Negroes and other minority groups, with stronger enforcement of anti-discrimination policies "whereby employers will be compelled to accept this available manpower."

Third, that increased labor representation is needed not only in making manpower policies but also in carrying them out.

Fourth, that protection and maintenance of the health and morale of American workers, as well as their working conditions, "is essential to effective manpower mobilization."

Murray warned that it "would be futile to continue the haphazard method of having the contracting agency issue contracts so as to create crises in manpower and then seek to utilize the Manpower Commission as a fire department squad to meet these continuing crises."

ENLARGED APPROPRIATION

"Contracts and available material must be correlated with the manpower requirements and supply," Murray added. "Total mobilization cannot be restricted to manpower but must embrace mobilization of material resources as well."

The CIO president pledged continued cooperation with the War Manpower Commission through its Labor-Policy Management Committee.

At the same time, he pointed out that labor participation is needed both in the United States Employment Service which will now play a far more important role in the hiring of war workers, and in the granting of occupational deferments.

U. S. E. S., Murray said, requires not only "a very enlarged appropriation" but also "the fullest participation of labor" in all phases of its activity.

Murray pointed out that management now has the "sole responsibility" for determining which occupations are essential and will thus have a dominant voice in passing on occupational deferments.

"Labor insists that it be given an opportunity to participate within the plants in this determination," Murray said, adding that the machinery of the labor-management production committees ought to be utilized for this purpose.

Murray recognized that individual plants or areas may have to be recognized as critical from the point of view of manpower shortages, and that restrictions may have to be placed on the right of workers to leave their jobs.

But he urged that workers be given safeguards in plants from which their freedom of movement is restricted. He said that these plants should be investigated and certified as complying with health and safety requirements, wages, hours and working conditions prevailing in the area or industry as determined by collective bargaining, adequate needs for training facilities and requirements for maximum utilization of available manpower in the plant.

GUARANTEED MINIMUM

Workers in critical plants or areas, Murray said, should also be guaranteed a minimum weekly wage equal to his average earnings for a 40 hour week, or where an industry or plant has been requested to work or operate on a longer work week to minimum wage which includes average overtime payments.

Murray outlined conditions on which workers should be permitted to leave critical plants or areas. Workers he said, should be permitted to leave for a higher skilled job or to obtain full-time employment if he is working only part part time or for compelling personal reasons.

When it is necessary to transfer workers to plants where there is a manpower shortage, Murray urged that there should also be an inspection to see that the plant to which workers are shifted meet all necessary requirements for health and working conditions.

Transfers of workers should be made within the area where there is a manpower shortage if this possible, Murray suggested, before workers are brought in from other regions.

An important safeguard proposed by Murray is that when workers are transferred to new jobs they should be guaranteed the prevailing wage on this job—plus an additional guarantee that they will receive additional compensation if their old job paid higher wages.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WMC SERVICE DEFIES FDR'S ORDER 8802

12/5/42

Women Refused Entre To Training Classes On Racial Grounds

By HARRY McALPIN
(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the provisions of Executive Order 8802 and of USES Bulletin C-45, the D. C. Employment Center continues to enhance its record of discrimination against Negroes.

Last week the center ran an advertisement in the daily papers here seeking women for a national defense enterprise as trainees "for work in metal engine and accessory shops." The qualifications were given as "Resident of D. C. or Metropolitan area. Age 21-40; minimum ht. 5 ft. 4 in.; 125 lbs. Must pass physical and rigid character investigation." Applicants were instructed to apply to the D. C. Employment Center at 505 K street, Northwest.

The Defender learned of a Negro girl who had applied. She met all the obvious qualifications. When she reached the Center, she was sent to see a Negro interviewer who had charge of defense training referrals. He knew nothing of the advertisement and could not refer her to the job.

12/5/42

"White Only"

The Defender then called the Employment Center and inquired about the jobs advertised. The switchboard asked if the caller was "white or colored." The caller said "white." The call was placed on the phone of a white interviewer who knew all about the jobs—that they were in an aircraft manufacturing company in the immediate vicinity of Washington, though she refused to divulge the company's name or address. The caller was told to come in the next morning and she would be referred if she met the qualifications set forth in the paper.

The Defender then called the Negro interviewer who had turned the Negro applicant away. He said: "I didn't know about the advertisement until the lady came down with the paper. As soon as I read the ad, I saw it said 'Apply at 505 K street, Northwest.' So I sent her back over there. I don't know what they did with her. My job is to refer people to defense training classes. Anything to do with defense they send to me, but I didn't know about this one."

The Defender then contacted the acting manager of the Center. He said he believed that one of the local employers had been contacted the day before and told he could clear such advertisements through the Employment Center and use the Center's name; and that this employer did make such a request. Then he added:

"They are training women, and this applicant is just as much entitled to it as anyone else."

Several Apply

12/5/42

Following this, the applicant received a call from the center advising her that the company had not yet started taking Negro women in the training classes. The center, however, has continued referring white women.

Since this time, several Negro applicants have applied for the training. They are all referred to Miss Kathryn Fox, white, a Division Head official at the center, and to Victor Daly, Negro, scheduled to become the head of the Negro placement division under the proposed reorganization of the D. C. center. Both Miss Fox and Mr. Daly spend a considerable amount of their time each day smoothing over to the Negro applicants the center's inability to refer them to the jobs because of their race. Both Fox and Daly are violating Executive Order 8802 and USES Bulletin C-45.

The Sentry, a local paper published in the interest of government employees, has demanded Daly's dismissal from the service.

Charles J. Stillwell, company president, had testified for the defense that he had no prejudice against Negroes, but that the AFL Machinists Union would not permit the firm to hire Negroes for other than unskilled and menial jobs. And if he employed Negro women. Stillwell said, "a considerable number of white workers would leave."

Another Cleveland Firm Is Accused Of Discriminating Against Negroes

Daily "Worker"

Special C...

CLEVELAND, Dec. 16.—Negroes who ... apply: "You ought to have better sense than to come in here. You ought to have sense to apply to you."

charge the Thompson Products Co. with ... enough to know that does not apply discriminating against them because of their ... And Claretta Jean Johnson, a ... plaintiff, race were to testify today in Common Pleas ... testified that Thompson Products ... informed Court in support of accusations outlined by her, despite her 240 hours of federal training Chester K. Gillespie, Negro attorney who ... ing and the firm's need for trained workers, represents them. ... that no Negro women were being hired.

Gillespie told Judge Frank J. Merrick ... Meanwhile, the court reserved decision, that a supervisor said to one Negro who ... until the Thompson case had been com responded to a notice urging workers be- ... pleted, on similar charges against lieving themselves worthy of up-grading to ... & Swasey Co., turret lathe manufacturers.

47h-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Statesmanship Needed In Present Crisis

SOME organizations and a few of our newspapers in the metropolitan centers, now engaged in an increasingly militant campaign against racial discrimination in employment and in the armed forces, are in need of statesmanlike direction.

Their drive is without clear objectivity. Primarily and fundamentally they are defending the elemental right of Negroes to participate in the war effort on a decent, unrestricted basis, and are reminding America that Democracy requires not only this, but that Negroes be treated as all other American citizens in the matter of civil rights; but actually they are creating the impression that they are engaged in an all-out effort to integrate Negroes into the intimate social life of the American white people, a thing that they are not giving any serious thought to, and something that is quite apart from the question of economic opportunity and civil rights for Negro Americans.

Much of this is due to the ineptness and inexperience of the men at the head of the several movements, and those who own or direct the two or three newspapers that have laid themselves open to constant surveillance by the government, as well as to attack from bigots and disciples of intolerance on the other side, who are trying to create the impression that the whole Negro press is seditious, and that all Negro leaders are void of the qualities of statesmanship.

The mammoth mass meetings, where nothing occurs except a flow of emotional oratory; the incoherent demands for complete abolition of race prejudice by the President of the United States, — which is impossible—and the equally incoherent campaigns for this or that by the few metropolitan newspapers in question — particularly those of a new entry into the field, whose editor has high political ambitions — fit perfectly into the mouths of political demagogues, scare the pants off of the so-called liberals, and cause the Roosevelt administration to run to cover.

Etheridge Speaks

Mr. Mark Etheridge, a member and former Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, called attention to all of these developments at the beginning of hearings held by the Committee in Birmingham last week.

Mr. Etheridge, who has been, and and we believe still is, a friend of the Negro in all legitimate endeavors toward the attainment of civil rights and economic security, felt called upon to make a statement, ostensibly to clarify, for the special benefit of Southerners, the purpose of the President's celebrated Executive Order No. 8802, and at the same time to express alarm over what he conceived to be a widespread effort to abolish "social segregation" in the South. He was hardly speaking for himself, alone. It is reasonable to assume that he was not speaking — in some aspects of his talk — for some members of the Committee. It is not at all outside of the realm of possibility, however, that Mr. Etheridge is finding that because there is legal "racial segregation" in the South in the matter of schools churches, public carriers places of assembly, places of amusement, recreation and public comfort, employers and organized workers alike have developed the strange complex that it is against Southern law and custom "to mix the races" in any particular, and the Negro finds himself barred from a chance to work at anything but the crudest common labor. This was made perfectly clear to the Committee on Fair Employment Practices at the Birmingham hearings.

If the Fair Employment Practices Committee were to take the position expressed by Mr. Etheridge in his amazing pronouncement on "social segregation" the Committee may as well be abolished, for the Negro's very right to live in the future depends upon how the term "social segregation" is interpreted. No informed person who has lived in the South can truthfully say that the Negro's struggle for economic security has the slightest relation in the Negro's mind to any obtrusion upon the social life of Southern white people, in its true meaning. Whether the Negro survives in America, or whether he starves depends altogether upon what is meant by "social segregation."

The Inevitable

There is one thing that our friends, the South and the Nation may as well know, if they do not already know and understand it The present situation, economically and politically leads to the building of a fence around the millions of Negro workers in America and especially around the great majority of them who live in the South. Within that enclosure there is no opportunity for improvement; no room for expansion; no chance to rise above a bare subsistence; no future for Negro children now in their teen ages, no future except gradual liquidation We believe that Mr. Etheridge recognizes this, and tried to get it over to the South and to the Nation in his Birmingham address.

Against such a prospect Negroes are struggling, and will continue to struggle. Negroes in their normal minds are not going to submit to starvation or reduction to the status of serfs. They will continue to resist that fate. If their struggle, understood or not, means that they are marked for reprisals at the hands of their fellow white Americans, those reprisals will have to come and the Negro, and the South and the Nation will have to bear the consequences.

Meanwhile, the "elder statesmen" of the Negro race in the South are getting together for constructive action. If the South is responsive to reason, the South will have an opportunity to do justice to the Negro.

ridge was speaking for President Roosevelt.

His statement, coming from a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices, is so significant as a political, social and economic document, we are printing it in full on another page of this issue of the Journal and Guide. Particularly do we wish to call attention to the following excerpt from Mr. Etheridge's rather extraordinary pronouncement:

The Southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war.

Evidence of Confusion

Taken out of the full context of Mr. Etheridge's speech the above utterance sounds demagogic. It sounds as if he is playing upon the harp of the political demagogues and professional race fanatics. But considered as a part of the whole of his address, it reveals a degree of misunderstanding and confusion, which, we believe have been created by the omission of a definitely understandable and workable bill of particulars, from the campaigns being directed by political tyros, propaganda crackpots, immature labor agitators, and others equally inept, who have ignored the "elder statesmen" of the race in their separate and unsyncronized drives for emancipation from very real troubles, which actually exist, but in the escape from which they are not using the best methods of statesmanship.

Contradictory Position

In his zeal to be helpful, and to allay Southern opposition and suspicion, Mr. Etheridge has taken a contradictory position. The Negro's real fight, at present, is for a chance to work. The demands for full Democracy and full equality, are, to a large extent an incoherent expression of the Negro's desire and determination to have this chance. The South's Jimcrow system is the thing that is keeping him from having a chance to work. The effects of the system long since penetrated the North and imbedded itself in organized labor and employment policies. First the cry of "social equality" and "white supremacy" was raised by the political demagogues and the capitalists to divide the poor whites and the Negroes, and to keep the poor whites from demanding and getting too much from the aristocrats. Out of the cry came the complete disfranchisement of Negroes and other forms of repression which insured unequal schools, unequal travel facilities and complete denial of civil rights to Negroes.

That settled everything for those who wished to continue in political and social control in the South. Then came organized labor. The South was suspicious of organized labor, and the Negro having been set aside in a class which denied him equal economic opportunity, equal political opportunity or equal justice in the courts, the cry of "social equality" and "white supremacy" was raised again, this time by organized labor, with the tacit understanding and consent of those in political and social control.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LET'S BE FAIR

The uproar about the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company's plan to hire Negroes exclusively at its new shipyard in Chester, Pa., cannot be dismissed as an emotional outburst from irresponsible quarters. The objections to this plan are based on sound reasoning.

JUN 20 1942

1. The plan establishes a pattern of discrimination which will be followed by other industries in areas where the social structure of the community does not justify racial separation.

2. It affords an irrefutable argument for the exclusion of Negroes in plants that are predominantly white.

3. It injures the position of the black worker in labor unions where he has fought for years to gain appropriate recognition and industrial equity on the basis of performance—not of race.

4. It places the Negro worker at the mercy of public charity when his "exclusive" plant closes down.

5. It gives encouragement to segregation of workers in southern states where healthy indications of interracial amity have appeared in plants in which black and white workers toil side by side.

6. It negates the democratic principles for which America is today fighting, and for which the Negro has been pleading.

Leaving out the question of violation of the President's Executive Order against racial discrimination in the industries, it should be obvious to Mr. Joseph G. Pew, president of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, and his personnel director—Dr. Emmett J. Scott, that Negroes cannot fight for equality of industrial opportunity on the one hand and plead for segregation on the other. Moreover, when the Negro asks for democracy, he means equal treatment, not special privilege at the expense of his white brother. Otherwise his pleadings for equality and social justice would be tenuous if not wholly ludicrous.

That the promoters of the plan are aware of the inconsistencies inherent therein, we haven't the least doubt. Nor do we doubt the plain fact that leaps to the eye that this is a political stunt intended to retrieve the Republican party from the morass of oblivion into which it has fallen since the advent of the New Deal. Since Mr. Pew and his advisers are diehard Republicans, it is not difficult to analyze the motives that prompted their new scheme.

What the Republican party needs is a sagacious leadership that understands the pulse of the Negro people within the framework of a liberal democracy. Such a leadership can be fashioned out of the progressive thinkers within the party who have been denied the opportunity to show their worth.

JUN 20 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE GROWING SHORTAGE OF SKILLED MECHANICS

EDWARD LAWSON, field assistant to the War Manpower Commission, has written The New York Age stating that although Negro skilled mechanics living in New York and vicinity are still complaining they are unable to secure war jobs there are almost immediate openings for Negroes who can qualify for any of the following jobs:

Bench Hand, Metal Patternmaker (5-17.010), Bailermaker (4-83.100), Boring Machine Operator, automatic (6.78.041), Boring Mill Operator (4.78.041), Centerless Grinder operator (6-78.511), Cylindrical Grinder Operator (4-78.511), Die Maker (4-76.010), Die Setter (4-76.120), Engine Lathe Operator (4-78.011), External Grinder Operator (6-78.513), Forming Press Operator (6-88.627), Gear Hobber Operator (4-78.132), Horizontal boring and milling machine operator (4-78.412), Instrument Maker (5-00.912), internal grinder operator (4-78.512), Lathe Operator, automatic (6-78.164), Machinist (4-75.150), Milling Machine Operator, automatic (6-78.031), Surface Grinder operator (4-78.513) and Toolmaker (4-76.210).

Detailed information about these jobs may be secured by writing the New York office of the War Manpower Commission at 122 East 42nd street. Applicants are asked not to visit this office in person but send in their application by mail. Mention the number following the jobs as listed above.

Incidentally, we think it a good plan for those desiring work to file with the U. S. Employment Service and with all war agencies in this vicinity. Send your qualifications wherever you hear that jobs are open so that all the available labor supply should be acute in another six months, so much one will be needing just such a man. The growing shortage of skilled labor is expected to be used up in that time.

47h-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.



Manpower chief Paul V. McNutt and President Mordecai Johnson at Howard University.

Well, less than 24 of 200 major unions ban colored workers."

McNutt expressed sincere belief that the problems of race in America would be solved. He seems to have great faith in the "little people," both black and white.

It is not often that a man as high up as McNutt can cite little anecdotes and stories that only field workers would ordinarily encounter.

DEC 12 1942

Here is one little story he told about white workers who threatened to walk out because a colored jaintor was upgraded:

"Their foreman told them that colored troops were guarding the vital areas in New York. 'Do you kick about that? That man can't help it if his skin isn't white. He's an American just the same as we and if he's good enough to guard this city he's good enough to work on the machines in the plant.'"

DEC 12 1942

The strike was settled. The black worker took his place beside the white workers at the machines that were turning out arms for the black sentry.

McNutt concluded his talk to the AFRO by saying, "Democracy must not only be won. Democracy must be re-won. It must be defended every day in the year. And by striving for it we shall approach it. That is our battle."

The quote I liked best is, "Man's inhumanity to man has laid heavily upon you. You have suffered grievous discrimination. When you demand a redefinition and reiteration of fundamental American rights, your claims are sound and just."

Because discrimination against us has been so great, America has a lot to make up for. "Today America is making up for lost time. There are some plants, some areas that have not fully discovered that fact but they will."

Reservoir of Power

On the threatened labor shortage McNutt pointed to the millions of unemployed colored workers. "They are a reservoir of manpower." He quoted a magazine article which had said:

"When jobs are scarce, colored are not trained because there is no employment opportunity. When jobs are plentiful, colored workers can't fill them because they are not trained."

This vicious cycle may cause American considerable grief before the war is won. "It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, worker or employers' or workers' organization.

"It is unthinkable that our sacrifices shall be in vain, or our liberties jeopardized by provincial prejudices." McNutt used the phrase "provincial prejudices" to mean backwoods, primitive ideas and not rural locations.

Government Must Take Lead

McNutt appears to feel that leadership in the bold, democratic, but hitherto untried idea, of freely using colored workers in industry must come from the Federal Government.

"Government has taken the lead. Colored workers are employed in U.S. navy yards, arsenals, army cantonments and naval bases. Government has helped private industry to extend employment of colored workers."

As a result, "Thousands have been hired in air craft and tens of thousands in ship building. Additional thousands are pushing ahead in auto plants, rubber, garment, meat packing and other industries.

DEC 12 1942

Still Not Enough

"But," he added, "we a not using enough." This add m was made with considerabl m phasis. He really meant it.

Then he said that the progress already made should be considered "first steps." "There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to colored workers. There are still too many employers who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill." The AFRO made the same documented discovery in many New York war plants.

Crux Is Economic

Implying that the crux of our national problem is essentially an economic one, McNutt said that "the colored people are at the cross roads of destiny. This is a time which places a tremendous responsibility upon the shoulders of 13 million people."

He enumerated certain employers' cliches about colored workers—and blasted them. For example:

"Some of them once said, 'Colored people just can't do the work.'" McNutt called that "nonsense." He pointed to a Newport News shipyard where 5,000 colored men are employed in various skilled jobs.

"Another excuse was, 'White people won't work with them.'" McNutt glibly listed a half dozen places where white and black workers are turning out fuel for democracy's guns.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

LABOR SHORTAGE, NOT DEFE-
RATIC CONCERT MADE EXITING
BANS

Manpower Chief Says Some
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Ahead of Winning the War

[illegible] On Saturday, President Roosevelt named Paul V. McNutt boss of the nation's manpower, by executive order. He will control [illegible] service and have power to move workers from non-essential to war industries.

At the same time, F. D. R. ordered the army and navy to halt recruiting of volunteers between the ages of 18 and 38. This includes men who have volunteered and have not yet been inducted. The army and navy may accept men from 38 to 45 as volunteers, but only those who have special qualifications.

Men over 38 now in the army have the right to request their honorable discharge.

Men over 38 will go into a new draft category, 4H.

The stoppage of volunteering is necessary to keep skilled workers at their jobs where they can serve better than by going into the armed services.

BY MICHAEL CARTER

(Since this interview Manpower Commissioner McNutt has been given by President Roosevelt charge of selective [illegible]

47h-1942
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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

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BY MICHAEL CARTER

(Since this interview Manpower Commissioner McNutt has been given by President Roosevelt charge of selective service.) 12/12/42

12/12/42

47h

"This manpower commission request is essential to the maximum utilization of our resources. This labor resources. This employment survey of cannot be accomplished with-The survey, in New

McNutt admits this out

York, is insist that im ments

70

have been shown. He is absolutely right. Considerable improvement has been shown, especially in some Northern cities, but there is plenty of work for him to do.

DE 2 1942

McNutt further states that our industrial progress began before either the war or the national preparedness period that preceded our entry into the conflict.

"Although industrial progress has been made since America entered the war, this program antedates that incident. Colored people are now working in air craft plants, shipyards, steel mills, ordnance plants, and in all other branches of war production," he said.

Gain Due to Shortage

McNutt unhesitatingly admits, however, that our employment is attributable to labor shortage, and not to basic democratic concepts. "Their (colored people's) employment has been stimulated through governmental agencies and through increasing labor stringency," he added.

In saying this, McNutt may be interpreted as indicating that it took exective orders, fines, and publicity as well as a labor shortage to make American industry accept the colored worker. That being true, the question of job permanency is raised, but not answered.

DEC 1 2 1942

What of after the War?

Will we keep jobs in industry after we have helped to win the war? That is a question that the AFRO will put to someone in the post-war planning commission.

Discussing the enemy inspired propaganda which calls this "a race war" and says that colored people have no stakes in it, McNutt answers:

"The present conflict cannot be termed a 'race war.' Millions of Chinese, Africans, and members of other darker races are supporting us and are actively fighting against the Axis."

Like some other persons interviewed in this series, McNutt is familiar with race history. At least he knows some pretty important historical facts. For example, he said, "One year before the Pilgrim Fathers landed at Plymouth Rock, the first colored people were brought to Jamestown as indentured servants" (that is an historical oddity—those first Africans were not slaves, then, but were indentured servants along with hundreds of indentured white servants—MC).

Identified with Freedom

Continuing in the historical vein, and without prompting, McNutt said: "From Crispus Attucks to Dorie Miller, men of your race have stood shoulder to shoulder in the cause of freedom."

McNutt then cited the post-war need for more educational institutions for colored students. He did not express himself on abolishing segregated schools, but said, "There are not enough Hamptons, Tuskegees, and Fisks. There are more here than in any other nation in the world, but there are still not enough. There will be more."

DEC 1 2 1942

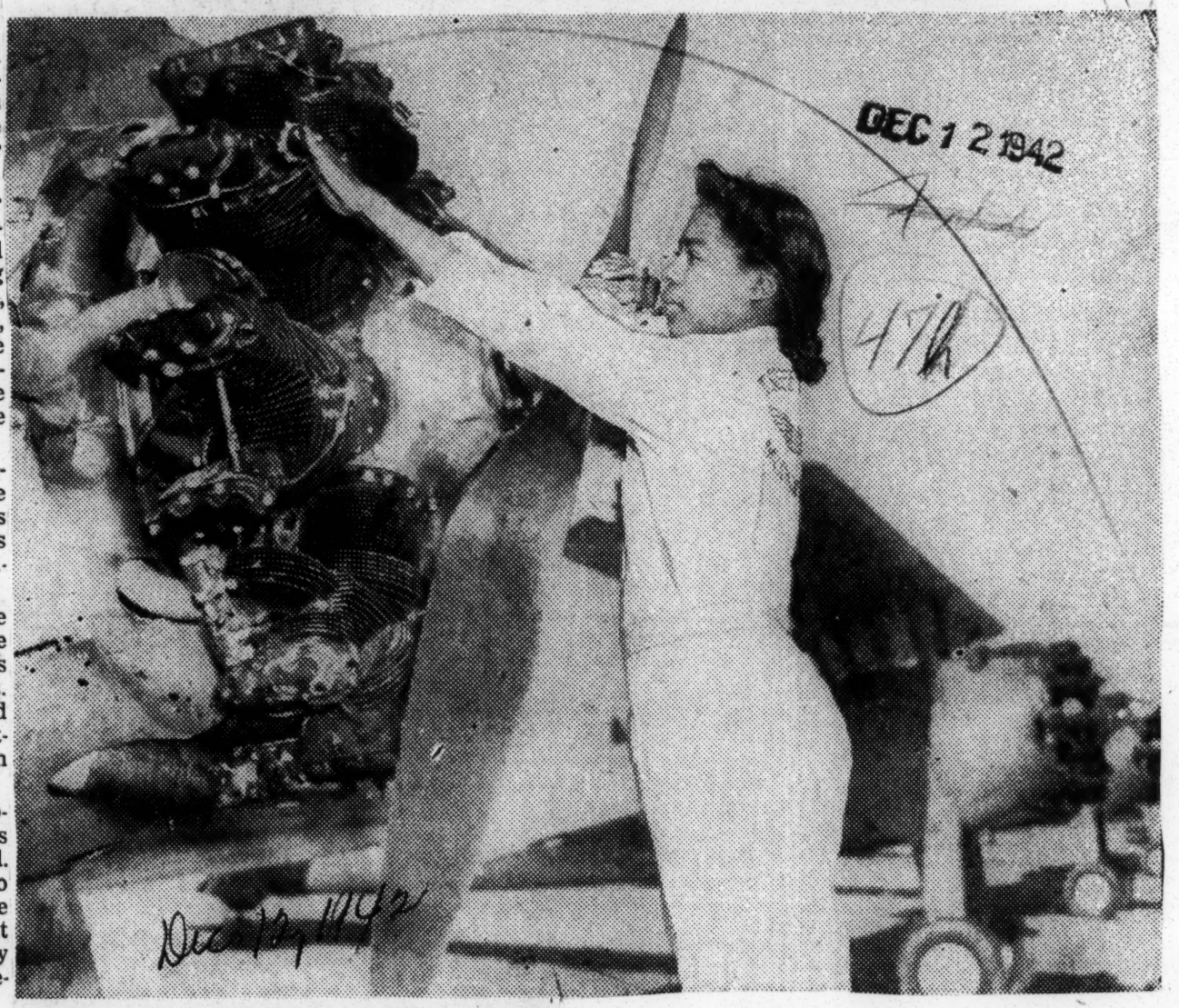
He paid tribute to colored students in white colleges. "In the public and endowed universities in most of this land your students have laid distinguished foundations of scholarship."

McNutt further stated that the progress which had been made educationally and industrially has been matched in social advances. He said that our presence and "security of opportunity" is better accepted in every State in the Union.

When he said this he was obviously considering our progress through a hundred-year period. Perhaps that is the only way to consider our progress. In some places it has been so slight that it must be viewed from a century perspective to perceive advancement.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

KEEPING 'EM FLYING AT TUSKEGEE



Doing her part to alleviate the manpower shortage is 19-year-old Miss Vivian Thomas of 343 Pine street, Atlanta, Ga., who is one of several women mechanics now working at full time jobs at the Tuskegee, Ala., primary flying field. She finished high school in Atlanta and then attended Spelman college for two years before going into war work.

Defense Housing For Whites, Local Authority Says

JUL 4 1942

"Tenant lists follow the racial pattern of the neighborhood", was the reply three members of the Citizens Committee got from the Philadelphia Housing Authority, when seeking information as to defense housing in Philadelphia.

Activated by complaints from war workers who have moved to this city from other places, that they were denied admittance to the various units constructed by the government, the committee had waited on the Authority for clarification of the condition.

Has Sole Say

The Authority, which has sole say in Philadelphia, despite the fact that it is administering government projects, expressed its stand in those words and thus verified the belief that only white workers could gain admission to the homes. There are more than 3000 units built in this city for the express purpose of housing war workers.

JUL 4 1942

The Committee heard the report of the investigating unit at a meeting Friday night at the Christian Street YMCA. Rev. E. Luther Cunningham presided. The group which called on the Authority consisted of Wayne L. Hopkins, Dr. Adolphus Lewis and Rev. Mr. Cunningham.

WORK OR FIGHT

47h-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

33 Prisoners Freed To 'Work on Farms'

MAR 1 1 1942

Governor Says Paroles, Pardons To Relieve Labor Shortage.

Georgia's pardon and parole machinery was speeded up to a lightning pace yesterday as the Governor followed recommendations of the State Prison and Parole Commission in turning out 33 prisoners in what was described as an effort to help relieve the farm labor shortage during the present emergency.

A steady, plaintive chant of "we're going to put him to work on the farm, Governor," kept the chief executive scribbling his "O. K." on clemency papers from morning until midafternoon when the customers ceased coming. He hustled away from his office with this statement:

"We're going to put 'em to work during the war. If they don't work, then we're going to put 'em back in the gang."

Applicants for pardons and paroles filled the outer waiting room and they moved into the Governor's office in droves when the door was opened. Reports trickled down from the fourth floor that the Prison and Parole Commission was doing a "rushing business" getting cases acted on and ready for presentation to the Governor.

Chairman Royal K. Mann explained this by saying the commission was now considering cases three months ahead of the usual schedule. In other words, statutory cases are being taken up three months before the expiration of minimum sentences.

"We're doing this to get more labor on the farms," Mann said.

The Governor recently announced he was going to start a flow of labor back to the farm by releasing prisoners and by urging the revival of an old "work or fight" law.

Most of the clemency cases approved yesterday involved such offenses as stealing, and razor bouts among Negroes. The Governor, who described them as "crap game stuff," was emphatic in declaring those released would have to go to work and stay on the job.

Dan Eidson, one of the convicted East Point floggers who were denied freedom after a sensational hearing before the Governor late last year, has been recommended for a parole by the State Prison and Parole Commission—which previously had declined such a recommendation — it developed yesterday.

Mrs. Eidson, wife of the prisoner, stood for several hours at the Governor's door yesterday clutching this recommendation but later left without presenting it to the chief executive.

Asked why the case was not brought to the Governor's attention, Carlton Mobley, assistant attorney general attached to the executive offices, said he hadn't had time to check it over and no one had been notified that a hearing had been set. He said it would be postponed until next clemency day, two weeks hence.

The recommendation from the Prison and Parole Commission was signed by only two members, Chairman Royal K. Mann and Vivian Stanley.

The record pointed out that Eidson had been working in the Fulton county dairy since his incarceration and that because of his long hours and the fact he was required to work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, as well as frequently at night, he had practically served his sentence.

Captain A. A. Clarke, Fulton county warden, recommended Eidson for a parole, declaring he had made a model prisoner and was a trusty, the commissioners pointed out. They said "quite a number of reputable citizens of Fulton county" had requested his parole. They added he was an experienced welder and his services were needed by an Atlanta firm which has a number of defense orders.

The recommendation, which was dated March 4, specified that Eidson should report to the Fulton county probation officer once a month for eight months.

Pardons Issued To Fifty Persons

MAR 1 2 1942

About fifty persons had been issued pardons and paroles by the State Prison and Parole Commission Wednesday, following the Tuesday approval by Governor Eugene Talmadge.

Included in the paroles were 33 farm laborers, chiefly colored, who were let out of work gangs on condition that they go back to the farm and work out the rest of their sentences at farm labor.

The Prison Commission has added a special investigator to work up farm labor paroles and he is reportedly doing a land office business.

Governor Talmadge told a farmers' meeting at Macon recently that if any farmer had a work hand now on the gang, he would turn him out and send him back to the farm. Said the Governor:

"We're going to put 'em to work during the war, and if they don't work, we are going to put 'em back in the gang."

Chairman Royal K. Mann, of the Prison Commission, said that the Parole Board is considering cases three months ahead of the expiration of minimum sentences in order to replace farm labor, of which there is a great shortage.

Most of the prisoners released were convicted of misdemeanors.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Prisoners Freed To Work On Farms

MAR 1 1 1942

Following what he said was the recommendation of the State Prison and Parole Commission, Governor Talmadge released 33 prisoners Tuesday (most of them colored). The Governor said release of the prisoners would help to relieve the farm labor shortage during the duration of the war.

It was learned that the Governor signed the clemency papers on the grounds that the Negroes would be put to work on farms.

On leaving his office after signing the papers, the Governor said:

"We're going to put 'em to work during the war. If they don't work, then we're going ot put 'em back in the chain gang."

He described the freed prisoners as "crap game stuff" and said those released would have to go to work and stay on the job.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Getting More War Work

MAR 2 2 1942

WPB Figures Show Employment Gain in Key Industries; Lag Continues

(Special to the Sunday Worker)

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Labor Division of the War Production Board pointed to an increase in the employment of Negro workers in war industries today citing examples in aircraft, ordnance, shipbuilding and auto plants.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the WPB, called upon management and labor to assume responsibility for bringing more Negro men and women into the group of 10,000,000 workers needed to fulfill 1942 production quotas.

MAR 2 2 1942

"It is estimated," Dr. Weaver stated, "that 10,000,000 workers must be added to war industries before the end of 1942 if we are to meet our production goals of 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 30,000 anti-aircraft guns and 80,000,000 tons of shipping. This vast number of workers can never be recruited unless both management and labor assume the responsibility to integrate all groups of workers into industry—including women, Negroes, and all minority groups."

NAMES HIRING FIRMS

Singled out for their placement of Negro workers on production in varying capacities and numbers by the Labor Divisions were Lockheed-Vega, Douglas Aircraft Corporation, Wright Aeronautical Corp., Curtiss-Wright Corp., Glenn L. Martin, North American Aviation, Inc., Newport News Shipbuilding and others.

In a report to Sidney Hillman, director of the Labor Division, Dr. Weaver explained that one month after Pearl Harbor, one midwest plant of the Wright Corp. had more than 750 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negroes at work. A neighboring plant of Curtiss-Wright had more than 250 Negro men in various jobs and was preparing to train and employ Negro women. Negro defense training graduates were at work in two large Glenn L. Martin bomber plants and another large corporation had integrated Negroes into its New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Missouri factories. North American Aviation and Consolidated Drydock Co. more than 3,000 Negroes are working as machine operators, outside machinists, stage builders, riggers, bolters, drillers, chippers, caulkers and regulators, numerous other categories of skilled and unskilled work.

The St. Louis Ordnance plant employing 600 Negro workers was planning to increase this number to 4,000, the Labor Division revealed, pointing out that at least 2,000 developments." Dr. Weaver said, would be Negro women.

"Negro labor is far from being

At the Newport Shipbuilding and

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Colored Youths Given Opportunity to Work In Various Capacities

MAR 20 1942 MAR 20 1942

Defense Plant Will Use More As It Goes Into Full Production; May Use Women and Older Men

MAR 20 1942

When William S. Knudsen, war production chief for the Department of War, visited war industries in the Kansas City area recently, he found the North American bomber plant in Kansas City, Kas., ahead of schedule in the production of bomber planes for American flyers to use against the Axis.

Greater Kansas City and the state of Kansas took pride in the record made by the state's No. 1 war industry. Mr. Knudsen's statement brought a great deal of satisfaction also to the Negro citizens of Greater Kansas City because they knew that Negro men employed in skilled and semiskilled capacities at the bomber plant are doing their share to speed planes to our fighting forces.

The North American bomber plant is offering to qualified Negroes an opportunity to use their skills in a variety of capacities. Kansas Citians know in general terms that Negroes are working at the bomber plant but few of them are aware of the numerous skilled operations being performed by brown hands.

MAR 20 1942

QUALIFIED PERSONS WILL BE EMPLOYED

In an interview this week, Lewis W. Clymer, field assistant of the Negro employment-training branch of the War Production Board of which Dr. Robert C. Weaver is chief, revealed that Negro workers are employed in some of the most important departments at the bomber plant. War-time censorship prevents the publication of the total number of Negro employes at the bomber plant, but Mr. Clymer released the information that the number of Negro skilled aircraft sheet metal workers has increased to 11 within the last week. The sheet metal workers are graduates of the training classes offered by the Kansas City, Kas., board of education at the old Sumner high school and by the Kansas City, Mo., board at the Lathrop Defense Training center.

"I would like to emphasize the importance of more and more Negroes availing themselves of the opportunity to take aircraft sheet metal training," Mr. Clymer said, so that they will be ready to step into the bomber plant as the need for them arises—and it will arise as our war effort expands." Mr. Clymer said that there is every reason for qualified persons to feel that they will have an opportunity to work. He believes that when the bomber plant gets into full production, it will need a larger number of Negroes than now are prepared.

MAR 20 1942

NEGROES ARE SCATTERED THROUGHOUT THE PLANT

"Negroes can't wait," he said, "until the jobs are open before they begin their training. They must prepare themselves and be ready when the call for workers comes because when men are needed, they are needed then, not seven weeks hence."

MAR 20 1942

Negro aircraft sheet metal workers were included in the first group of aircraft workers hired at the bomber plant. Five trainees were employed before the actual production of airplanes was begun and along with white youths with similar training they were placed in the warehouse as material handlers. As they became familiar with the work and gained experience and skill, they were advanced to departments requiring more skill. Several who began work in the plant as janitors and maintenance men are now employed in semiskilled and skilled capacities.

Negro workers are not limited to a single operation or to a few departments, but they are scattered throughout the plant, according to their individual abilities. In addition to the Negroes in the all-important sheet metal department, there are Negroes in the paint department where they spray the airplane parts. Negroes are employed as inspectors of metal fittings, using a highly technical magnetic operation. This is an essential process that parts must be taken through before they go into the airplane.

TWO ARE EMPLOYED IN FLIGHT TEST DEPARTMENT

Negroes are engaged as foundry workers, making aluminum parts and fittings. There are Negroes in the precision assembly department. Two Negroes are in the flight test department and to them is entrusted the responsible job of making final adjustments on newly assembled planes before they are tried out in the air. The head of this department has found the Negro workers so efficient that he has asked for more.

Mr. Clymer said that the bomber plant manager, H. V. Swallenberg, has expressed satisfaction over the record that Negro workers are making at the plant. Other officials who have expressed the same satisfaction are Robert White, assistant to the plant manager; Pat Garrin, director of industrial relations, and Dean Phillips, director of personnel. It is through the courtesy of these officials that the pictures of Negro workers actually at work in the bomber plant were released to The Call, Mr. Clymer said.

MAR 20 1942

ARMY NEEDS MEN WITH 1-A CLASSIFICATION

Clymer said that the bomber plant executives predicted that as our war effort grows in intensity and the army needs a greater number of men on the fighting lines, plants like the North American bomber plant may find it necessary to use women and older men up to 55 to man its plant. With the army's need in mind, young men with 1-A classifications are not being employed at the bomber plant as readily as they were before the Pearl Harbor attack.

It is felt that war production work will fall largely upon the shoulders of young men with dependents, men up to 55 and women, Mrs. Clymer said. For that reason, the War Production Board representative urged Negroes in those classifications to begin preparing themselves by taking training open to them.

"Planes must be produced," Mr. Clymer said, "and the North American bomber plant is giving the Negro an opportunity to help in the production. We appreciate this opportunity but we must go further than that—we must become qualified to hold the important jobs that are being opened to us."

471-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Name Negro Major Of Minnesota Troops

MAR 27 1942

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — (ANP)—Gov. Harold E. Stassen last week announced the appointment of Samuel L. Ransom, well-known St. Paulite, as a major on the governor's staff of the Minnesota defense force.

Attired in the uniform denoting his rank, Maj. Ransom smiled plasantly, as did the governor, when he was given the certificiate of the appointment.

Gov. Stassen, Gen. Ellard Walsh, the active head of the Minnesota defense force, and Maj. Ransom stood for several minutes posing for four photographers, representing Minneapolis and St. Paul dailies and the Associated Press.

Present for the ceremony were Mrs. Samuel Ransom, Mrs. Elizabeth Waters of Chicago, sister of Major Ransom; Mrs. Clarence Roper, Attorney and Mrs. Hammond Turner, George Hoage, Jr., the Rev. B. N. Moore and the Rev. Clarence T. R. Nelson.

47i-1942
World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Regiment In Guard Urged

OCT 6 - 1942

OCT 6 - 1942

Petitions urging formation of a Brooklyn and Queens Negro regiment of the New York State Guard were presented to Governor Lehman today by a committee headed by the Rev. Raymond J. Campion, pastor of the R. C. Church of St. Peter Claver, Claver Pl. and Jefferson Ave., Brooklyn, and Assistant District Attorney Clarence A. Wilson.

The committee left for Albany this morning with 15,000 signatures, including those of Attorney General Bennett and several supreme court justices.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BROOKLYN TO GET NATIONAL GUARD UNIT

OCT 31 1942

NAACP Claims Order In Violation Of Civil Rights Act

OCT 31 1942

BROOKLYN—Gov. Herbert Lehman of New York, responding to the pleas of a delegation of Brooklynites, announced this week that Brooklyn would be accorded a unit of the New York guard. New York City proper has heretofore had the distinction of having all the units in the famous New York Negro unit.

The N.A.A.C.P., on the heels of the governor's proclamation, issued a statement sharply criticizing the action. The governor's order called for the establishment, the N.A.A.C.P. said, of an "all-Negro separate infantry battalion of the New York guard." The civil rights organization said this was a violation of the New York civil rights act and suggested that the governor reissue the order and phrase it so that Negroes would be integrated into the exting units.

47j-1942
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Straight Shooting

MAR 6 1 1942

THE desire to get on with the war found effective expression last week in speeches by Archibald MacLeish, Wendell Willkie, Quentin Reynolds, and Dorothy Thompson. Addressing 2,000 guests at the inaugural dinner of Freedom House, each of these figures hit out hard against the unholy coalition of Jim Crow and Cliveden.

Mr. Willkie attacked discrimination against Negroes in the armed forces. Using as an example the heroism of Dorie Miller, Negro messman, during the Pearl Harbor attack, he sharply criticized the Navy for selecting men on the basis of color. This injustice, Mr. Willkie said, "makes a mockery of all our fine words." A mockery it is; and the government should see to it that it is ended. To continue the prevailing practice with regard to Negroes is to carry on a form of national suicide.

Appeasing Jim Crow is as disastrous as appeasing those whom Archibald MacLeish described in his talk as the defeatists and divisionists of the country. The enemy is the newspaper publisher or politician "who fears or hates our allies in this war more than he trusts and loves his fellow citizens; the American bigot who fears the beliefs of the Russian people more than he trusts the beliefs of the people of America and who would willingly see the United States destroyed if Russia could be destroyed in the same disaster."

MAR 31 1942

On the same occasion Quentin Reynolds declared that before he returned home six weeks ago he was under the impression that America was at war with the Axis. After reading some newspaper editorials and some speeches by members of Congress, he began to wonder whether "we are not really at war with Britain and the President of the United States."

We need such plain talk. It is good to see leading public figures taking the offensive against the Cliveden mentality.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

APR 9 1942

THE NEGRO AND THE NAVY

Secretary Knox's announcement that Negroes are henceforth to be enlisted in naval and marine combat units, and that they may expect to be promoted according to merit to noncommissioned ranks is good as far as it goes. The unhappy undertone in this new policy is its admission that the Navy has heretofore made racial distinctions, for which no warrant can be found in the Constitution, the statutes or the democratic traditions of the United States. We all know the practical reason given for the previous, and to some extent still existing, discrimination. This is that life on shipboard is intimate and that friction between white sailors and Negro sailors might hurt discipline. It may be a good reason and it may not. We believe there are numerous American seamen, of white and of Negro blood, whose loyalty and patriotism would rise above prejudice.

APR 9 1942

There has never been in recent years any good reason why some units of the fleet should not be manned and officered by colored sailors. The Negro has come far enough to furnish all the training and experience necessary. He has always had the fighting qualities. A fugitive Negro slave led the attack on British soldiers that resulted in the Boston Massacre. Negroes fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish War and the First World War. If this nation is faithful to its democratic principles, they will have the opportunity to fight in this war, by sea as by land, and to be ranked according to their worth as individuals.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

APR 8 1942

Negroes For The Navy

The Navy Department has announced that Negroes will be accepted by the navy for general service as reservists. It is planned to man small warships, such as destroyers or patrol craft, with Negro crews commanded by white petty and commissioned officers. In addition to this, Negroes are to be accepted for general service in the marine corps and the coast guard.

As announced by Secretary Knox during a press conference, Negroes are to have the opportunity of learning seamanship and working up to the ratings of petty officers. However, as yet there is no plan for commissioning Negroes. Negro sailors will receive the same ratings and pay as white enlisted men and may be assigned to various duties.

The advance set forth by this announcement is great. Negroes heretofore have been accepted by the navy only for service as messmen. The step has been made public, the secretary says, only after long and careful study. We believe Negroes will welcome this new opportunity to serve the nation, and we share their hopes that further opportunities for even greater service will be forthcoming. The announcement by Secretary Knox is genuinely gratifying and is a long step in the right direction.

Mobile, Ala. Press
April 4, 1942

Navy Openings for Negroes Announced

Numerous openings for negroes in the United States navy are announced today by local navy recruiting officials who send out an urgent appeal for Mobile negroes to join the navy as messmen, cooks, bakers and stewards for periods of from two to four years, or the duration of the war.

Applicants must be between the ages of 17 and 31, and must be able to read and write. They must not be married, be of good character and able to furnish references from at least three responsible persons who have known them for two years or more, pass a rigid physical examination, furnish authenic evidence of age, and have no juvenile, police record, reform school or prison record, except for minor infractions not involving moral turpitude.

Re-enlistments are also being accepted under specified conditions.

Information and applications are available at the local navy recruiting office, first floor, federal building.

Navy Opens Gates To Negro Recruits

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Secretary of the Navy Knox announced today that the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard would accept Negro volunteers for enlistment for general service in the reserve components of those services.

APR 7 1942

Mr. Knox told press conference questioners, however, that Negro and white crewmen would not be mixed. The entire crews of some smaller vessels—harbor craft, auxiliaries and possibly destroyers—will be composed of Negroes. They will be commanded by white commissioned and petty officers, he added, because it takes many years to train officers.

He said recruiting of Negroes will begin as soon as a suitable training station is established.

Until now the Navy has recruited Negroes only for service as messmen. Commissions will not be offered Negroes, the Secretary said.

Murfreesboro, Tenn. News-Journal
March 30, 1942

Colored Men Needed By U. S. Navy

Colored boys of Rutherford county, who would like to feel the thrill of wearing the Navy blue and serving aboard one of Uncle Sam's mighty warships can now take their place beside the heroes who are defending the Stars and Stripes against the Axis powers in all parts of the world.

For the Navy offers to colored men an unusual chance to serve, and in order that local men may take advantage of their opportunity, a traveling Navy Recruiting party will be in Murfreesboro all day on Wednesday, April 8. This party will explain to interested men the advantages offered by the Navy.

Those selected by the party for enlistment will be taken to Nashville, where they will be given the physical examination. From Nashville, they will travel to a Navy Training Station. There they will be given free clothing valued at $118, and will be trained in personal hygiene, first aid, care of clothing. handling of rifles and small arms, naval rules and regulations, and other things that a good seaman should know.

On completion of this training, they are assigned to some shore station or ship, and are given further training in the preparation and serving of foods, and in the care of clothing. This will be of great value later upon return to civilian life.

Applicants who enlist in the Navy now will be released when the war is over. Men are eligible who are between the ages of 17 and 31, who have no police record, have no dependents, and who are in good physical condition. Married men, whose wives are self supporting are also eligible for enlistment. Men who cannot see the recruiting party may enlist at any time at the Nashville Navy Recruiting Station.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Eligible to Be Petty Officers

Navy and Marines to Enlist Negroes for General Service

APR 8 1942

By the Associated Press

The Navy announced yesterday that Negroes will be accepted for enlistment for general service in the reserve components of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard.

Volunteers will be accepted, Secretary Knox said, as soon as a suitable base is established for the basic training of all recruits. Heretofore, Negroes have only been accepted in the Navy messman branch.

As soon as recruited and given their basic training, the Negro volunteers will be assigned to special units under white commissioned and petty officers at shore stations. When ready for sea, they will be assigned to small craft.

Eventually, they may form the crews of destroyers and other smaller warships, the Navy Secretary said.

APR 8 1942

As Negroes gain experience and qualify for higher ratings they will be made petty officers themselves, Knox said, but for the present there is no plan to commission Negro officers.

The plan of opening up the Navy and its auxiliary services to Negro recruits has been worked out after careful study, Knox said, and "the whole thing will be carried along in a cordial spirit of experimentation to make the maximum use of Negroes in the most effective way to avoid difficulties of racial character."

Negroes will get the same rating and pay as white enlisted men and may be assigned to a variety of duty, including a special Negro outfit in the Marines, employment in navy yards, and work on construction crews, probably small outfits similar in purpose to the Navy's construction battalions.

APR 8 1942

The Navy announcement made clear that "recruiting of Negroes for service in the messman branch is to continue without change or interruption."

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 8, 1942

Negro Volunteers To Be Accepted In Sea Forces

Washington, April 8—(AP)—The Navy announced today that Negro volunteers would be accepted for enlistment for general service as reservists, in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, with recruiting soon to get under way.

Eventually, Secretary of Navy Knox added at his press conference, small warships such as destroyers or patrol craft may be manned with Negro crews commanded by white petty officers and commissioned officers. As Negroes gain experience and qualify for higher ratings they will be made petty officers themselves, Knox said, but for the present there is no plan to commission Negro officers. Negro and white crewmen will not be mixed, it was pointed out.

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The Navy announcement made clear that "recruiting of Negroes for service in the messman branch is to continue without change or interruption."

Naval officials said that the "same physical and mental entrance standards required of all Navy personnel is to be required of Negroes."

THE NEGRO AND THE NAVY

Despite the contribution of Joe Louis and the castigation by Wendell Willkie, the United States Navy remains adamant on the Negro's "place."

APR 4 1942

At the same time those in Washington whose business it is to lift the morale of the people are concerned over the bitterness of Negroes and are calling conferences to find out what can be done to raise Negro morale.

The first and most obvious thing that can be done to increase Negro enthusiasm for the war is to end the color discrimination in the Navy.

It can be done by a simple Executive Order.

How grateful the colored people would be if this were done!

How much it would contribute to national unity!

Well, if victory is desired above all, why the delay?

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 11, 1942

A Step Forward

[*New York Herald Tribune*]

THERE is reason for a warm satisfaction in Secretary Knox's announcement that the Navy's ban upon the enlistment of Negroes in any capacity save as messmen is at an end. Here was a form of racial discrimination made particularly irritating to Negro citizens by the single and seemingly derogatory exception, confining the Negro's participation in our naval effort to the role of "scullions." That distinction is now abandoned, and as soon as training facilities can be provided, colored recruits will be accepted for the reserve components of the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, being utilized for certain special units and to man some of the smaller vessels.

One man is more responsible, probably, than any other for this amendment in the customs of a conservative service. He is Doris Miller, the Negro messman who voluntarily manned a machine gun at Pearl Harbor, and in so doing threw the anomaly of the navy's discrimination into a sharp relief. The new rule will not, of course, end all the problems of recial prejudice in America—they cannot be ended quickly or simply—and will not be more than a step toward the full utilization of the colored American's patriotism and fighting capacity. But it is a step in the right direction and it has an important symbolic value, not only for American Negroes, but for every citizen of a democracy pledged to a life-and-death struggle with a monstrous evil which has made racial discrimination one of its chief tools of destruction.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 9, 1942

Negroes For The Navy

The Navy Department has announced that Negroes will be accepted by the navy for general service as reservists. It is planned to man small warships, such as destroyers or patrol craft, with Negro crews commanded by white petty and commissioned officers. In addition to this, Negroes are to be accepted for general service in the marine corps and the coast guard.

As announced by Secretary Knox during a press conference, Negroes are to have the opportunity of learning seamanship and working up to the ratings of petty officers. However, as yet there is no plan for commissioning Negroes. Negro sailors will receive the same ratings and pay as white enlisted men and may be assigned to various duties.

The advance set forth by this announcement is great. Negroes heretofore have been accepted by the navy only for service as messmen. The step has been made public, the secretary says, only after long and careful study. We believe Negroes will welcome this new opportunity to serve the nation, and we share their hopes that further opportunities for even greater service will be forthcoming. The announcement by Secretary Knox is genuinely gratifying and is a long step in the right direction.

Negro Captain Gets His Ship

N.Y.P.M. SEP 21 1942

The last time Hugh Mulzac of Brooklyn went to sea, a few months ago, it was as a ship's cook. The next time he goes to sea, some time in October, it will be as master of a 10,000-ton Liberty ship.

The U. S. Maritime Commission, at the insistence of the Negro Labor Victory Committee of New York, has guaranteed Mulzac a command as soon as he lines up a crew. He is the only Negro in the U. S. A. holding a master's license for any ship on any ocean.



Capt. Hugh Mulzac

SEP 21 1942

He will sail with a mixed crew of Negro and white officers and men, probably on the Booker T. Washington, a cargo ship now nearing completion in a Pacific Coast port.

Mulzac, who is 56, has held a master's license for 20 years. He served as mate and chief mate during the last war, but in the intervening peacetime years has been unable—with one exception—to get a berth anywhere except in the steward's department, where Negroes commonly are employed.

SEP 21 1942

The one exception was a two-year trick as skipper of the Yarmouth, a ship of the now defunct Black Star Line, owned wholly by Negroes.

The definite promise of a ship for Mulzac was made by Edward Macauley of the U. S. Maritime Commission to a committee of Negro trade unionists from New York, who went to Washington to protest discrimination against qualified Negro Merchant Marine officers and men.

Officials of the National Maritime Union, CIO, pledged full co-operation in lining up a crew for Capt. Mulzac.

47j-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

What the Daily Press Thinks of the New Jim-Crow Navy Rules

APR 18 1942

Something More Substantial Needed

From the Chicago Sun

We think it is the fundamental feeling, on the part of many colored people everywhere, that, though they are being asked to die like anyone else, their lot will not be improved by this war, any more than it was improved by the last war.

All over the world we are witnessing a serious loss of faith among nonwhites in the white race. We saw it in Malaya, we saw it in Africa, and we saw it in Asia Minor. We are seeing it right now in India.

Tired of Promises

The truth is—and we may as well admit it and face it—that the nonwhites are getting tired of living on promises. We have said: "Just help us out of a jam this one more time and we will give you your freedom" so often that they no longer believe us.

The colored people of America know that President Roosevelt is their friend. But they also know that they still are being discriminated against—in the armed services, in war production, in housing, in relief. They hear the voices clamoring for a cessation of all social reform "for the duration," and they know that what these voices seek is a cessation of social reform forever.

It is high time we gave these fellow-citizens something more substantial to fight for and work for and live for than promises we have no intention of keeping.

APR 18 1942

The Negro and the Navy

From the N.Y. Times

Secretary Knox's announcement is good as far as it goes.

The unhappy undertone in this new policy is its admission that the navy has heretofore made racial distinctions, for which no warrant can be found in the Constitution, the statutes or the democratic traditions of the United States.

We all know the practical reason given for the discrimination. This is that life on shipboard is intimate and that friction between white sailors and colored sailors might hurt discipline. It may be a good reason and it may not.

We believe there are numerous American seamen, of white and of colored blood, whose loyalty and patriotism would rise above prejudice.

No Good Reason for Bias

There has never been in recent years any good reason why some units of the fleet should not be manned and officered by colored sailors. Colored people have come far enough to furnish all the training and experience necessary. They have always had the fighting qualities.

If this nation is faithful to its democratic principles, colored men will have the opportunity to fight in this war, by sea as by land, and to be ranked according to their worth as individuals.

* * *

A Navy Blow at Race Prejudice

From the Philadelphia Inquirer

Announcement by Secretary of the Navy Knox that colored volunteers will soon be accepted marks a notable step toward elimination of race prejudice in the armed services. Heretofore the branches covered by Secretary Knox's statement have not admitted colored men except as messmen.

These new arrangements will not meet all charges of racial discrimination, but at least they represent a beginning from which further liberalization of policy can develop.

APR 18 1942

A Step Forward

From the N.Y. Herald Tribune

There is reason for a warm satisfaction in Secretary Knox's announcement that the navy's ban upon the enlistment of colored men in any capacity save as messmen is at an end.

Here was a form of racial discrimination made particularly irritating to colored citizens by the single and seemingly derogatory exception, confining the colored man's participation in our naval effort to the role of "scullions."

Step in Right Direction

The new rule will not, of course, end all the problems of racial prejudice in America — they cannot be ended quickly or simply—and will not be more than a step toward the full utilization of the colored American's patriotism and fighting capacity.

But it is a step in the right direction and it has an important symbolic value, not only for colored Americans, but for every citizen of a democracy pledged to a life-and-death struggle with a monstrous evil which has made racial discrimination one of its chief tools of destruction.

* * *

Navy Relaxes J.C. Rule

From the N.Y. Newspaper, PM

Although navy men profess that this relaxation of policy is revolutionary, Navy Secretary Frank Knox made it clear in his official announcement that the color line still exists in the navy. Colored men will not be enlisted on an equal basis with whites, in spite of the apparent liberality of the move. The bars are still up.

The Secretary's explanation of the reason for the navy's tardiness in following the army's policy of providing at least limited opportunities for colored Americans is merely that it is "more difficult" for the navy than the army, where they can be used in large numbers. He said in answer to direct questions that definitely white and colored crewmen would not be mixed.

The best guess is that it will be fully six months before the first colored sailor is enlisted for another duty except that of kitchen work and waiting on table. And it will be another year before the first colored rating gets to be a petty officer. Secretary Knox pointedly noted that it took "years" to train a navy officer.

APR 18 1942

New Opportunities Opened

From the Baltimore Sun

Mr. Secretary Knox's formula for giving colored men an opportunity to serve in the navy's combat forces has the appearance of being as carefully thought out as it is well intentioned.

Hereafter, colored Americans will be accepted for enlistment for general service and trained in special centers in precisely the same manner in which white recruits are trained. When there is a sufficient number of them, they will be assigned to ships — even fighting ships—on which the only white men will be the commissioned and petty officers. Those of the recruits who show aptitude will be advanced to the rank of petty officers.

Such a plan as this one naturally can be successful only if it is tried out in good faith. But the only final test is the manner in which it works in practice. Most Americans will applaud Mr. Knox for his willingness to make the effort and will hope that his scheme works.

APR 18 1942

* * *

While the Iron Is Hot

From the Harvard Crimson

The Navy Department's decision to accept colored enlistments must go down on the records as a gingerly step at best. It is deserving of applause, not so much for what it does as for what it represents.

Like the Declaration of Independence and the Fall of the Bastille and the Emancipation Proclamation, it is a symbol of what can be done, more than it is a concrete accomplishment. There is in the nature of this latest grant little indication of a change in attitude.

APR 18 1942

Door Still Closed

A seaman's rating and an eventual petty officership may in themselves seem like the ultimate in advancement to the colored volunteer, who in the past has been suffered in the navy only as mess mate, steward, or cook. But on a comparative scale this move is hardly better than the closed door policy that the navy has clung to in the past through thick and thin.

There are, for example, no commissions open to colored men in the navy, though colored officers in the army are numerous. The excuse given, that it takes a long time to train a naval officer, is specious to the point of being laughable.

Need Great; Desire Lacking

From the recent rapid expansion of V-1 and V-7, it can be seen that the means are there if the desire and need are great enough. Obviously the need is great, which leaves only the conclusion that the desire is lacking.

The problem of assigning mixed crews, which the authorities have always posed as an insoluble and insurmountable barrier, should not escape consideration. The degree of insolubility is as much a matter of imagination from above as of incompatability inherent in the ranks.

Races Can Work Together

Mixed crews have existed and worked together on merchant ships. Limited polls among prospective selectees have shown a majority in favor of eliminating the color line in the ranks.

When the potential co-operation of a 10 per cent block of the country is badly needed, the present attitude of the navy higher-ups is a fallacy of logic as much as a violation of ideals.

The problem is bigger than the navy and more far reaching than the war. Its solution is worth every effort, and the present opportunity, if properly handled, can become a vital link in that effort.

APR 18 1942

* * *

Wendell Willkie Says:

I am glad that colored men are at last to be given the privilege of fighting for democracy on the sea as well as on land. I hope the new order becomes effective as soon as possible and that any ambiguities in the order are clarified.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Navy Policy Draws Praise And Criticism

APR 14 1942

NAACP Officials Differ on New Move of U. S.

CHICAGO—(A N P)—The new navy policy toward Negroes has brought forth both praise and criticism throughout the nation from leaders, including some sections of the daily press.

As the NAACP national headquarters in New York issued a statement commending the policy "as progress toward a more enlightened point of view," the Washington branch sent a telegram to President Roosevelt demanding the ouster of Navy Secretary Knox, calling the new regulations "a deliberate insult to all defenders of democracy." Leaders of the Chicago NAACP branch also took issue with national officials.

The statement of national NAACP officials released last Tuesday began:

"It is gratifying to hear of the modification of navy policy with respect to the use of Negroes who hitherto have been restricted to service as messmen. Any progress toward a more enlightened point of

47j-1

view is to be commended."

WHAT ABOUT PICKENS?

Observers point out that this attitude is similar to the position taken by Dean William Pickens in commenting on the 99th Pursuit squadron at Tuskegee and the army post at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. However, the home office, led by Walter White, executive secretary, immediately demanded the ouster of Dean Pickens as director of branches. It has not yet been explained why the national office took a similar position in the navy matter.

APR 14 1942

Chicago NAACP officials announced they were "embarrassed" by the official stand and said that comment from New York should have been withheld until the policy was clarified.

In a special statement A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, asserted:

"While this is a change in the policy of the navy toward Negroes, it is not a desirable change. It accepts and extends and consolidates the policy of jim crowism in the navy as well as proclaims as an accepted, recognized government ideology that the Negro is inferior to the white race."

Discussing the navy decision to keep crews separate and to allow Negroes to rise no higher than petty officers, the New York Times, considered the nation's leading daily newspaper, said editorially Thursday:

PAPER'S OPINION

APR 14 1942

"We believe there are numerous American seamen, of white and of Negro blood, whose loyalty and patriotism would rise above prejudice and permit service together. ....If this nation is faithful to its democratic principles, they (the Negroes) will have the opportunity to fight in this war, by sea as by land, and to be ranked according to their worth as individuals."

Said the St. Louis Post Dispatch editorially Thursday:

"The navy, and its related branches of service, have not exactly thrown entire doors wide open, for there is yet no plan to commission Negro naval officers. Furthermore, the units to which Negro volunteers will be assigned are reserve units, though they should soon be assigned to active service. But the change is a long step in the right direction."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

APR 18 1942

THE NEGRO AND THE NAVY

(New York Times)

Secretary Knox's announcement that Negroes are henceforth to be enlisted in naval and marine combat units, and that they may expect to be promoted according to merit to noncommissioned ranks is good as far as it goes. The unhappy undertone in this new policy is its admission that the Navy has heretofore made racial distinctions, for which no warrant can be found in the Constitution, the statutes, or the democratic traditions of the United States. We all know the practical reason given for the previous, and to some extent still existing, discrimination. This is that life on shipboard is intimate and that friction between white sailors and Negro sailors might hurt discipline. It may be a good reason and it may not. We believe there are numerous American seamen, of white and of Negro slave led the attack on British ism would rise above prejudice.

APR 18 1942

There has never been in recent years any good reason why some units of the fleet should not be manned and officered by colored sailors. The Negro has come far enough to furnish all the training and experience necessary. He has always had the fighting qualities. A fugitive Negro slave led the attack on Britiish soldiers that resulted in the Boston massacre. Negroes fought with distinction in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, the Spanish War and the First World War. If this nation is faithful to its democratic principles, they will have the opportunity to fight in this war, by sea as by land, and to be ranked according to their worth as individuals.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

British Drop White Requirements For Bomber Ferry Pilots, Evasive On Use Of Skilled Negro Workers

The British government has dropped the requirement that applicants as pilots to ferry bombing "must be of the white race."

MAY 2 - 1942

This was the information contained in a letter from Prime Minister Churchill's office in 10 Downing Street, London, to Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The letter, dated March 27, was in reply to a letter addressed to Mr. Churchill September 26, 1941, by the N. A. A. C. P. The September 26 letter cited five types of discrimination and the Prime Minister's letter of March 27 discussed each item.

MAY 2 - 1942

The Prime Minister's letter asserted, in dealing with the charge of discrimination on the ferry bomber command, that the application of Charles M. Ashe for employment as pilot in this service was refused, not because of his color, but because he did not state on his application that he had had any experience in piloting "multi-engined aircraft in darkness or in conditions of poor visibility." The letter said, "The evidence submitted by Mr. Ashe showed only that he had flown light, single-engined aircraft, and did not mention that he had had any experience of instrument flying. His application was, therefore, rejected on technical grounds which had no bearing on the question of his colour."

The letter then admits on this particular point that at the time of the N. A. A. C. P. complaint there was on the list of requirements for Atlantic ferry pilots the stipulation," applicants must be of the white race."

"This condition," says the Prime Minister's letter, "was not in accordance with the views of His Majesty's government in the United Kingdom, and Mr. Churchill is informed that it has been deleted and that each case will be considered on its merits."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Navy Makes Haste Slowly

MAY 2 - 1942

MAY 2 - 1942

NEW YORK.—Speed in ending race discrimination in the Navy is not important, according to a letter received from the Navy by Morris Milgram, national secretary of the Workers Defense League, who had written quizzing the Navy on the limitations of its recent offer to accept Negroes for limited service sometime in the future.

The kernel of the Navy's reply, which ignored Mr. Milgram's question as to how much money the Navy will save "by employing Negroes as laborers at Navy rates, instead of using civilian Negro labor," follows:

"While the Navy Department is proceeding as rapidly as possible to set up training facilities and begin actual recruiting, mere haste is not the important element in this enlarged opportunity for service but rather a serious and painstaking mission in adaptability."

MAY 2 - 1942

The letter was signed by Addison Walker, in the office of the Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

——A Colored Judge——

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

A NAVY BLOW AT RACE PREJUDICE

Announcement by Secretary of the Navy Knox that Negro volunteers will soon be accepted for enlistment in the reserve components of the Navy, the Marine Corps and the Coast Guard marks a notable step toward elimination of race prejudice in the armed services. Heretofore the branches covered by Secretary Knox's statement have not admitted Negroes except as messmen.

APR 2 1942

According to present plans the Navy will put Negro recruits, after training, into maritime activities around shore establishments, navy yards and outside bases. Later all-Negro crews, with Negro petty officers who will be trained in the meantime, will be used on certain types of war craft. These arrangements will not meet all charges of racial discrimination, but at least they represent a beginning from which further liberalization of policy can develop.

APR 2 1942

The outstanding fact of the new Navy plan is that at least Negroes will be given the privilege, as Wendell Willkie has said, of "fighting for democracy on sea as well as on land." They will have the right to serve their country at sea other than as messmen, although this field will still be open to them.

APR 6

Thus the shining example of Doris Miller, heroic messman, who, on his own initiative, manned a gun at Pearl Harb , has not been without result. In the light of his voluntary and notable achievement it is only fitting that Negroes be given opportunity to join the Navy in a fight ng role.

Phila. Inquirer

47j-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Howard Prexy Blasts Southern Education; Naval Man Replies

Inequalities Of Funds Is Hit By Dr. Johnson

MAY 7 - 1942

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Citing figures showing the discrimination against Negro schools in Dixie, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, indicted the entire educational program in the south at the 25th annual conference of the American Council on Education being held here.

The noted educator also blasted jim crow in the army, navy and air forces which brought an answer from a naval lieutenant, William Exton Jr., who was also on the speaker's platform where he was to address the meeting.

In telling of the inequalities of educational opportunities in southern states, Dr. Johnson asserted that while the average expenditure per student in the nation was $75 yearly, it averaged only $20 for Dixie Negroes and in five states it was only $7.60.

MAY 7 - 1942

The morale of Negroes is currently "tragically low," said the university head, because of discrimination in the army, navy and air forces. The navy, he went on, "is perfectly in accord with Hitler's conception of race and will not have Negroes around except in menial positions."

Lt. Exton, who followed Dr. Johnson, said that whenever he heard the navy attacked by name "had no recourse but to reply" and that he was departing from his prepared speech to defend that branch of the armed forces.

Declaring that the navy consists of hundreds of thousands of young men who stand ready to give their lives for this country, Lt. Exton said he was "sure that Dr. Johnson did not intend to include them in his criticism."

"I, being an officer, know that we have nothing in mind except winning the war and maintaining the navy at its maximum efficiency. All decisions are made on that basis only," he added.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Navy Secretary Says Recruiting Of Negroes Will Begin As Soon As Plans Are Completed

MAY 9 - 1942

CLEVELAND, O. — Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox told the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches in session here this week that the Navy acknowledges its "own responsibility" to encourage the Negro citizen's desire "to make every possible contribution to the task of destroying those forces which threaten America."

Knox made the statement in a telegram addressed to Dr. William H Jernagin, chairman of the Council's Executive Committee, and read at the conference here at St. John A.M.E. Church, on Wednesday. The complete text of the telegram follows:

MAY 9 - 1942

"My dear Doctor Jernagin: Thank you for the invitation to send a message to the Annual Conference of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America. The officers and men of the Navy recognize the loyalty and patriotism of their Negro fellow Americans. We are aware of the courage shown by the American Negro in waging his struggle for full participation in our democratic institution. We know of his fighting qualities both on land and sea. We also know of his skills, ability and energy which are urgently needed and we acknowledge our own responsibility to encourage his desire to make every possible contribution to the task of destroying those forces which threaten America.

"Early this month I announced that Negro volunteers are going to be accepted for general enlistment in the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. This action was taken primarily in the interest of all American. It was no a gesture to a minority group. We know that the Negro leaders are not going to stop their fight for broader opportunities and we do not expect them to do so. We do feel, however, that progress toward objectives depends upon an understanding of realities and making the most of opportunities. The attitude expressed by many Negroes, by those who have approved the Navy's action as a progressive step, yet who reserve the privilege to work for more, augurs well for the success of that step.

MAY 9 - 1942

"The Navy is proceeding ruthlessly, when necessary, to fulfill its primary obligation to all Americans, the obligation to train men and create a fleet with the maximum of offensive strength and to use these men, ships and planes with the greatest effectiveness. Every person's activity and policy mus contribute to this objective. Our opening of new ratings to Negroes is an indication of confidence in their ability to contribute. I would like to add that plans for training Negro volunteers are nearly completed and just as soon as the final details are worked out recruiting will start."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Eight Register For U. S. Navy

MAY 23 1942

BESSEMER, Ala.—(S N S)—The following eight men have registered here for Navy mess attendants and will go to Norfolk, Va., for training: John Thomas Edwards, Jr., Thomas Jeffrey Hunt, Claude Williams, Allen Thomas Woods, Tyler Hooper, Jr., Herman Delk and Curits Rowe.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGROES NOT SATISFIED BY NAVY'S CONCESSIONS

MAY 7 1942

Our prediction, made last week, that Negroes would not be satisfied by Secretary Knox's announcement that they would hereafter be allowed to enlist in all branches of the naval fighting services and might even become petty officers, has already been fulfilled. The Knox statement has drawn a blast of criticism and protest from the Negro press. It begins to look as though Negro opinion might be more outraged by the limitations imposed on the latest concessions than it was by the original color bar policy of the navy. **The Pittsburgh Courier,** most widely circulated Negro paper, headlines its front page: "Mr. Knox hasn't said enough." George S. Schuyler, perhaps the only Negro columnist with a national following, starts his comment, "Secretary Knox labored and brought forth a crow known as Jim." The MAY 7 - 1942 goes on from there. The Washington branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People calls the new regulations "a deliberate insult to all defenders of democracy," and demands the removal of Secretary Knox. A. Philip Randolph, top Negro labor leader, asserts that the navy's new policy "extends and consolidates the policy of jim crowism" and "proclaims as an accepted, recognized ideology that the Negro is inferior to the white race." Even the cautious national office of the N.A.A.C.P. comments: "We are glad that the navy's policy has been revised, but we wonder if the change is not more apparent than real?" If this means anything, it means trouble ahead.

—Christian Century

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

A CHANCE FOR NEGRO SEAMEN

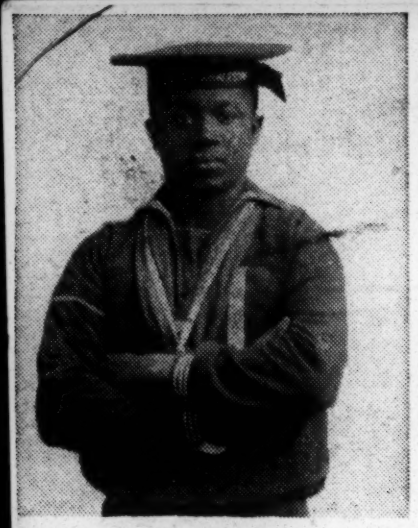
MAY 23 1942

Following Secretary Knox's announcement six weeks ago that the Navy had decided to enlist Negroes in combat roles, the Navy Department has now disclosed plans to begin forming battalions of colored fighters and specialists on June 1. Thus a long-standing discrimination will be at least partially removed. It is unfortunate and unjust that it was ever imposed. No law of the United States now sanctions, or has ever sanctioned since the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, any curtailment of the "privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States * * * on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude." The right to enlist in the Navy, subject only to requirements imposed on all applicants, is certainly one of the constitutional "privileges or immunities."

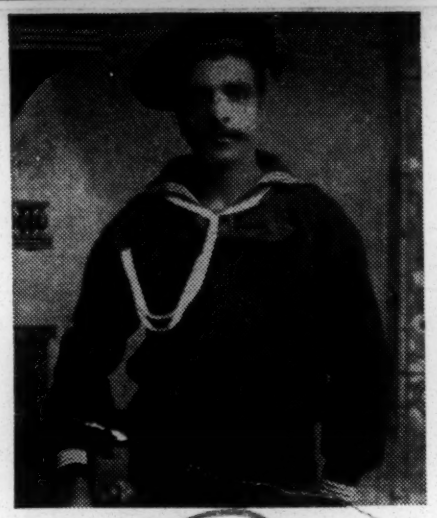
MAY 22 1942

The Negro has sometimes been told that he lacks the military qualities, is not adept in using machinery and may be a cause of friction in the close quarters of a warship. Of course, the answers to these assertions are that the Negro applicant should be accepted or rejected on his individual qualifications, not on the color of his skin; and that if experience really proves discipline to be bad among "mixed crews," the experiment of all-Negro crews is worth trying. And we suspect that it would not be hard to find sailors of diverse racial origins who measure the worth of their shipmates not by color but by their willingness to do their duty and carry their share of the load.

It will be up to the Negro sailors and marines to prove their worth by patriotic and unselfish service. We have no doubt that they will do so.



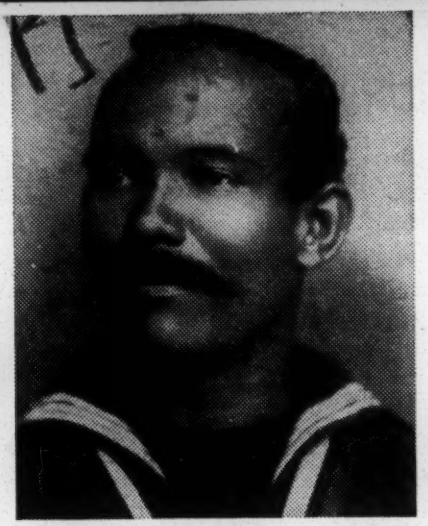
Joe Burns



Daniel Brewer



John A. Duncan



William G. Johnson



Larney Smith

Negroes Served As Navy Officers

People's Voice
New York, N.Y.

When Secretary of the Navy Knox unctuously announced that the barriers against Negroes above the rank of messman would be lowered "experimentally," and then declared that plans called for a segregated "Black Navy," he didn't get the rousing hallelujah from Negroes he is said to have expected.

Knox's statement indicated his belief that Negroes and whites either could not or should not be mixed in the Navy. Last week PV unearthed a Negro who had been a coxswain in the U. S. Navy just after the Civil War.

This week PV herewith lists a group of Negroes who served in the U. S. Navy during the last decade of the 19th century. Four of these men are still living. They are:

MAY 2 - 1942

Joseph Burns (seaman)
William Johnson (gunner's mate, 1st class)
William C. Taylor (gunner's mate, 1st class)
John A. Duncan (quartermaster)

And here are some more, of whom records have been unearthed but of whose continued existence, PV has been unable as yet to secure proof:

Bill Cherry (gunner's mate, 1st class)
George Stevens (gunner's mate, 1st class)
Nimrod Jones (quartermaster)
William H. Holmes (apprentice, 1st class)
Joe E. Allen (apprentice, 1st class)
Daniel Brewer (ship's painter).
Eben Taylor (seaman)
Johnny Jordan (seaman, gunner and chief gunner's mate)
Tom Chambers (chief boatswain's mate)
Jim Hill (chief quartermaster)
Dan Batts (gunner's mate)
Will Batts (seaman)
Al Brooks (seaman, gunner, gunner's mate, 1st class)
Jim Brown (gunner's mate, 1st class)
John Crudup (chief water tender)
Jim Boone (water tender)
Sam Fisher (seaman)
Doc Tines (fireman, 1st class)
John Livi (apprentice, 1st class)
Larney Smith (seaman)
Jack Hill (coxswain, gunner's mate)

C. C. Williams (gunner's mate, 1st class)
Salisbury Brook (gunner's mate)
Charlie Mason (seaman)
Noble Mudd (seaman—on the U. S. Maine)
John A. Jackson (gunner's mate)
John Thompson (quartermaster)
John Taylor (seaman)
Steve Burrell (seaman)
John Tibbs (chief water tender)

These Negroes served side by side with whites 50 years ago.—STB.

MAY 2 - 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Take The Oath Under Navy's New Policy



MAY 23 1942

Among the first Negroes to enlist under the Navy's new enlarged program of admitting Negroes are these recruits who took the oath last week at the Navy Recruiting office in Raleigh, N. C., before Lt. Charles B. Neely, officer in charge of recruiting for North Carolina. These men will be members of the 45-piece band assigned to permanent duty at the Preflight Training School at the University of North Carolina. Shown are: W. H. Coles, Jr., Durham, N. C.; S. A. James, Durham; W. C. Judkins, Bronxville, N. Y.; John Mason, Durham; T. A. Keller, Jr., Springfield, Ohio; and Melvin Wall (inset). Mr. Wall was director of the band at the Fayetteville (N. C.) High School and formerly directed the Williston High School Band in Wilmington, N. C. He is a graduate of A. and T. College.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

APR 16 1942

The Negro and the Navy

At long last the Navy capitulates to simple justice and democracy and calls for enlistment of Negroes in all branches of Naval service, including the Marines. When it is considered that Negroes were in the Navy's fighting ranks for many generations in the first century of American independence, even before most of the Negroes themselves were free, it seemed ridiculous and disgustingly undemocratic in these modern times to banish them from all except menial tasks in the Navy.

APR 16 1942

Recognition of this injustice coupled with the fact that the nation was deliberately denying patriotic men the right to fight for their country in the hour of the country's greatest peril opened the eyes of many people. Among those who openly condemned the practice of excluding Negroes from the Navy was Mr. Wendell Willkie, who publicly denounced such foolhardiness at a time like this.

Already a high ranking Naval officer is credited with saying such discrimination was made necessary by the fact that ambitious Negroes would advance too rapidly and would soon fill too many places in the ranks. To which we remark that white intelligence and skill are, indeed, at a low ebb, if they can not hold their own in competition with that of Negroes who have had to overcome such tremendous handicaps.

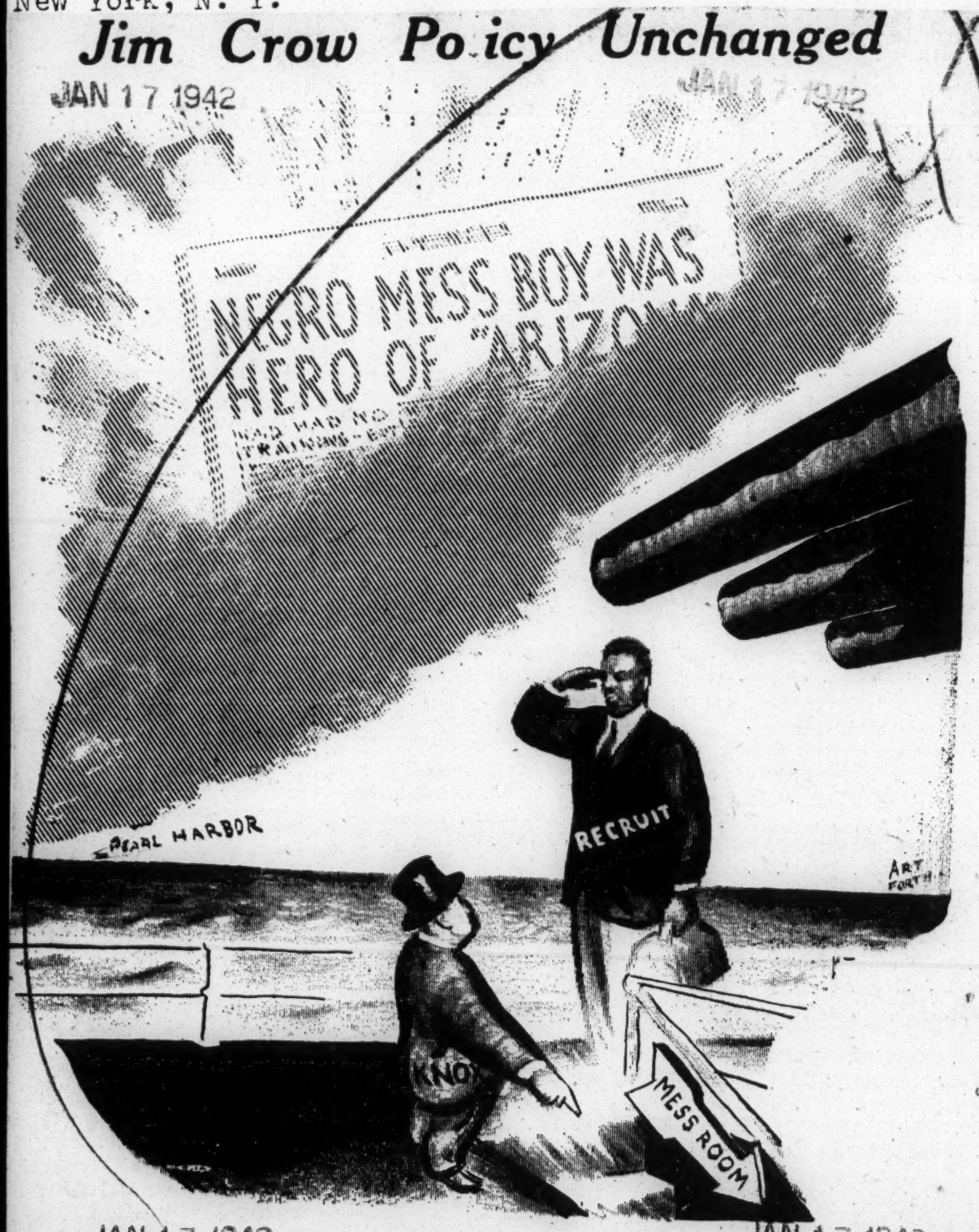
APR 16 1942

As in the past Negroes who are enlisted in the Navy and given proper training will excel and prove their valor in this war for true democracy. It is a sad commentary upon the justice of white Americans that Negroes have had to break down the doors of prejudice for the right to fight for his country, but he will exhibit the same heroism in one battle as in the other.

47j-1942
New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow Policy Unchanged

JAN 17 1942



JAN 17 1942 JAN 17 1942

Navy Department (after Dec. 7): "There has been no change (in this Jim Crow Policy) and for the time being no change is contemplated." —Courtesy The Militant

WAS NAVY SHAMED HERE?

FEB 14 1942

Pittsburgh Courier



FEB 14 1942

Was this gun, on the U.S. Destroyer Downes in Pearl Harbor, the one manned by a Negro mess attendant, who had had no previous training in gunnery? Was this where a white captain was saved by this heroic act of a man who knows that he can never fight for his Navy but can stay in the kitchen and cook? Was this where the prejudiced Naval policy of no "dark skinned sailors" blasted to the high heavens by a patriotic Negro? The photo was taken in Pearl Harbor after the Jap treachery of December 7.—Official U.S. Navy Photograph.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Chemist Is Accepted By Navy

MAR 1 - 1942

Professor Will Serve As Instructor In Meteorology

PETERSBURG, Va.—(SNS)—In an unprecedented action last week, Douglass Ryan Turner, chemistry instructor at Virginia State College, was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to serve as a junior ground school instructor in meteorology for the duration of the emergency.

MAR 7 - 1942

Mr. Turner, who has requested to be released from the chemistry department at the college, has been notified to report to the Navy Teacher Training Center, Chicago on March 2, for a two to four weeks training course.

Holding a ground instructor's rating in meteorology, Mr. Turner had earlier been asked by the Bureau of Aeronautics if he would accept if such an appointment were made. When he wired an affirmative answer, the appointment was immediately forthcoming from the Secretary of the Navy.

Aware of the Navy's policy toward Negroes, Mr. Turner immediately consulted Dr. Malcolm MacLean, recently appointed chairman of the President's committee on Fair Employment Practices for advice.

The FEPC head took immediate action on the case. After contacting the Navy Department in Washington, the training center and Navy Base in Chicago, he gave Mr. Turner the "all clear" signal.

Mr. Turner received his B. S. in 1931 and his Masters in 1934, both from the University of Illinois. For three years, 1929-30-31, he was a member of the varsity tennis team at Illinois, and in 1930, won the American Tennis Association singles crown after having been the runner-up in 1929. Married, and the father of a little girl, Mr. Turner has been at Virginia State College since 1937.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CHOSEN AS INSTRUCTOR IN U.S. NAVY

MAR 7 1942

Virginia State Faculty Member Will Teach Meteorology

PETERSBURG, Va.—In an unprecedented action this week, Douglass Ryan Turner, chemistry instructor at Virginia State dollege, was appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to serve as a junior ground instructor in meteorology for the duration of the emergency.

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Holding a ground instructor's rating in mateorology, Turner had earlier been asked by the Bureau of Aeronautics if he would accept if such an appointment were made. When he wired an affirmative answer, the appointment was immediately forthcoming from the Secretary of the Navy.

Aware of the Navy's policy toward Negroes, Turner immediately consulted Dr. Malcolm MacLean, recently appointed chairman of the President's committee on Fair Employment Practice for advice.

The FEPC head took immediate action on the case. After contacting the Navy Department in Washington, the training center and Navy Base in Chicago, he gave Turner the 'all clear' signal.

Turner received his B.S. in 1931 and his masters in 1934, both from the University of Illinois. For three years, 1929-30-31, he was a member of the varsity tennis team at Illinois, and in 1930, won the American Tennis Association singles crown after having been the runner-up in 1929.

MAR 7 - 1942

Married, and the father of a little girl, Turner has been at Virginia State college since 1937.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

OFFER NEGROES CHANCE IN U. S. NAVY

FEB 27 19
FEB 27 1942

Due to the expansion of the naval fleet and the national emergency which exists, Negroes are now offered better opportunities for promotion in the United States navy than ever before, according to Marcellus Hughes, recruiter at the United States Naval Recruiting office at Ninth and Grand, Kansas City, Missouri. Hughes states that a limited number of position with pay starting at $21.00 and increasing to $54.00 per month are now open to those with the necessary qualifications.

Men who have registered for the draft and have not been inducted can still have preference of the army or navy, and men between the ages of 17 and 50 are eligible to enlist in the naval reserve for a period of two years, but will be retained in service if the United States is still at war at the end of this period until the war is over, Hughes said. He also states that after a certain period of time in the service the men can qualify for fifth or sixth pay guide rating which is $72 and $84, respectively, and will receive a $34.50 allowance extra for dependents.

In addition the navy offers a chance to travel, free medical, dental attention, wholesome food, vacation with pay and pension after 20 years' service.

Hughes was appointed U. S. Naval recruiting officer several months ago, and is the first Negro to serve in this capacity at the Naval Recruiting office in Kansas City, Missouri.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

THE NAVY SHAKEUP

MAR 6 - 1942

According to press reports there will be a big shakeup in the United States navy's official family within a very short time. The first step in this shakeup should be to get rid of Colonel Frank Knox as Secretary of the Navy. We make this suggestion because Mr. Knox, who passed for many years as a great liberal and a "big" man in the nation, has persistently refused to accept Negroes in the navy, except as mess attendants.

MAR 6 - 1942

We are not making the charge that this discrimination in the navy was begun since Mr. Knox's appointment as Secretary of the Navy by President Roosevelt, but we are making the charge that he is the one man who can say the word today and this discrimination will be abolished tomorrow.

Then, too, he is to be further condemned because he still lives in the horse and buggy days and has never been awakened to the fact that we are now in an all out effort to win this war and to continue the navy as a "gentlemen's club" from which Negroes are excluded, will only aggravate an already bad situation.

MAR 6 - 1942

A story is told of a Negro mess attendant who is credited with having shot down four Japanese planes by manning anti-aircraft guns on a United States war vessel during an air raid at Pearl Harbor. When he was asked how he learned to operate the cannons, his reply was " I just watched the other fellows when they didn't give me a chance to learn with them."

MAR 6 - 1942

Here was a case of a Negro mess attendant who has shown superior ability to his white associates because it takes a sailor from three to four years to be trained to efficiently man the guns on a war vessel. But this young Negro, whom genius has touched, was able to man the anti-aircraft guns with efficiency and accuracy just by passing by and seeing the other fellows operate them. Surely this is enough to open the eyes of the Navy Department so that it can see that the United States is being robbed of some of the best talent in the nation when it refuses to allow Negroes to train for positions of responsibility in the Navy because one may properly reason that if an untrained Negro could perform such a feat, God alone knows what a trained Negro could do under similar circumstances.

Atlanta, Ga Constitution
May 7, 1942

Negro Musicians Sought by Navy

The Navy Department has authorized the enlisting of a 45-piece Negro band by the Atlanta Recruiting Station, it was announced yesterday. The band eventually will be assigned to the Naval Pre-Flight school at the University of Georgia.

When necessary personnel of the proper instrumentation is procured, the men will leave Atlanta for the Great Lakes Naval Training station at Chicago, where they will undergo a four-week period of indoctrinal training. Upon completion of this training, the band, first of its kind to be formed by the Navy in the South, will be stationed at Athens.

Atlanta Negro musicians may apply at the Navy Recruiting Station in Atlanta at the New Post Office before May 16.

47j-19.2
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

7 Nations Represented in Booker T. Washington Crew

OCT 31 1942

Somewhere on the seven seas this week, a veteran Negro seaman wearing the uniform of a merchant marine skipper is guiding his 10,500-ton Liberty Ship into the jaws of war.

Captain Hugh Mulzac, only Negro sea-going shipmaster in the United States, is on the bridge of the S.S. Booker T. Washington.

The famous cargo vessel, dedicated to the cause of serving the United Nations on as many war fronts as directed, carries the name of the noted educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute. Several weeks ago it was launched at the California Shipbuilding Corporation's yard in Wilmington, Cal., and this week commissioned as the 74th vessel to be completed at those yards.

Where the recent launching was filled with color and drama as befitted the occasion, the commissioning of the ship contrasted sharply.

OCT 31 1942

Captain Mulzac, standing on the bridge, watched his United Nations crew—composed of Negroes, Filipinos, Spanish-Americans, Swedes, Norwegians, Britishers and Russians—preparing to get underway.

Sans fanfare, sans trumpets, sans the cheers of the crowd, the high moment of the slight, 56-year-old skipper's 35 years at sea arrived.

The big sea-going cargo vessel was rocking gently at anchor, the crew was ready. There was only one thing left to do. Captain Mulzac completed the picture when he quietly spoke his command:

"Cast off."

It was that simple.

The shipmaster went to sea as a cabin boy in a Norwegian whaler. In the years between his first service and taking command of the S.S. Booker T. Washington he learned every trick of the rough and ready life. His first command was the Yarmouth on the West Indies-Central America run.

OCT 31 1942

When the big ship sailed out of its own port, a business-like gun was ready for the approach of enemy submarines. The gun crew which manned it was headed by a Navy officer.

Captain Mulzac's home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his wife, three daughters and a son reside.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
November 3, 1942

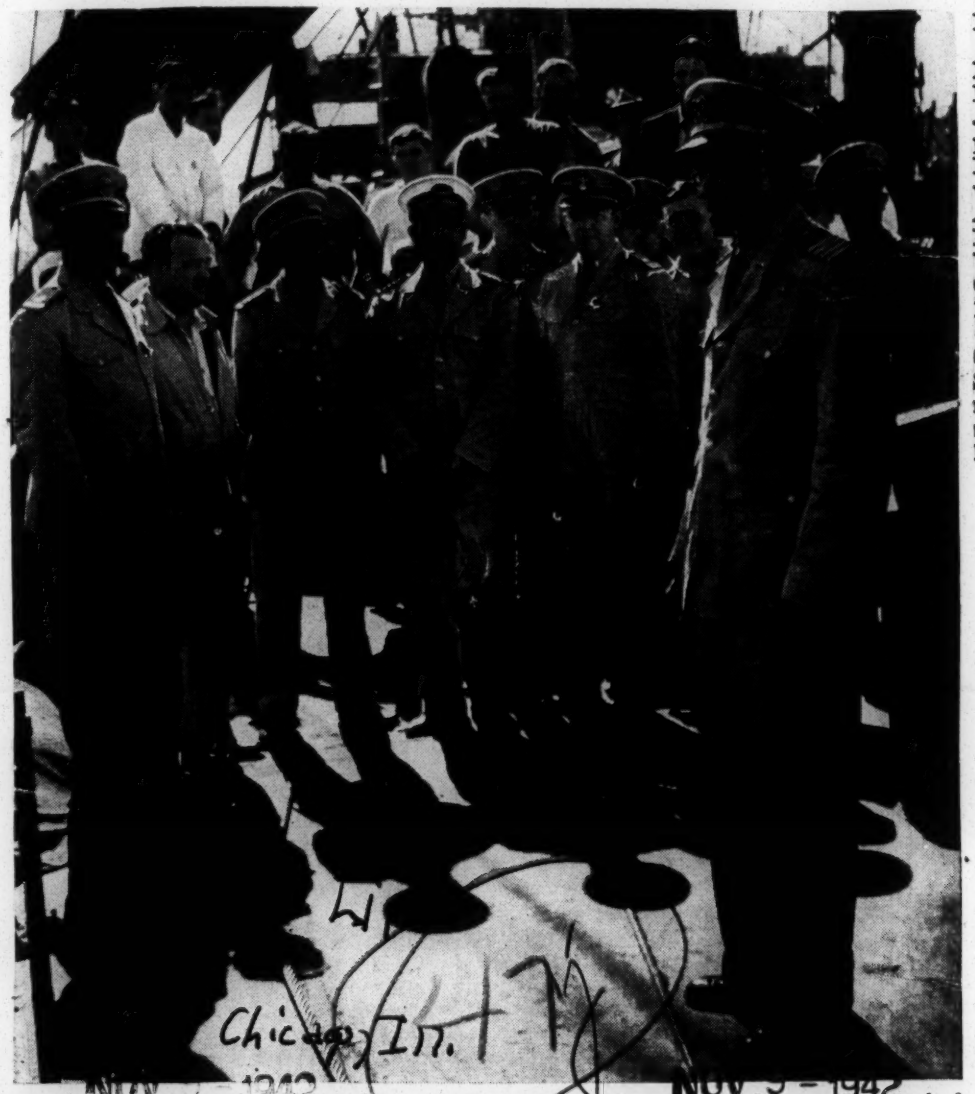
Negro Musicians Sought by Navy For Band Unit

Negro men between the ages of 17 and 50 with experience as professional, high school or college musicians are being sought by the United States Navy for the organization of a complete band unit from among Tennesseans, Lt. E. E. Keith, officer in charge of Navy recruiting in Tennessee, has announced.

Musicians are needed for all instruments, he added, and men who qualify as musicians and pass the Navy physical examination will be enlisted and sent to the Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., for a short training period, and then assembled into band units.

Offered to Negro musicians are ratings ranging from musician second class, paying $66 per month, to bandmaster, paying up to $138 per month.

Bandmaster L. F. Brabenec, of the United States Navy School of Music, Washington, is at the Nashville Navy recruiting station to interview, audition and select Negro musicians for duty with Navy bands.



Chicago Ill.

NOV 9 - 1942

Captain Hugh N. Mulzac (*right*), the only U. S. negro shipmaster, took over command of the *Booker T. Washington* at San Pedro on Oct. 20 with a mixed crew representing the United Nations. The captaincy of the new 10,500-ton Liberty ship climaxes Mulzac's career as a sailor which he began 35 years ago as deck boy on a full-rigged Norwegian ship.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
November 8, 1942

NAVY CHIEF SEEKS NEGRO MUSICIANS

Chief Bandmaster to Be in Raleigh to Give Auditions to Applicants

Chief H. S. Adams, of the Navy Recruiting Station, announced yesterday that there are still openings for Negro musicians in the original quota for the southeastern district.

Chief Bandmaster John R. Glover will be in Raleigh November 23 to December 2 to give auditions to those interested in joining the Navy Band. Players are needed for cornets, french horns, baritone, trombone, basses, flute, clarinet, saxophone, drums, oboes and bassoon. Negroes who are accepted will be given the rating of second class musician.

Enlisted yesterday with ratings were: Carlis C. Goble, 21, Carolina Beach, fireman, second class; Elliott R. Parker, 33, Rocky Mount, boaswain's mate, second class; Joseph E. Huffman, Sr., 31, King, specialist, first class; Rodney E. Page, 38, Rockingham, storekeeper, second class; James M. Reagan, 34, Hickory, metalsmith, first class; Herman D. Sanford, 34, Raleigh, specialist, first class.

Enlisted as apprentice seamen were: Robert L. Chinnis, 17, Wilmington; Thomas J. Creech, 27, Wallace; Bernice C. Williams, 19, Faison; William E. Hamilton, 18, Winston-Salem; William H. Gunther, 23, Candler; Earl A. Halford, 17, Old Fort; Robert E. Harrison, 18, Morganton; Sanford Purfoy, 17, New Bern; Joseph M. Hyatt, 17, Whiteville; Archie O. Evans, 19, Freeland.

Jimmy W. Thomas, 17, Whiteville; Horace H. Paul, 20, Pembroke; William D. King, 18, Winston-Salem; Junius B. Barbour, 23, Benson; Jasper H. Andrews, 19, Albemarle; Lawrence W. Reynolds, 21, Asheville; Harold L. Holland, Sr., 28, Andrews; Raymond W. Watkins, 17, Franklin; William D. Swaim, 20, Whitsett; Howard R. Welker, 18, Greensboro; Truman D. Hopkins, 17, Leaksville.

Enlisted as mess attendants were: Cornelius Kinloch, 19, Georgetown, S. C.; Robert L. Harris, 18, Wilmington; Alonz Ward, 18, Wilmington; James E. Pearson, 18, Morganton.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Nashville Tenn Banner
November 10, 1942

Exploits of Navy Hero Exciting As 'Superman'

Nov. 21, 1942

LOS ANGELES—The story of Chief Gunner's Mate J. H. "Dick" Turpin, retired USNavy hero, twice cited by Congress for heroism, reads like the story of Aladdin's lamp with Turpin blessed by the genie. The 77-year-old Turpin, who looks like 40, modestly told Maceo B. Sheffield, in an interview for PV, of his countless narrow escapes from harrowing death and of feats of daring that should put *Superman* to shame.

His colorful history began in Tangiers, Morocco, North Africa. From stowaway at the age of eight to Long Branch, NJ, which he adopted as his home, Turpin was promoted to chief gunner's mate after his second enlistment in the navy in 1896, and was aboard the battleship *Maine* when it was blown up in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898. Blown overboard by the explosion, Turpin swam back to the ship, rescued disabled men before it sank, later rescued Capt. C. D. Sigsbee, who went down with the *Maine,* and kept him afloat until a boat picked them up.

WINS CONGRESS AWARD

For his bravery and heroism exhibited in the face of death, Turpin was cited and given a Congressional Medal of Honor.

He joined the complement of the *USS Montgomery* under Commodore Richard Pierce Hobson, under whose command he was engaged in every major battle with the Spanish Armada in the Atlantic and the Caribbean Sea, including the Battle of Santiago de Cuba, in San Juan, Puerto Rico. He was under direct command of Commodore Schley when their battleship sank the *Christoba Colon,* one of Admiral Cevera's main dreadnaughts.

After his rescue from the ill-fated *USS Yosemite* which sank in mid-Pacific near Guam in 1899, Turpin continued undaunted to participate in the Philippine Insurrection, where he faced Aguinaldo's warriors. After this engagement he was sent to Central America, where he fought in the Panamanian Revolution of 1902, then shipped aboard the world's largest and most heavily armed battleship of that era, the *SS Bennington.*

RESCUES 15 SAILORS

Anchored in the Bay of San Diego, Cal., an explosion occurred aboard the ship, July 21, 1905, killing more than 100 of its complement, the concussion hurling Turpin some 75 feet in the air. At an equal distance from the ship he regained consciousness, returned and went below deck of the sinking ship, rescued 15 trapped sailors near the ammunition magazine by providing his own body as a human ladder. He then dived overboard and saved the lives of two officers and seven enlisted men, was once again cited by Congress for brilliant service to his country.



PEARL HIGH BANDMASTER ENTERS NAVAL SERVICE—J. D. Chavis (left), of 915 Fourteenth Avenue, North, bandmaster for Pearl High School and Washington Junior High School, has enlisted in the United States Navy as musician, second class, and will serve as assistant leader in one of the Negro band units being assembled at the naval training center, Great Lakes, Ill. According to Navy Bandmaster L. F. Brabenec (right), Chavis is the first Negro in Tennessee to volunteer for the Negro Navy band service. Bandmaster Brabenec, who is stationed in Nashville to enlist Negro musicians, stated that several vacancies still exist in this branch of the service and that those interested should make application at once. Chavis is the son of Mrs. J. D. Chavis, who writes the weekly column of Negro News in The Banner.

47j-1942

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Sailor of Chicago Named Honor Man of Unit

AUG 1 3 1942

Henry Ambrose Martin Jr., 20 years old, a Negro apprentice seaman, has been chosen honor man of his company at Great Lakes, the station announced yesterday. Martin will go to one of the navy's service schools when he is graduated from basic training Saturday. He enlisted from 4746 Forrestville avenue several weeks ago and has been a Chicago resident eight years. He had been an electrical trouble shooter for the Commonwealth Edison company before he went into the navy.

AUG 1 3 1942

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Negro Woman Officiates At U. S. Ship's Launching

SEP 5 - 1942

SEP 5 - 1942

Porter's Wife Cracks Champagne Bottle On Hull of S. S. 'Jason Lee' at Portland, Ore.

PORTLAND, Ore. — When Mrs. Walter E. Harris cracked a bottle of champagne against the hull of the S. S. "Jason Lee" at Portland, Oregon, she became the first Negro woman to launch a maritime vessel.

Mrs. Harris, wife of a porter employed at the Oregon Shipyard where the vessel was constructed, was attended by Mrs. Callie Jones and Mrs. Bernice Tuggle, matrons of honor; Miss Noel Obey was the flower girl.

SEP 5 - 1942

Drawn by Lottery

Some time ago the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation inaugurated the lottery method of selecting employes whose wives, sweethearts or nearest of kin would sponsor ships. The name of every employe, regardless of race, color or creed, is placed in a huge revolving drum and a drawing is held. At one of the recent drawings the name of Mrs. Harris' husband was drawn.

SEP 5 - 1942

After the launching ceremonies, Mr. Harris spoke to the crowd. He said: "This is indeed one of the greatest thrills of my life. . . . It is a great honor to be working with men who are pulling together at the Oregon shipyard. . . . Look at Old Glory there," Harris pointed to the flag which had been raised a few minutes before. "Boys, the thing we have to do now is to keep the bullets flying and keep the air full of airplanes and the sea full of ships and Old Glory flying."

Guests at Luncheon

After the ceremonies, Mr. and Mrs. Harris and their party were given a luncheon in the Administration Building, at which time Mrs. Harris was presented with the usual sponsor's gift, a silver box containing fragments of the champagne bottle.

Over 207 Negro men and women are employed in the Administration Building and the yards of the Oregon Shipbuilding Corporation. Most of them are janitors, but there are numbers of Negro laborers, painters' helpers, shipwright helpers and welders working in the yards.

At present, Negroes are not permitted to become members of the Boilermakers' Union and are allowed to work on special permits. It is thought that within a few weeks Negroes will be given full union rights. The Painters' Union and Building Laborers' Union are now accepting Negroes as members.

According to Hal Babbitt, in charge of public relations, the Negroes employed by this concern have proven to be highly efficient and there is no trace of prejudice displayed by other workmen.

Portland has a limited Negro population, which is made up of a very high type of citizens. Many Negroes from other areas, encouraged by the attitude of this organization, are going to Portland in search of employment.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO RECRUITS AT GREAT LAKES TO BE SENT EAST

AUG 1 3 1942

Washington, D. C., Aug. 12 (AP).—The navy announced today that facilities at Hampton Institute, in Hampton, Va., would be enlarged immediately to accomodate Negro recruits for advanced training there soon.

Many of the Negro recruits now at Great Lakes near Chicago will be sent to Hampton for further instructions, the announcement said.

New buildings to be constructed at Hampton Institute include an instruction building and a drill hall, which will serve as an auditorium and gymnasium, and also will contain a swimming pool.

AUG 1 3 1942

Upon successful completion of his training at Hampton, each man will be assigned to duty with rating and pay commensurate with his ability, the announcement concluded.

Negro Guard Unit Urged on Lehman

SEP 8 - 1942

BY

8 - 1942

Gov. Lehman has been asked to authorize a new unit of the State Guard composed of Negroes from Kings and Queens Counties.

A committee has sent him a petition requesting such unit, to permit integration of Negroes in the war effort. It points out it would be made up of men who are not subject to the draft, but who wish to aid in the fight against saboteurs and forward, in any way possible, the war effort.

Joseph Posey is chairman of the committee, which has its headquarters in the Elks Home, 1068 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Officers Still Denied Employment In Merchant Marine

SEP 5 1942

SEP 5 1942

At the very moment when its production record in building Liberty ships for use in the Merchant Marine Service to carry men, food and ammunition to [illegible] war zones has reached a new high, the National Maritime Union is pursuing the almost suicidal policy of permitting private shipping interests to refuse employment of qualified Negro seamen to man these vessels, in definance of President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802, it was charged this week.

According to Captain Hugh Mulzac, of Brooklyn, holder of a U.S. Commerce Department Master Pilot license since 1920, and himself a victim of this policy, there are at least fourteen Negro men of officer caliber "on the beach" in New York City, and more than 100 in ports throughout the country, prepared now by reason of training and long sea experience to man vessels as licensed officers in the United States Merchant Marine Service.

They are not being called he declares, because the United States Maritime Commission whose chairman is Admiral Land, continues to bow to the prejudice-as-usual employment policies practiced by ship owners against Negroes, despite the fact that the Government builds these ships and then turns them over to shipping concerns to operate under the Merchant Marine Service.

"Ironically enough, says Captain Mulzac, " a Liberty vessel which is to be launched at a West Coast shipyard sometime this month, will be christened the S.S. Booker T. Washington, but the company has given no indication that Negroes will be employed aboard the vessel in any part of its officer personnel."

The National Maritime Union, the Negro Labor Victory Committee of Greater New York, the Negro Victory Council of Brooklyn, and the National Negro Congress are pushing a campaign to get these men employed as officers aboard these Liberty vessels. Admiral Land is being urged to take direct action in compliance with the President's Executive Order The Fair Employment Practice Committee is also being asked to conduct a thorough investigation and to crack down on these shipowners who refuse to employ Negroes as officers aboard these ships.

The U.S. Merchant Marine is an auxiliary service operating under jurisdiction of the U.S. Navy Department.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEMOCRACY IN ACTION



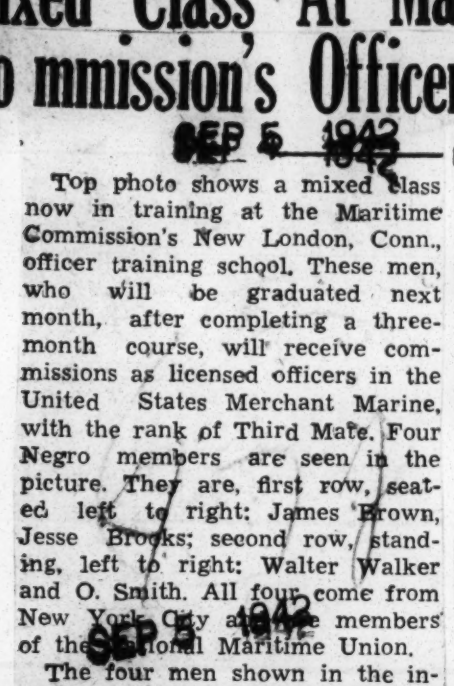
A pretty girl is Miss Annette Hatton, of St. Paul, Minn., who is shown taking dictation from Lieut. Commander Edwin H. Downes, U.S.N. (retired), officer in charge of the new Navy Training program at Hampton Institute, Va. Commander Downes and his staff are now ironing out final details of the program which will train Negro seamen at Hampton for petty officer's rating.

SEP 5 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Mixed Class At Maritime Commission's Officer Training School

SEP 5 1942



Top photo shows a mixed class now in training at the Maritime Commission's New London, Conn., officer training school. These men, who will be graduated next month, after completing a three-month course, will receive commissions as licensed officers in the United States Merchant Marine, with the rank of Third Mate. Four Negro members are seen in the picture. They are, first row, seated left to right: James Brown, Jesse Brooks; second row, standing, left to right: Walter Walker and O. Smith. All four come from New York City and are members of the National Maritime Union.

SEP 5 1942

The four men shown in the individual photos at the bottom are are all experienced seamen holding U.S. officer licenses for services in the Merchant Marine on ships of any tonnage. Left to right: Adolphus Folkes, New York (shown with pilot's license) who received his Second Officer license in 1920 and holds both the Chief Mate and Pilot's license first class; Irving Smith, Washington, D. C. who has held a chief engineer's license for 18 years; John Garrett, New York, holder of chief engineer's license, and Captain Hubert Mulzac, Brooklyn, shown operating sextant (pilot license shown) who has had thirty-five years of sea experience and holds a U.S. Department of Commerce Master Pilot's license.

SEP 5 1942

"Temperamentally not Suited For A Commission" - Knox

Informer Houston Texas

SEP 5 1942

NEW YORK.—The U. S. Navy's newest excuse for not giving Dr. Harold J Franklin of Jamaica, N. Y., a commission as a medical officer in the U. S. Naval Reserve, is that he is "not temperamentally suited for appointment as a commissioned officer," the NAACP revealed this week.

SEP 5 1942

The information came in a letter to the Association from Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, dated August 28. This is the second refusal by the navy to accept Dr. Franklin's application for a commission which the NAACP has protested.

Knox Queried

"Does this mean," the NAACP asked the navy secretary, "that Dr. Franklin's persistence in attempting to enlist in the navy of his country at a time when his government is begging for doctors for the army and navy, marks him as tempermentally unsuited?"

The NAACP also pointed out that there is a possibility that doctors may be drafted because of the great need for them in the armed services.

SEP 5 1942

At that time, the Association asserted, it is possible "that white doctors will arise in protest over what may fairly be called discrimination against them in the failure to use Negro doctors."

Replying to Secretary Knox, the NAACP expressed "surprise and amusement" that "temperament" should be added to reasons previously given for refusing Dr. Franklin's application.

SEP 5 1942

Last fall the navy turned down an application for a commission from the Negro doctor after he had passed all examinations given by the New York examining board, saying he did no have a minimum of two directly opposed molars in the lower left arch."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

NEGROES FORM MOTHERS CLUB

OCT 7 - 1942

Navy Group Here Said First Of Its Kind In Nation

OCT 7 1942

Approximately 80 Negro navy mothers from Birmingham, Bessemer and other sections of Jefferson County, and one from as far away as Eutaw, gathered Monday night in the chapel of Bradford's Funeral Parlor and formed Negro Navy Mothers Club No. 1, the first of its kind in America.

Comdr. Sally Anderson, recently elected to the office as temporary commander, presided at the meeting and explained the function of the Navy Mother's Club.

Adjt. Luverne Crull, assisted by Matron-at-Arms Dora Mize, of the Birmingham Navy Mother's Club, gave the oath of allegiance of the club to approximately 60 members.

Comdr. Anderson said that this club would be a first and would cause other clubs to organize. She said that an effort would be made to obtain a charter from the national organization, but, if not, the new club would operate locally without a charter.

Officers of the club include: Comdr, Sally Anderson; first vice Comdr., Alma Johnson; second vice Comdr., Kathleen Brown; adjt., Kate M. Walker; finance officer Mary Clark; chaplain, Alma Ezell; color bearers, Ollie Bradley and Annie L. James; matrons-at-arms, Harriet Walker and Myrtis Dowdell.

OCT 7 - 1942

Public installation of these officers has been planned for Navy Day, Oct. 27, when Chief Petty Officer J. Henry Smith of the local Navy Recruiting Station, will be the installing officer.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

STEER NAVY RECRUITS INTO MESS TRAINING

OCT 3 - 1942

Boys Object To Limited Opportunity Offered In Menial Posts

OCT 3 - 1942

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—There were 86 boys from Raleigh and vicinity who enlisted in the Navy last week Two of these were Negroes. Ernest S. Walker, Jr., of Winston-Salem and Eddie Harris of Rockingham, N. C Walker is 21, Harris 17, and both were sent to Norfolk for training as mess attendants.

The white boys went in either as apprentice seamen, specialists c petty officers, there being 14 of the latter.

OCT 3 - 1942

One of the difficulties in navy recruiting is that officers in charge persist for the most part, it is said, in shunting the colored boys off into the mess attendant branches, instead of sending them to Great Lakes where they might have an opportunity to enter combat services.

OCT 3 - 1942

The boy who gets into the mess attendant ranks can advance to steward but under the rigid navy program has no other outlet nor any further opportunity for advancement.

It is reported that boys who ask for combat service are told frequently that the only openings available are in the mess services

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

A WAR VICTORY

NOV 14 1942

The S. S. Booker T. Washington is prepared to sail the seven seas. Captain Hugh Mulzac, a Negro is her master. Our own famous Marian Anderson christened her. A mixed crew of Negro and white sailors trod her decks.

Who will dare say that this does not represent a great victory for American democracy and for equality of opportunity for Negroes? The Booker T. Washington is a war victory.

The very existence of the S. S. Booker T. Washington testifies to the People's character of this war. She was not won without struggle. She is an expression of the will of the people for unity. No victories come of themselves. The victories that come out of the defense of our country, its democratic institutions and its national independence are the property of all of us. The Booker T. Washington advances American democracy. She advances world democracy.

NOV 14 1942

Today those who are really fighting Hitlerism must point to this new American cargo ship. It's a challenge; it's a monument to the people's cause; it's an inspiration to those who are a bit disheartened by the desperateness of the whole struggle.

There must be more ships named for America's Negro heroes and heroines. We need a Frederick Douglass, a Sojourner Truth, a Harriet Tubman. For that matter we need a Paul Robeson and a Marian Anderson.

NOV 14 1942

There is every reason to believe that these honors will come, a product of the battle to save democracy. Certainly these victories are not in themselves sufficient. They do not yet extend to the heart of the war issues. The freedom of men—the Four Freedoms. But they are living proof that within the circumstances of this war there remain such possibilities for the extension of American democracy and the rights of black men and women as but few appreciated when the war began.

Again we say: "This is our war. Get into it completely and without reservation. Victories will come the sooner by reason of our singleness of purpose and they will be the greater in content and in scope."

47j-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NAVY RECRUITS NEGROES FIRST TIME IN HISTORY

Camp Near Great Lakes Is Ready for Them.

JUN 2 - 1942

Recruiting of Negroes for service in the Navy began yesterday thruout the United States, marking a new milestone in the history of the nation's sea forces.

Quarters for several thousand colored sailors have been completed at Morrow camp on the reservation of Great Lakes Naval Training station. All barracks, recreation halls, dispensaries, and equipment are new. All facilities are identical with those provided white sailors.

Induct Recruits Friday.

The first recruits may begin arriving today from other parts of the country, but those enlisted in the 9th naval district [Chicago] will be inducted in a body Friday.

Morrow camp will be commanded by Lieut. Comm. Daniel W. Armstrong, whose father led Negro troops in the Civil war and who founded Hampton institute, Hampton, Va., in 1867. Lieut. Comm. Armstrong graduated from Annapolis in 1915 and served in the World war. In 1920 he left the service to engage in business and was called back in September, 1940.

He is a trustee of Hampton institute, which later may be used as an advanced training center for Negro recruits who are chosen for promotions and for technical assignments, Lieut. Comm. Armstrong.

For the present, all officers, including petty officers, at Morrow camp will be white. As training of the colored recruits proceeds those who show aptitude and promise will be promoted. Eventually all petty officers, including chief petty officers, will be colored, Comm. Armstrong said.

Meanwhile, response among colored youths to the navy's invitation to enlist was far above expectations. Of more than 200 applicants at the United States courthouse yesterday, about 50 were Negroes, according to Lieut. Comm. Armstrong said.
officer.

JUN 2 - 1942

The first to be accepted was Maxie Young, 20 years old, 2616 Harrison boulevard, Gary. Young has been a laborer at the La Porte, Ind., ordnance depot, and was Negro golf champion of the midwest in 1940. He asked to be assigned for training as an aviation mechanic.

Seek to Enlist 10,000 in June.

Yesterday opened the navy's drive for 10,000 recruits in the Chicago area during June. Lieut. Goldenson was somewhat disappointed by the first day's showing, but said:

"This is the sort of drive that gains momentum as it goes along. I am sure Chicago will respond to our drive just as it has responded to all our calls for assistance."

Morrow camp will be the only induction center in the United States for Negro recruits. There they will receive several weeks' training before being assigned to active duty.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Navy Begins Recruiting Negro Men

JUN 6 - 1942

Negroes began entering the United States Navy Monday under terms of the new policy announced by Secretary Frank Knox whereby they may serve in capacities other than mess attendants.

Chicago naval recruiting officials were highly pleased at the 50 young men who presented themselves for possible service and though national figures were not available late Monday night, it was believed from responses in other cities that the 1,000 men a month quota will be easily filled—for the present at least.

Meanwhile Lt. Comm. Daniel W. Armstrong assumed his post as commander of Morrow camp on the reservation of the Great Lakes Naval training station where all Negro recruits will be trained.

Lt. Comm. Armstrong is the son of Gen. Samuel Armstrong, founder of Hampton institute of which his son is a trustee. Incidentally, Hampton has been designated as one of the centers where the new naval recruits will receive some of their technical training.

JUN 6 - 1942

Under the new policy, Negroes will be admitted to serve in jim crow units for the duration of the war after which, the navy will revert to its old policy of admitting Negroes only as mess attendants.

First of the 50 enlisted at Chicago was 20-year-old Maxie Young of Gary, Ind. In Washington, accompanied by much ceremony, William Baldwin was admitted to the navy in the office of Secretary Knox with Read Admiral Randall Jacobs as a spectator.

Baldwin and all other Negro recruits will be transferred to Morrow camp where jim crow facilities have been recently provided for them.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Seek Women In U.S. Navy Unit

Want Provision in Bill To Force Inclusion Of Colored Applicants

APR 30 1942

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Fighting for recognition in the newly planned women's naval auxiliary, Negro leaders have asked that an amendment be added to the present bill calling for no discrimination against women because of race, creed or color.

The navy women will, unlike the army group, be a definite integral part of the U. S. Navy, subject to the same pay scales and the same stringent discipline which governs the naval men.

Positions will be yeomanettes, radio operators on shore; photographic operations and even some technical work in the engineering field, thereby relieving men for actual combat duty.

The proposal to use women has been looked on with great favor in the department and there is every belief that the present Congress will pass this bill.

However, no provision has been made about Negro women's part in the auxiliary and women are anxiously awaiting some indication as to what is to be done. In the last war, women were used as yeomanettes with only a few colored women being accepted for this clerical duty.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Canadian Navy Still Lily White

MONTREAL, (ANP)—The Royal Canadian navy does not share the liberal policy of the Canadian army and air force. Colored boys are not wanted.

JUN 6 - 1942

Questioned by the Associated Negro Press correspondent, the recruiting officer, Lt. O'Reilly, frankly stated that volunteers would be accepted only if they were pure white.

Tradition, custom and a patterning after the British navy was given as the reason for a continuance of this lilly-white policy. Asked further if Indians from the numerous reservations, Chinese, Filipinos and members of other dark-skinned races were refused in a like manner, the officer reiterated his previous statement.

JUN 6 - 1942

Reminded that the United States has parted from age-long custom in the enlisting of colored men for the various branches of the navy and marine corps, the officer asservated there was little likelihood if a change in His Majesty's service, the Royal Canadian Army.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
May 25, 1942

Navy Enlists Negroes

The navy department announces that for the first time negroes will be given the opportunity for combat service in the navy and the marine corps. The plan is to absorb 1,000 negroes a month and to train them in the skills that will fit them for both shore and sea service.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

GRAHAM JACKSON ENTERS U. S. NAVY

JUN 15 1942

ATLANTA, May 11.—(AP)—Graham Jackson, Negro musician whose facile fingers ripple off boogie-woogie or Brahms with equal ease, has chucked a $200-a-week income to join the navy and whoop it up at recruiting rallies.

President Roosevelt, says Graham proudly, "calls me his favorite musician, and I've played for him 23 times, in the White House in Washington and the Little White House at Warm Springs."

On one occasion at Warm Springs, the pianist-conductor related, the president was humming a tune "he had made up" and asked Graham if he could play it.

"I played it all out for him and using it now as the basis for a patriotic symphony I want to dedicate to all the armed forces. It was when I played that piece for him that the president called me his favorite musician."

The [illegible]-year-old musician, who plays any instrument in the bands he is training for the navy, has been a chief specialist, highest rank an elisted man can hold in the navy.

"I played for the soldiers in Lawson General Hospital and the reception they gave me inspired me to do all I could for the navy," he said.

When Lord and Lady Halifax were entertained at an Atlanta reception, Jackson's piano play moved the British ambassador to tears.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Chief Petty Officer Graham Jackson Draws Praise Of U. S. Navy Officers

JUN 8 1942

Chief Petty Officer Graham Washington Jackson played his part well Sunday afternoon. Facing big audiences is nothing new to him.

He knows and has met nearly all of the movie stars; he has grasped the hands of President Roosevelt and entertained him 22 times; he has directed and organized orchestras and even has taught school.

White officers of the Navy stationed here say Jackson is well qualified for his new position. And, what's more, he is crazy about it.

Graham Jackson volunteered—the Navy doesn't go out and draft men—and was enlisted as a second class musician. He was given the title of bandmaster and the authority to recruit colored musicians for a Navy band.

He did the job well, and just as he was getting ready to be a real bandmaster, the Navy had another idea. Jackson deserves a better position, officials said, and just like that, he was made a Chief Petty Officer, sometimes called Chief Specialist.

Jackson's office is at 301 New Post Office Building. He is working in the recruiting division.

He not only played the part Sunday, but he looked the part. Like other Navy officers, Chief Petty Officer Jackson was attired in a striking white uniform and all of the accessories.

Navy officials here said he was the first southern Negro to receive the office of chief petty officer.

In his official capacity, Jackson soon will make a tour of the state with other officers in interest of the Navy program. Spirited meetings will be held in city auditoriums for white and colored people and Graham Jackson's talent as an entertainer will be used to arouse the crowds.

Thad Holt, a white Navy officer in speaking of Graham Jackson, said: "Jackson is already producing and has done an excellent job."

"The Navy has lots of confidence in Jackson," another officer said.

The title held by Jackson is the highest rank an enlisted man can receive in the Navy.—R. M. R.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Sign Petty Officer At Dallas, Texas, Brooklynite Named

JUN 6 1942

Dorie Miller Gets Navy Cross in Ceremony On Battleship Somewhere in the Pacific

Cecil Forster, 31, 334 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, was sworn in Wednesday morning in New York as Chief Boatswain's Mate in the United States Coast Guard. He will be in charge of recruiting of Negroes here.

WASHINGTON (Special)—The United States Navy this week relaxed its rigid anti-Negro policy which has kept colored recruits confined to roles of mess attendants, as two men were sworn in—one in Texas, according to the Associated Negro Press, as a petty officer, and the other here in the nation's capital as an apprentice seaman.

While the new Navy attitude seemingly is a sharp reversal of policy toward the nation's 13 million Negroes, it still falls far short of demands that all American citizens be integrated into all branches of our fighting forces on a basis of ability alone.

Texan in Post

JUN 6 1942

At Dallas, Texas, the Associated Negro Press reported that Robert Lee Thornton, 32 years old, of Fort Worth, had been taken into the service last Saturday. Thornton, a college graduate and supervisor and auditor of an insurance company, the ANP said, will, in his new capacity, interview and enlist Negroes at the Navy district office and eleven subdistrict recruiting services in North and Western Texas.

(The Navy press relations office told the Star-News late Wednesday that it had received no word of the swearing in of Thornton because news from the Texas area had not been cleared to headquarters in Washington. It is highly probable, the Navy indicated, that the recruiting of Thornton as a petty officer, highly unprecedented in the South, took place as reported.)

Ceremonies at Knox's Office

JUN 6 1942

Here in Washington ceremonies were held in the offices of Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at 10:30 A. M. Monday for William Baldwin, a Washington lad, who was sworn in as an apprentice seaman under the recent decision of the Navy Department to bring Negroes into the war effort in every capacity. Witnessing the ceremonies, a strange one, so late in this day and time, was Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs. Baldwin will leave Thursday for the Great Lakes Training Centre in Illinois.

Symbolical of the times has been the efforts of world heavyweight champion Joe Louis, who set an amazing example for the Navy last Winter when he voluntarily turned a fight purse of $47,000 over to the Naval Relief Fund when it seemed as the doors were completely closed to Negroes other than mess attendants on the nations big fighting ships. This helped a lot in turning the Navy's attention to the abilities and rights of Negroes to fight for their country in every way in which they are qualified with no barriers as to color or race obstructing them.

In JUN 6 1942 Japanese sneak attack at Pearl Harbor, last Dec. 7, it was a black boy, Dorice Miller, of Texas, who rushed to man a machine gun as his superior officer fell wounded by enemy bullets. The heroic youngster whose service up to that time in the Navy meant only the alacrity with which he jumped to serve white superior officers and seamen in the messroom, focused national attention on the Negro and his demands for a place on Naval craft in the capacity of fighting men.

Marines to Accept Negroes

The Marines, hitherto completely lily-white, announced a decision to enlist Negroes, although in separate units, as obtains in the Negro naval units with which Thornton and Baldwin will be identified. With the Great Lakes base in Illinois being readied to take huge numbers of Negro recruits for the same thorough training the white boys get in other bases such as the one at Newport, R. I., other bases and naval training centres will be blossoming throughout the nation.

Meanwhile, the Navy proudly announced this week that Dorie Miller was presented the Navy Cross which had been awarded to him by President Roosevelt for bravery in action during the battle of Pearl Harbor. He thus becomes the first Negro in modern times to earn such an award. The ceremony, held on the deck of a United States warship somewhere in the Pacific, took place on May 27.

Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific Fleet, personally pinned on Miller's breast the bit of ribbon and cross of bronze that spell extraordinary bravery above and beyond the mere call of duty. Lined up on the warship's deck besides Miller and also decorated with the Navy Cross for heroism were eight Naval officers.

As Admiral Nimitz presented the decoration to Miller he complimented the mess attendant as being the first representative of his race to be so honored in this war.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Hampton to Get Naval Training Unit in August

JUN 20 1942

HAMPTON, Va.—A "Class A" naval training school will open at Hampton Institute on August 1, according to an announcement by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, institute president.

The training school is the first of its kind in the navy's new program of enlisting colored recruits, and will turn out 570 specialists every sixteen weeks. The navy program will not interfere with the regular undergraduate course of study, Dr. MacLean said.

Negotiations are now under way to send selected seamen to Hampton after they have completed eight weeks' basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

Will Learn Trades

Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Downes has been made commanding officer of the navy's school at Hampton, which will supply the force afloat with personnel especially qualified as electricians, machinists, metalsmiths, shipfitters, woodworkers, and Diesel engine machinists.

During their sixteen weeks at Hampton, the seamen will be indoctrinated in the principles and customs of the navy and will go through an extensive commando-type physical education program to enable them to withstand the rigors of the sea.

The curricula at Hampton Institute wil be the same as that given at the Class A training stations at San Diego and Norfolk.

142 in First Group

The first group of seamen arriving from Great Lakes in August will number 142. An additional group of 142 will be sent to Hampton every four weeks and the school will have its maximum attendance of 570 by November.

The navy is now studying plans to build additional shops for Diesel engine mechanics and other trades for the seamen, as well as a field house, docks, and other facilities.

More Teachers Needed

Hampton Institute will furnish the instructors for the program, and it is estimated that some sixty trade teachers will be added to the staff.

The college is also contemplating the construction of a grill and lounge for both the undergraduate student body and the army and navy enlisted men who will be stationed here, and a sixteen-room apartment building to be used as officers' quarters.

47j-1942

THE NAVY: WHERE DO WE STAND?

APR 18 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

The Negro press and organized Negro and white liberal opinion in the United States have forced Secretary of the Navy Knox to issue an order opening the Navy to enlistment of Negroes for general service in the ranks and as noncommissioned officers.

Pittsburgh Courier

Mr. Knox announces that Negroes will be enlisted in "reserve components" of the Navy, Coast Guard and Marines for service around shore establishments, navy yards, in labor gangs building foreign bases and on small craft where they will not contaminate white sailors.

Such as it is, this order is a victory for sustained agitation begun and carried on by The Pittsburgh **Courier.**

Negroes will hereafter be able to occupy positions in the Navy which they have not been able to occupy for two generations, if ever.

APR 18 1942

But in all frankness it must be stated that fundamentally this order marks a setback in race relations in the United States because it strengthens the vicious institution of segregation, the root and source of all the ills the Negro suffers in this country.

It merely extends the borders of segregation, and we have too much segregation already.

It is a source of sorrow, amazement and shame that in time of war when the United States has suffered defeat after defeat and the fate of this civilization hangs in the balance that a high government official should so abjectly surrender to reactionism.

A forthright and courageous solution to this problem would have been the issuance of an order authorizing the enlistment of Negroes in all branches of the naval service

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Knox and Navy Jim Crow

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox now symbolizes segregation to thirteen million loyal Americans. He climaxes his Navy career of incompetence with the crowning insult of officially proclaiming the color line as a permanent barrier against their equal place in the sea service of the Nation. Too many of the responsible powers at Washington fail to read aright the signs and portents of the times.

India at her own peril rejects the compromise plan of Great Britain because Britain does not recognize in war and peace the equality of India in the Empire's family of Nations. Ireland, that is Eire, at her own peril, rejects the protection of Great Britain because Britain will not recognize her equality.

APR 18 1942

The United States Navy cannot with safety to America now deny equal opportunity to colored America. Colored sailors as gunners served with distinction in the wars of 1812 and 1861. Why not now?

Prime Minister Chamberlain sold Czecho-Slovakia down the river in seeking to appease Hitler. Chamberlain was forced to resign. Knox at this crucial time sells a great group of valiant Americans down the river of appeasement to colorphobia. Knox too must go!

THE NAVY'S NEW POLICY

APR 18 1942

New York Age

PRESSURE on the part of the Negro press and organizations, along with the criticism of such outstanding white leaders as Wendell Willkie and Pearl Buck, has resulted in the Navy Department changing its policy as regards the enlistment of Negroes. The policy of the department has been modified to the extent that Negro volunteers are acceptable for enlistment for general service in the reserve components of the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard. All ratings in those three branches of the Naval Service will be open to them and recruiting is to be begun as soon as a suitable training station is established.

APR 18 1942

In explaining the new policy, Secretary Knox spoiled the effect of his announcement by saying that the Negro seamen would be organized into separate units and would eventually make up the crews of many of the auxiliary craft of the Navy and would be promoted up to the rank of petty officers after they had gained a certain amount of experience.

This is just what Negroes do not want. We want the segregated policy of both the Army and Navy abandoned, with Negroes admitted to all branches of the service on the same basis as that of other racial groups. That is the only fair thing to do and the only democratic way to recruit a people's army and navy.

APR 18 1942

If the war continues for several years, as it gives every indication of doing now, the government will eventually have to grant complete equality to all in its armed forces if it expects to win. The step taken by the Navy Department is a step in the right direction but only a step. To get the enthusiastic support of the Negro citizens, the government must drop all its restrictions in the armed forces because of race and color.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Navy Says Colored Must Show Mettle

APR 25

WASHINGTON

By RIC ROBERTS

Colored recruits may aspire for service on submarine chasers, torpedo boats, gunboats, cruisers, patrol boats, motor life boats and, "in the long run," destroyers, if they exhibit the proper aggressiveness and attention to duty.

Thus the Navy Department summed up the immediate prospect for colored recruits whose induction may commence in late May or early June.

Not Without Labor

According to the department, there will be countless other chores—chores not so fraught with traditions of the high seas—that colored recruits will be required to do. These are the odd duties of labor around navy yards, repair jobs, maintenance obligations and the like.

The facts were given the ARRO Saturday as the department launched its plan to "sell" the navy idea to hundreds of prospective colored seamen.

APR 25 1942

Surveying School Sites

The Navy Department has defined the next several weeks as an interim of inactivity, while school sites are being selected and approved for navy recruit schools.

According to the office of the Secretary of the Navy, civilian annex, the department seeks to avoid any lost motion whatsoever, indicating that actual recruiting will commence when school sites are selected and ready for occupancy.

Addison Walker, special assistant to Secretary Knox, told of a letter written to his office by the mother of a selectee. The selectee has decided that he would rather enter the navy than the army, as does his mother, and hopes he may be accepted before April 30, which is the date for his induction into the army.

Citizens May Choose

Mr. Walker counsels that once the navy recruiting action commences, selectees who face army induction may arbitrarily waive army claims and enter the navy. However, he had no hope for the young man whose induction into the army is to be on April 30.

At present the Navy Department has set no limit to the number of recruits it will accept.

The training period will embrace at least two months, and, according to Mr. Walker, the number of recruits to be injected into the service will depend on the type and size of school plant selected. Two thousand trained recruits every two months would seem a fair estimate, he stated.

Pearl Harbor Didn't Do It

The department insists that it has been studying plans to recruit colored seamen for quite a while, declaring that a committee was ironing out details many weeks before Pearl Harbor and that although subsequent events have undoubtedly increased the desire for colored seamen, the navy was well on its way toward announcing the present experiment anyway.

APR 23 1942

440 Negroes Wanted as Navy Stewards, Cooks

Houston Post
MAY 1 1942
Houston, Texas

The navy recruiting station needs 440 negroes to serve as officers' stewards, cooks and mess attendants at the Corpus Christi naval base, Lieut. Jack Beebe, officer in charge, said Sunday.

"We have been called upon to furnish these men quickly," Lieutenant Beebe said. "It is a fine opportunity for negro men who want to serve their country."

Negro men between the ages of 17 and 50 are eligible.

The recruiting station is on the third floor of the Post Office building.

"NAVY'S ATTITUDE A FALLACY OF LOGIC," SAYS HARVARD BOYS

Pittsburgh Courier

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This is an editorial reprint from the April 10 issue of the Harvard Crimson, official student organ at Harvard university.)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

APR 25 1942

WHILE THE IRON IS HOT

The Navy Department's decision of four days ago to accept Negro enlistments must go down on the records as a cringerly step at best. It is deserving of applause, not so much for what it does as for what it represents. Like the Declaration of Independence and the Fall of the Bastille and the Emancipation Proclamation, it is a symbol of what can be done, more than it is a concrete accomplishment. There is in the nature of this latest grant little indication of a change in attitude. A seaman's rating and an eventual petty officership may in themselves seem like the ultimate in advancement to the colored volunteer, who in the past has been suffered in the navy only as mess mate, steward or cook. But on a comparative scale this move is hardly better than the closed door policy that the navy has clung to in the past through thick and thin.

APR 25 1942

While this action may seem to indicate an opening of the door, the viewpoint of those who guard it is as padlocked as ever. There are, for example, no commissions open to Negroes in the navy, though colored officers in the army are numerous. The material, the ability, and in some cases the technical training are there if they are given a chance to develop. Yet the navy at present shows no inclination to provide this chance. The excuse given, that it takes a long time to train a naval officer, is specious to the point of being laughable. From the recent rapid expansion of V-1 and V-7, it can be seen that the means are there if the desire and need are great enough. Obviously the need is great, which leaves only the conclusion that the desire is lacking.

The problem of assigning mixed crews, which the authorities have always posed as an insoluble and insurmountable barrier, should not escape consideration. That such a problem exists is undeniable, but that in itself is no excuse to shelve it. The degree of insolubility is as much a matter of imagination from above as of incompatability inherent in the ranks. Mixed crews have existed and worked together on merchant ships. In one case a whole crew protested when its two colored members were dismissed, until the authorities were forced to re-hire them. Limited polls among prospective selectees have shown a majority in favor of eliminating the color line in the ranks.

When the potential cooperation of a ten per cent block of the country is badly needed, the present attitude of the navy higher-ups is a fallacy of logic as much as a violation of ideals. The navy's recent move must be taken for what it is, an opening wedge and no more. If the impression of finality and great advance which the Navy Department has tried to create, and which is evidenced in Secretary Knox's unfortunately patronizing attitude when he says, "The whole thing will be carried along in a cordial spirit of experimentation"—if this attitude is allowed to persist, the long range value of the step will be lost. The problem is bigger than the navy and more far reaching than the war. Its solution is worth every effort, and the present opportunity, if properly handled, can become a vital link in that effort.

afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

What Petty Officers Are Required to Do

The U.S. Navy admits that colored seamen, recruits who reflect unusual ability and integrity, may aspire for posts as petty officers in the service. It has already announced that most of the craft manned by navy recruits will be temporarily headed by white petty officers.

APR 25 1942

The department lists the requirements demanded for promotion to petty officer ranks — reminding that such officers are recruits who merit promotion. Their duties and requirements:

1. Petty officers shall show show in themselves a good example of subordination, courage, zeal, sobriety, neatness and attention to duty.
2. They shall aid to the utmost of their ability in maintaining good order, discipline, and all that concerns the efficiency of the command.
3. For the preservation of good order petty officers ar always on duty and are vest with the necessary authority to report and arrest offenders. This authority attaches to them while ashore on liberty.
4. When an enlisted man is appointed petty officer, the commanding officer shall bring to his attention the provisions of this article.

Must Know Manual

The Navy Department furnishes the time-tested "Bluejacket Manual" which all petty officers are expected to master completely. Within its 300-odd pages are listed all of the axioms, customs, requirements and tenets of the service.

APR 25 1942

Petty officers must merit advancement by examination, by actual doing and by the standards set forth above — listed in the manual as Section 1, Article 1275.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
NAVY

Negroes to the Sea

The Navy's 20-year ban against Negroes for anything but the Messman Branch was lifted last week.

APR 20 1942

The announcement was no surprise. The deal got a boost on Dec. 7 when heroic Doris Miller, Negro messman aboard the Pearl-Harbored *Arizona,* manned a machine gun, blasted away at Jap planes until his ammunition ran out. The idea speeded up when Joe Louis handed $89,000 fight proceeds to Navy Relief, was practically clinched when Wendell Willkie urged the Navy to drop its anti-Negro rule.

Under the new ruling, Negroes will get the same physical and mental entrance exams as everyone else, can apply for ratings in the Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard. Most likely assignments will be special shore duty units, Navy yard or construction work. Later on, small boats will get all-Negro crews—and some day the U.S. may have all-Negro destroyers (but with white commissioned officers).

APR 20 1942

U.S. Negroes, at first, were delighted. When they took another look, they began screaming "Nazi attitude," "insult," "a definite straddle." The reason was plain as a battleship: new rule or no, Negroes still cannot rise above a noncom, still must train and serve in segregated groups.

Navy and Negroes

Newsweek

APR 20 1942

British troops occupied Boston, and a feeling of unrest was abroad. On the evening of March 5, 1770, a band of 50 or 60 Colonials, mostly sailors, moved from the old Dock Square toward what is now State Street. In the lead was the Negro Crispus Attucks, described by John Adams as "almost a giant in stature." The band encountered a detachment of the British. Shots rang out. Crispus Attucks fell, one of the five killed in the fray. This was the Boston Massacre, which fanned the flame of independence soon to sweep the land.

More than 1,000 Negroes fought with the Revolutionary forces in the war that followed. During the War of 1812, others helped defend New Orleans. Approximately 300,000 Negroes fought on one side or the other during the Civil War. Two Negro divisions served in the last war. More recently, evidence that the spirit of Crispus Attucks still marched could be seen in the deed of Dorie Miller, Negro messman, who, despite the fact that he was barred from duty as a gunner in the Navy, manned a machine gun on his ship during the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

APR 20 1942

Newsweek

Aside from partial segregation there are today no restrictions on Negroes in the United States Army. They number about 10 per cent of the ranks—roughly their proportion of the general population—in all branches from infantry to air force. Already there are four all-Negro regiments (with white officers), and an all-Negro division is being formed. And the Army says it has "several hundred" Negro commissioned officers.

Nonetheless, only one Negro has ever been graduated from West Point. Two Negroes have been admitted to the Naval Academy in the last 70 years, but neither was graduated. Since the last war, Negroes have been enlisted in the Navy only as cooks, messmen, stewards, and the like. There never has been a Negro combatant in the Marine Corps.

Dayton, Ohio

On April 7, Secretary Knox moved to lower the Navy's Negro barrier. He made preliminary arrangements to accept Negro volunteers for reserve units of the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. "We are going into this in a cordial spirit of experimentation," Knox commented. But he admitted the Navy would follow the Army's practice of segregation: the Negroes will be assigned to navy yards, naval-construction crews developing bases outside the Continental United States, and other shore establishments. Some will work as all-Negro crews on small boats under white petty and commissioned officers. No Negroes will be commissioned.

APR 20 1942

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was not so pleased. In Washington, the District of Columbia branch branded the segregation feature "a deliberate insult to all defenders of democracy."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Musicians Sought by Navy

MAY 7 1942

The Navy Department has authorized the enlisting of a 45-piece Negro band by the Atlanta Recruiting Station, it was announced yesterday. The band eventually will be assigned to the Naval Pre-Flight school at the University of Georgia.

When necessary personnel of the proper instrumentation is procured, the men will leave Atlanta for the Great Lakes Naval Training station at Chicago, where they will undergo a four-week period of indoctrinal training. Upon completion of this training, the band, first of its kind to be formed by the Navy in the South, will be stationed at Athens.

Atlanta Negro musicians may apply at the Navy Recruiting Station in Atlanta at the New Post Office before May 16.

47j-1942
Guardian
Boston, Mass.

MAY 24 1942

NAVY RECRUITS

Secretary Knox's plan for naval service will start functioning next Monday, thus cutting short by several weeks the general estimate of the time it would take to put it in operation. Although the arrangement makes for wider service it is far from being perfect; it does not square with democratic practice; and nobody will acknowledge this more readily than Secretary Knox himself. As a matter of fact he already has frankly admitted its shortcomings. In a letter last month to Dr. William H. Jernagin, president of the Council of Colored Churches, he said: "Early this month (April) I announced that Colored volunteers are going to be accepted for general enlistment in the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard. This action was taken primarily in the interest of all Americans. It was not a gesture to a minority group.

MAY 29 1942

"We know that Colored leaders are not going to stop their fight for broader opportunities and we do not expect them to do so.

"We do feel, however, that progress toward objectives depends upon an understanding of realities and making the most of opportunities.

"The attitude expressed by many colored persons, by those who have approved the Navy's action as a progressive step, yet who deserve the privilege to work for more, augurs well for the success of that step."

Thus acknowledging in advance that what he proposed to do will fall short, Secretary Knox's letter invites and encourages a continuance of the fight for more democracy in the Navy. All must applaud his Americanism. His composure under harsh and long-sustained criticism from colored leaders is an effective rebuke to columnists who think they are called upon to schoolmaster the colored press. Not only that, his action, albeit inadequate, has breached a wall of Navy prejudice and caste that has been solid and forbidding during twenty years.

MAY 29 1942

Since there is no hope in inertia, it is heartening that the Navy is in motion and moving in the right direction though the way is through a morass of obsolete and undemocratic traditions. To appraise the progress already achieved, it is necessary to recall that only a few months ago Navy officials were telling the March-on-Washington committee that "admission of colored men to the armed services of the Navy was impossible." In April of this year the Secretary of the Navy announced that colored enlistees would be accepted for the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, and added that "the whole thing will be carried along in a cordial spirit of experimentation." But later in the month, and perhaps after he had reviewed the record of colored sailors, his attitude appears to have stiffened and become bolder, for he declared that "the Navy is proceeding ruthlessly, when necessary, to fulfill its primary obligation to all Americans, the obligation to train men and create a fleet with the maximum of offensive strength and to use these men, ships and planes with the greatest effectiveness." And in announcing that recruiting will begin on June 1, the Navy emphasizes its decision to train a battalion of Marinees.

MAY 29 1942

In the progressive steps there seems to be evidence of a growing open-mindedness on the part of Navy leaders. And if that is true, the Navy may catch up with the Army. Nevertheless, in both branches segregation is a hideous blot on national honor. The fight must go on until segregation in the armed forces is abolished so that all Americans can share equally in a united effort for the preservation of American freedom.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hampton Inst. To Be Used For Training 'Boots'

MAY 30 1942

The Navy will enlist Negroes, beginning June 1, the Navy Department announced. It is estimated that the facilities available will accommodate approximately 1,000 a month.

Negroes accepted for general service will receive eight weeks recruit training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and will have the opportunity to qualify for training in vocational schools.

Study at Hampton

In a specialized, sixteen weeks' course at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia, enlistees will be trained as electricians, carpenters, ship fitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen, and cooks.

Theer will be a sixteen to twenty-four weeks' training course as Aviation Machinists and Metalsmiths, leading to assignment at a Naval Air Station.

Those who qualify for further training at Great Lakes Naval Training Station will be eligible for one of three groups—sixteen weeks' course to become gunners, quartermasters, yeoman, storekeepers and cooks; a six-teen weeks' course to become radiomen and signalmen; or a four-weeks' course to become armed guards. The enlistees who successfully complete the advanced training course at Hampton Institute, and those from the first group at Great Lakes Station, will be assigned to activities at sea and ashore.

The Great Lakes recruits who do not qualify for the vocational schools, after their eight week's elementary training, will be assigned either to sea duty, to naval ammunition depots; or to the operating company at Great Lakes Naval Training Station.

MAY 30 1942

Construction Units

Enlistees for construction battalion assignments will enter the Naval Training Station at Norfolk, Virginia, for duty in the construction activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Applicants with musical talents will be selected after a preliminary training period of four weeks at Great Lakes Naval Training Station, for bands which will be attached to the Receiving Ship at New York, the Naval Air Station at Quonset Point, Rhode Island; the Naval Air Station at Lakehurst, New Jersey, the Section Base at San Francisco, California, and the Pre-Flight Training Schools at the University of Georgia, the University of North Carolina and St. Mary's College.

MAY 30 1942

School At Hampton

Training Schools are to be established at one or more Negro colleges. Negotiations have started with Hampton Institute.

If legislation now pending in Congress is enacted, the minimum pay at the time of enlistment will be $42.00 per month.

Advanced ratings are provided for those who qualify for the construction battalion assignments, with base pay ranging up to $72.00 a month, or possibly $90.00 according to pending Congressional action. For this purpose the Navy will need experienced draftsmen, coppersmiths, transit sit-and-level men, powdermen, pipe-fitters, welders, painters and steelworkers.

Enlistments will begin at all recruiting stations throughout the country June 1.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Graham Jackson Made Chief Petty Officer In Navy

MAY 31 1942

Graham Jackson, outstanding local musician who enlisted in the Navy recently. has been named a chief petty officer in the Atlanta naval recruiting office. Jackson wil. not lead the colored band which is being recruited to serve at the base in Athens, Ga., but will confine his naval work to recruiting. His being named a chief petty officer in the navy is one of the first such instances on record.

MAY 31 1942

Both the Navy and Marine begin enlistment of Negroes Monday, June 1. Georgia's naval quota is being sent to the Great Lakes Training Station. Acceptable men will become apprentice seamen.

LOYALTY OF RACE

The continued fight of members of the race is to show or prove their loyalty to the country that has given them the opportunity for good citizenship. They desire to become integrated with all phases of the defense program. They want to don the uniform of the Navy, become Marines and become part of the Air Force as well as other Army units. They want a place in the various industries that have defense contracts, and are anxious to see racial prejudice removed. Each wishes to have a spokesman named by his group when plans and policies are in the making, especially when he is to be considered to assist with the heavy end of their income. They believe that color should not be a handicap if qualifications are theirs as possessed by others in the same orbit. He feels hurt when because of color he is put in a lower salary status. He wants Uncle Sam's uniform respected in all sections of our country when worn by him. Notwithstanding all these handicaps, his loyalty is unquestioned. We are not unmindful of the fact that all members of the group are without fault.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Hampton to Get First Navy Recruits Sept. 1

JUN 6 - 1942

HAMPTON—The first contingent of Negro recruits to be enlisted under the Navy's revised program for training various technical specialists, will arrive at Hampton Institute around September 1, it was learned from reliable sources this week.

The group, to number 120, will come from the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Chicago, where they will have undergone twelve weeks of intensive indoctrination training.

The youths will be the first contingent slated for training at Hampton under a program calling for a maximum of 744 navy enlisted men in training at any one time for the duration of the war.

These men will be in training for 16 weeks, as machinists mates, electricians mates, metalsmiths, diesel machinists, cooks and bakers, and ship carpenters.

Under tentative plans of the Navy Department and Hampton Institute officials the present Hampton trade school staff will be utilized as instructors in so far as their duties do not interfere with their regular teaching programs. They will be either enlisted in the Navy as specialists of various kinds, or be retained as regular members of the Hampton faculty with the government paying their salaries.

Under the plan to begin recruiting of Negro youths about June 1 in the various branches of the Navy heretofore closed to them, it is expected that there will be between 3,000 and 4,000 Negro recruits and between 8,000 and 10,000 whites at the maximum stationed at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station continuously for the duration of the war.

The initial contingent to arrive at Hampton will be assigned living quarters in James Hall, it has been learned. In addition, the Navy plans to build a barracks large enough to house the remainder of the full complement of 744 enlisted men.

JUN 6 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

First Navy Recruit Honored In D. C. Ceremonies Monday

JUN 2 - 1942

WASHINGTON —(SNS)— Ceremonies for the first Negro Navy recruit, William Baldwin, of Washington, were held in the office of Secretary of Navy Frank Knox at 10:30 o'clock Monday morning.

JUN 6 1942

Among those attending the ceremonies was Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, of the Navy. Baldwin was sworn in as an apprentice seaman. He will leave Thursday for the Great Lakes Training Center in Illinois.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

COLORED OFFICERS SENT TO STATION

MAY 30 1942

Special to The Courier
By Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, May 28—One thousand men a month is the quota which the U.S. Navy will require, when general enlistment for Negro sailors begins June 1.

In announcing last week a comprehensive program for such enlistments, Secretary of Navy Frank Knox outlined a wide range of opportunities in varied types of services to be offered.

At the same time the Navy announcement for sailors was made, notification was given at Marine Corps headquarters, that the first battalion of Negroes, numbering about 900, will be enlisted in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve during the months of June and July.

The Pittsburgh Courier learned late last week that when the vanguard of naval recruits moves into the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Chicago for eight weeks' training, it will find that two colored chief petty officers, a rarity among the race insofar as the Navy is concerned, will have preceeded them there.

The two men are Arthur Strivers and Henry Rollins, both chief commissary stewards and veterans of the naval service.

Whether or not these two men are the only ones holding positions above the rank of messmen in the naval forces, the Navy Department here was not able to say immediately.

SPECIALIZED TRAINING AFTER FIRST COURSES

Navy recruits will receive their training for general service at the Great Lakes station and in a specialized 16-week course at Hampton Institute, Va. They will be trained as electricians, carpenters, shop fitters, firemen, cooks, metal smiths, machinists.

In addition there will be a 16 to 24 weeks' training course as aviation machinists and metal smiths leading to assignment at a naval air station.

Those who qualify for further training at the Great Lakes station will be eligible for one of three groups—a 16-week course to become gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers and cooks and a 16-week course to become radio men and signal men or a four-week course to become armed guards.

Quartermaster in the navy is not the same as a quartermaster in the army, and the yeoman is the same as army clerical duty.

Marine volunteers will form a composite battalion which is a unit including all combat arms of the ground forces composed of artillery, anti-aircraft, machine guns, tank and infantry, and including also billets for recruits who are skilled in various trades and occupations such as radio operators, electricians, accountants, carpenters, draftsmen, band musicians, riggers and blacksmiths.

Until a training center is ready for their reception recruits will be temporarily placed in an inactive duty status. The training center will be in the vicinity of New River, North Carolina where a large Marine Corps post is now located As required, Negro recruits will be ordered directly from their homes to duty in this training area.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

FIRST NEGROES FOR COMBAT DUTY AT GREAT LAKES

JUN 6 1942

First to Be Trained in New School.

For the first time yesterday the United States Naval Training station at Great Lakes opened its doors to Negro recruits for active duty aboard warships. Under the navy's new policy, they will be trained as apprentice seamen and firemen.

The first to arrive was Doreston Luke Carmen Jr., 19 years old, of Galveston, Tex. He was graduated from high school last Sunday, enlisted Tuesday, was sworn in Wednesday, and yesterday, after his first train ride, reached Great Lakes at 12:10 a. m.

Carmen is of a family of nine children, five of them boys. He was the first to enter military service, but another brother is due for induction soon into the army.

Beats the Hammock Game.

"I like the navy fine already," said Carmen. "Last night I slept in a hammock for the first time and didn't fall out."

JUN 6 1942

In the same group with Carmen were three others: Robert Holt Frye, 32, of Verona, Pa.; Ralph E. Weems, 36, Tarantum, Pa., and Veodis Fowler, 19, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Later in the afternoon the first Negro recruits sworn in at Chicago reached the training station. They comprised a group of seven: John E. Rhodes, 24, 636 East 51st street, who served four years as a mess attendant, now reenlisted as an apprentice seaman; James Stevens Jr. 17, 3338 South State street; Stanley J. Traver, 17, 4222 South Michigan avenue; Arthur C. Brown, 17, 351 East 59th street; James Gamble, 18, 410 East 66th street; Maurice L. Ellison, 315 East 60th street, and Louis E. Ellison, 17, 4058 South Dearborn street.

All of the colored recruits are stationed at Camp Morrow, a brand new encampment, which includes 18 barracks, dispensary, mess hall, drill hall, physical training building, and other structures. For the time being this will be the only navy training camp for Negroes in the country.

May Get Chiefs Ratings.

Lieut. Comm. Daniel W. Armstrong, commandant of the camp, said that he would wait until 50 recruits had arrived before issuing them regulation clothing and sending them thru the regular classification office in Camp Barr

JUN 6 1942

For the present all officers, with the exception of seven Negro chief petty officers who will supervise mess and drill halls, will be white. The recruits will be given aptitude tests. Qualified men will then be sent to schools where they can work for ratings as high as chief petty officer.

Yesterday the recruits received instruction in hammock lashing from the seven Negro chiefs. The latter, and their years of service in the navy, are: Chief Commissary Stewards Henry Rollins, Suffield, Conn., 24; Arthur Strivers, Greenville, Miss., 24; George Bracy, Boston, Mass., 33, and William Bufford, St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, 24, and Chief Machinist Mates, E. S. Mitchell, Newborn, N. C., 23; Leslie Ponder, Houston, Tex., 23, and Harry Simmons, Plainfield, N. J., 22.

From the Civil war until 1922 all ratings were open to colored sailors, Commander Armstrong said, and many served in actual combat during the World war. From 1922 until 1936 the navy did not enlist any Negro recruits, using Filipinos as mess attendants. In 1936 the navy again began enlisting Negroes, but only for mess attendants, and dropped the Filipinos.

47j-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

THE NEGRO MESS ATTENDANT ON THE "ARIZONA"

JAN 10 1942

(An Editorial from "The Militant")

An eye-witness account of the Pearl Harbor battle, published in the Dec. 22 New York Times, tells how "a Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge (of the sinking battleship Arizona) until his ammunition was exhausted."

We cite this story not simply to show that Negroes have heroic fighting qualities. The Negro people have demonstrated such qualities in fullest measure through all the centuries of their struggle against slavery and racial oppression and in every war in which this nation has participated.

JAN 10 1942

Rather we point to this incident of the Negro mess attendant on the U. S. S. Arizona as an example of the discriminatory treatment accorded Negroes in all branches of the American armed forces, particularly the naval division.

This unnamed Negro sailor gave an example of bravery and resourcefulness under fire that would do credit to any member of the Navy. Yet, if he is still alive, he will not be permitted the opportunity even now to train in the use of a gun on an American naval vessel. He must remain what he was, a mess attendant, "privileged" only to clean tables, empty slops and clean the boots of some who might have but half of his intelligence and courage.

The thing that sticks out like a sore thumb in the Times account of this Negro mess attendant's action is that he "never before had fired a gun." Why? Only because this Negro and every Negro in the country is barred by the Navy's Jim Crow regulations from any post other than mess attendant.

JAN 10 1942

This picture of the Negro mess attendant—segregated, discriminated against, denied his elementary right of n equal opportunity for training and position in the na- on's fighting forces, yet turning with cool courage to ght in defense even of those who might have discriminat- d against him—this picture must cause the blood to boil the veins of decent, democratic men and women.

The Navy Department recently announced that it as considering a request permitting assignment of draf- ees to the Navy, because enlistments were not keeping up ith the expanding needs of the sea forces. One of the easons for this is that young, qualified Negroes—men of he calibre of the Arizona mess attendant—are not per- itted to enlist in the Navy in any capacity other than as steward. The Navy is crying for men, for fighters. Yet bars the Negro people among whom there is a reservoir f tens of thousands of young men with aptitude for naval ervice and with fighting capacities second to none.

The Negro people for a long time have wondered what kind of war for democracy it is that must be fought by a Jim Crow Navy. They have asked what is the difference between Hitler's treatment of the Jews in Germany and the treatment they receive here in a war that has been officially dedicated to the high principles of the "four freedoms." Perhaps wider sections of the population will begin to wonder the same thing after reading about the Negro mess attendant on the Arizona.

The American people must demand an end to the Jim Crow system in the armed forces. They must speak up in a loud voice for equal rights for the Negro people in the armed forces as well as everywhere else.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

OUR UNPREDICTABLE NAVAL POLICY

Navy, Which Enlisted Colored Seamen for All Ratings in 1863, Now Excludes Colored Except as Flunkies.

JAN 10 1942

Eighty years ago Congress gave President Lincoln authority to recruit colored persons for army and navy service in the Civil War.

Despite the fact that it was well known how bravely colored men had fought in the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, it was repeatedly stated and earnestly believed that we would neither enlist nor fight.

Even Lincoln shared this view. In September, 1862, he told a Chicago delegation he feared to arm colored soldiers lest in a few weeks the arms would be in the hands of rebels.

JAN 10 1942

Newspapers Opposed, Too

Prejudiced newspapers declared colored men wouldn't fight, that whites wouldn't fight with them, and that use of colored soldiers would exasperate the South.

Army officers themselves opposed enlistment of colored soldiers, but in the navy that prejudice did not exist. There colored men were enlisted freely, with the same pay and allowances as white sailors, and without discrimination at the mess table or in quarters.

Today, after eighty years, we fight again, and the colored patriot, who would defend his country, meets the same prejudice as in 1862.

To be sure the army seeks to bar colored men from promotion as commissioned officers, but we are recruited for all branches of the service.

Navy's Turnabout

JAN 10 1942

The navy, which was free of race hate in 1862, will not enlist colored persons as seamen, mechanics or gunners, marines or flyers.

That is the way race prejudice works. It is unpredictable, inconsistent, and unreasonable.

As we pointed out last week, what changed the public's mind in 1863 so that colored enlistments in the army were welcomed was the murderous battle of Gettysburg in which 23,000 white soldiers fell.

If, in this war, Japanese and German fleets bring death and destruction on a large scale to our ships, the Navy Department will be glad to open enlistment in the navy to us on equal terms.

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

COLORED WORKER HAS TRUSTED POST IN NAVY

JAN 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Down in the navy department where messages pile into the radio room, a colored worker is entrusted with taking the containers from the pneumatic tubes and wrapping a rubber band around them before passing them on to the coders who work in the same room.

Day and night this work goes on with marines handling the work at night.

JAN 3 - 1942

But since the declaration of the war, work has increased to such an extent, the worker is able to sit at his desk only brief periods to pull the steady flow of containers and pass them on to the coders.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO HAS TRUSTED JOB IN NAVY DEPARTMENT

JAN 11 1942

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8—Down in the navy department where messages pile into the radio room, a colored worker is entrusted with taking the containers from the pneumatic tubes and wrapping a rubber band around them before passing them on to the coders who work in the same room. Day and night this work goes on with marines handling steady flow of containers and pass the work at night. But since the increased to such an extent, the same worker is able to sit at his desk only brief periods to pull the them on to the coders. declaration of the war, work has

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Ask Navy Honor For Joe Louis

JAN 17 1942

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Washingtonians are of the opinion that the navy department, which for years has been under fire because of its attitude towards Negroes, should bestow upon the world's greatest champion some token of recognition of the greatest gesture the sport world has ever made the nation.

They feel, according to Preston Harris, attorney, that since every other person who ever accorded the navy or army any favor has in turn received some tangible recognition of that service, Louis who has done more than any other man in a similar position, is a fit subject for some honor.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

No Change In Navy Policy!

JAN 3 - 1942 JAN 3 - 1942

In answer to a letter written to Admiral Chester W. Nimitz by P. L. Prattis, Executive Editor of The Pittsburgh Courier, the following terse announcement was made:

NAVY DEPARTMENT — BUREAU OF NAVIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

December 23, 1941

Replying to your letter of December 16, you are advised that there has been no change in the policy of enlisting colored men in the Navy or Naval Reserve.

JAN 3 - 1942 JAN 3 - 1942

Sincerely Yours,

RANDALL JACOBS, Chief of Bureau.
(Signed) A. W. DUNN, By Direction.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DUSTIN' — off the — NEWS

JAN 17 1942

— By —

LUCIUS C. HARPER

DISAPPOINTED! YES, BUT WE ARE NOT YET DISCOURAGED

TRY AS WE MAY to force ourselves in every branch of the armed forces of this nation, especially the American Navy—when the enemy is upon us—and to demonstrate our patriotism as loyal citizens willing to sacrifice our lives in the cause of democracy, there is a permanent barrier, established by official sanction, that black Americans just cannot hurdle.

Proof that there is a definite "no admittance" sign hanging out to greet Negroes who seek to enter the U. S. Navy above the rank of mess attendants came direct from Lieut. Commander A. R. Pieper, in charge of naval recruiting in Chicago. Pieper turned down this week the application of Toussaint Gadsden, an Armour Tech student, who had reached the point of taking the oath to avail himself of the training under the V7 program for U. S. Naval Reserves in which thousands of white boys and Orientals are being accepted each day. Pieper told Gadsden: "You cannot enter. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox has issued an order that no Negroes could or would be admitted to the Navy." When Pieper was delivering this racial ultimatum to a Negro patriot, the ink was hardly dry on an order recently issued by Secretary Knox admitting Orientals in the U. S. Navy. Here it is from a Chicago daily paper:

JAN 17 1942

"NEW YORK CHINESE ACCEPTED BY NAVY"

"NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — Now that the Navy has cancelled restrictions on the enlistment of Orientals, Tung Pok Chin, 26, a Chinese laundryman of New York City, has been accepted as a recruit.

"Chin was born in China and there went through junior high school. The only education he has been able to acquire in this country since he came here six years ago has been through correspondence with the New York university. He was baptized in the Chinese Lutheran church in New York.

"Chin has two other names besides his family name. This is common Chinese practice and in his own words: 'Makes lotsa trouble for postoffice.' Translated, his names mean 'Man of Politeness' and 'Out of This World'."

* JAN 17 1942

WHEN ONE UNDERSTANDS the history of the American Navy since the Civil War, there are definite reasons why it has maintained such restrictions against admitting Negroes. Shortly after that war the aristocrats of the white South were practically poverty-stricken. War had taken its toll; they were land poor. Lazy through depending on slave labor to produce their wealth, they now found themselves penniless and without sufficient means to educate their sons. They sought to accomplish this through government aid. Southern boys by the thousands began to enlist in the navy and carried with them the racial hate against the Negro so prevalent in their section. That spirit has survived until today.

No Negroes have graduated from the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis. The following, however, have attended: John Henry Conyers, South Carolina, 1872-73; Alonzo C. McClellan, South Carolina, 1873; and Henry E. Baker, Mississippi, 1874-75. In the spring of 1936, James Lee Johnson was appointed from the District of Columbia. On February 14, 1937 he was asked to hand in his resignation on the ground that he was deficient in class work, and failing the mid-year eye test. Baker probably stayed longer than any, but prejudice was so pronounced against him that his life was almost in constant danger. He was later given a job in the U. S. Patent office at Washington and wrote an interesting book on "The Negro Inventor" which revealed many useful inventions utilized by the American public that originated from Negro brains but were pirated by white concerns, especially in the field of locomotive construction and electrical developments. JAN 17 1942

There was a time, however, the Negro served this country well in its naval forces. In the Revolutionary War, Gen. George Washington depended largely on Negro oarsmen to handle his boat. His principal "sailor" was formerly a Zulu chieftain's son, Prince Whipple, a huge African, who manned the boat as steersman in the famous "Crossing the Delaware." In the Capitol building at Washington, Whipple is shown at the oars at the head of the boat bringing the general across. I wonder has Secretary Knox noticed it? JAN 17 1942

* * *

IN THE WAR OF 1812, Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry's naval crew in the Battle of Lake Erie consisted of one-fourth black seamen. Perry's main gunners were Negroes of whom he said after this battle: "They seemed to be absolutely insensible to danger." It has been recently proven by authoritative records, unearthed by diligent research on the part of Lydia Brown and Carl Murphy of the Baltimore Afro-American, that Commodore Perry himself was colored. His mother, the records show, was Mercy Hazard, a mulatto, daughter of Oliver Hazard, an octoroon. Further, the Brown-Murphy research proves that Perry's superior officer, Commander Chauncey, taunted him once with this note: "Look upon your hands. They are stained with the blood of your black relatives."

This is one page of history that Secretary of the Navy Knox should read, and then having been enlightened somewhat on the Negro's patriotic contribution to America in sea warfare, including the brilliant performance of Commodore Perry, a Negro; should pass it on to the students at Annapolis so they, likewise, would learn that a Negro has served this nation on the watery battlefront above the rank of mess attendant. It may serve to soften some prejudicial hearts, and cause Mr. Knox to cancel another restriction, as he did in the case of enlisting Orientals, and put some black men on American battleships to aid in redeeming his unforgettable blunder at Pearl Harbor. We have fought for this nation; we will fight again; we are now "rarin' to go," notwithstanding Mr. Knox and his "No!" If the battle continues, at long last, we'll be on deck as was Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, a Negro, and his famous Negro gunners in the Battle of Lake Erie that brought victory to America. At the present, Mr. Knox, we are disappointed, but not discouraged.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

FDR's Act Makes Crew 1-5 Colored

JAN 10 1942

NEW YORK. — An appeal to President Roosevelt put twenty-five colored seamen to work on the S.S. Kungsholm this week.

The men were first sent to the Kungsholm by the National Maritime Union Friday as a part of the crew of 130 requested.

The ship, a former Swedish vessel, was seized by the Government and turned over to the U.S. Lines, a private company, to operate. JAN 10 1942

Refused at First

The corporation flatly refused to accept the colored seamen. Union President Joe Curran, white, made a direct appeal to President Roosevelt "to stop this vicious practice of discrimination, which is counter to our entire democratic system."

Curran, in his telegram, said the Grace Lines and the U.S. Lines were not co-operating to help win the war but were doing business as usual.

This is the telegram which moved President Roosevelt:

Men Are Qualified

"The U.S. Lines which is operating the S.S. Kungsholm for the U.S. Government has just rejected some twenty-five colored American seamen. These men are qualified American seamen. Many of them are unemployed because vessels on which they served for many years have been taken over for naval operation.

"It is the understanding of the National Maritime Union that the expressed policy of the United States Government is no discrimination against any American because of color. Unless operators change policy of business as usual during war emergency, complete manning of vessels will become increasingly difficult.

Made Supreme Sacrifice

"Some American colored seamen have already made the supreme sacrifice for their country on vessels sunk in the Pacific. They have demonstrated their complete willingness to participate in our all-out war to accomplish defeat of Hitlerism.

"I urge you use your good offices to stop this vicious practice of discrimination which is counter to our entire democratic system." JAN 10 1942

At 1 p.m., Saturday, the U.S. Maritime Commission, which owns the ship, had ordered the shipping concern to hire the twenty-five men, and they were put to work at once.

Palmetto Leader
Columbia, S. C.

Colored Men Wanted For The Navy

FEB 14 1942 FEB 14 1942

Mr. Isaac Williams, who is in the Recruiting Service for the Navy, is in the city stationed at the City Hall. He invites all young men who wish to join the Navy to come to see him.

47j-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois



COLORED MEN OF A NAVY CONSTRUCTION FORCE REHEARSE LANDING OPERATIONS.

De Funiak Springs, Fla., Breeze
November 12, 1942

NEGROES WANTED

More than 100 negroes are needed for immediate duty at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, Officer in Charge of Navy recruiting in Alabama and West Florida, said Wednesday.

Applicants for this duty will be enlisted as mess attendants first and second class in the naval reserve. To be eligible for the naval rating of mess attendant first class applicants should have had experience as waiters. Those who are enlisted as mess attendtnts second class are not required to have previous experience.

The pay for mess attendants second class is $54 a month, and for mess attendant first class $66. Those who have dependents will receive an allowance for them, and all who enlist will receive board and lodging, clothing and medical attention free.

Because of the desirable nature of this duty, Lt. Comdr. Meredith urges those interested to apply immediatly before the quota is filled.

Application may be made at any Navy recruiting station, and those at a distance from Birmingham will be furnished transportation to Birmingham for enlistment.

1ST ALL-NEGRO NAVY SERVICE UNIT ABROAD

The Chicago Bee

By JULIUS L. LIBLER
Carpenter's Mate Third Class, U. S. N. R.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 1—When the United States Navy decided to give Negroes a chance to use their skill in various trades, more than 1,000 colored men immediately enlisted, and on the 26th day of September this year, reported for active duty at Allen the Naval Construction Training Center near Norfolk, Va.

Electricians carpenters, drillers, blacksmiths, riggers, truck drivers, pipefitters, painters, draftsmen, steel workers, laborers, and men of some 50 other trades were placed in one unit to make the thirty-fourth U. S. Naval Construction Battalion, a unit of that group becoming better known as the "Seabees". More than 300 of these men were given advanced ratings due to special skills in their respective trades.

The few weeks at Allen might be said to be the hardest period of anyone's Naval career—detention for physical checkup and inoculation. The first day was easy—assignment of quarters, medical inspection, drawing Navy clothing, and filling out experience record cards.

Next morning the job of converting the men into "Seabees" began in earnest. From reveille at 5:45 a. m. to taps at 9:30 p. m., there were few idle moments; and for three and one-half hours in both morning and afternoon we followed a prescribed training schedule, which consisted of courses in military courtesy, manual of arms, combat signals, rifle marksmanship, bayonet drill, extended order marching drill, hand grenade, armaments, chemical warfare, base layout, and air-raid precautions.

Emphasis obviously was on the military, for this was the phase of our coming job with which we were least familiar. The studies of base layout and air-raid precautions, however, provided an insight into the real nature of the job ahead. Since all of the "Seabees" had some skill to start with, training was brief but intensive. However, every man was given a course in the fundamentals of all skills needed to construct a faraway base for the fighting fleets.

Then came the time to change camps—which meant all the officers of whom we had formed such swell opinions, and the living quarters that were as convenient as modern homes, had to be left behind. Nevertheless, we realized that this kind of living accommodation did have to be left behind, and the really expected hardship had to be experienced. Too, it can be said without fear of contradiction that the few weeks at Allen will always be remembered, by this group of conscientious Negroes, as a new angle in attempting to prove that we are earnestly and sincerely fighting to keep the world safe for democracy.

On our last day at Allen, a battalion parade was given by our outgoing construction group. As we paraded in complete military attitude, symmetry and official formular, Rear Admiral L. B. Combs, assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, along with other high-ranking Naval officers, watched with intense interest, and displayed a most wonderfully expedient ratification of this first Negro battalion of the Naval Reserve. We left Allen on October 25, and arrived at our new Camp, Bradford, the same evening.

Here at Bradford we are given the finishing touches to our previous fundamental military training. With miles of beaches along the Atlantic Coast, brackish swamps, wooded uplands, and lowlands tough with scrub brush, Bradford offers a terrain for training that matches the difficulties we "Seabees" might expect in any distant nook or fissure of the globe. Here we received more combat training, including landing operations and the use of light artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

Through the foresight of our battalion commander, Lieutenant Commander J. B. McBean, Jr., this Negro battalion has been placed under the supervision of a group of the best white trade instructors to be found anywhere in the nation. Because 75 per cent of this Negro group came from the South, the officers selected to lead us also came from those parts. It has been clearly shown by our leaders that they want, as much as we do, to make this first group of Negro "Seabees" one of the best battalions to leave the States.

With this kind of feeling and desire coming from our white officers, we colored tradesmen have developed an exceptionally high regard for our superior officers, and are ready to perform any task placed before us.

As we complete our training at this great center, we are ready to go with ever-increasing realization of our responsibility to some unknown "island X" where this great Negro group will add to the well-earned reputation of our shipmates and comrades before us. We shall increase the sincere and immortal value of this organization toward Victory. The "Seabees" forget the color of one's skin, and shipmates work in complete harmony side by side. Through such combination of skills and determination for freedom has come one of the strongest and most efficient Construction Battalions your Navy's "Seabees" have ever known.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Let's Make Good In Navy Jobs

QUIETLY, efficiently and with characteristic thoroughness the Navy is putting into effect the executive order of last year under which a ban of many years' standing restricting the enlistment of colored men to the messman's branch was relaxed, at least for the duration of the war. Norfolkians in particular who are accustomed to the sight of the bluejacket and are more or less familiar with Naval rankings, within recent months have been gratified at the changed insignia denoting higher ratings now being worn by our boys in the Naval service.

Many changes, which a scant two years ago would have been regarded as out of the question, are now being taken in stride by the men affected. And it is to their everlasting credit that in every instance where they have been placed in positions of increased responsibility by virtue of the relaxed Navy policy, they have measured up to every requirement 100 per cent. A case in point is the new permanent colored Naval shore patrol, the first of its kind in the nation's history, which was activated here on November 12.

Told quite frankly by Lt. James F. Ingoldsby, officer in charge of the permanent Naval Shore Patrol in this area, and Chief Signalman's Mate Charles Levy that they are being used as an experiment and must rely largely upon their own judgment in carrying out their functions, the fifteen men comprising the first platoon have accepted the challenge boldly and up to now not a single complaint has been made against any member of the patrol.

Dec. 5, 1942

Holding ratings of boatswain's mates, first and second class, the newly organized shore patrolmen are all college trained, represent the highest type of young colored manhood, and are a credit both to their race and the branch of the armed services they represent.

Two ranking members of the corps hold chief boatswain's mate ratings.

Other concrete evidence of the Navy's changed policy toward the Negro American who would willingly give his all for the preservation of liberty and freedom throughout the world, can be seen in the enlistment of colored musicians to make up official bands for various pre-flight Naval schools and training stations both in and outside the Continental United States; the use of our young men as Navy recruiting officers with the rating of chief specialist; the organization of the Naval training schools at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, and at Hampton Institute, the enlistment of highly trained colored men in the Naval Construction (Seabees) Battalions with advanced ratings and increased pay, and in the United States Marine Corps Reserve for the first time.

12/5/42

While many may be inclined to look upon these almost revolutionary changes as experimental emergency measures which will remain in effect only for the duration of the war, the fact remains that they have been made, that a step in the right direction has been taken to insure that our group will be allowed to participate in the war effort in some capacities commensurate with training and ability. Obviously, the only course for us to take is to see that those who are entrusted with these increased responsibilities handle them so efficiently that the mere thought of returning to the status quo at the war's end will be sheer folly.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

Navy Department Satisfied With Colored Sailors

Fine Record Of Recruits Is Cited

DEC 31 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, — (ANP) — Discussing the progress made by Negroes in the Navy Department, Lt. Commander P. B. Brannon of the department of public relations, pointed out the necessity of observing military rules and regulations in revealing the number of Negroes now in the service.

However, he did point out that the splendid record of Nebro recruits at Camp Robert Smalls, Great Lakes Naval Training station, was one of which they could be justly proud.

DEC 31 1942

"With the exception of specialists who were enlisted to assist in the recruiting effort, Negroes who enter the navy for general service start as apprentice seamen," he said. "They have the opportunity of advancing in the following ratings: electricians mate, gunner's mate, radioman, quartermaster, signalman, yeoman, storekeeper, machinist's mate, metalsmith, shippfitter, carpenter's mate, motor machinist's mate, aviation metalsmith and aviation machinist's mate.

ATTEND SCHOOLS

"At Great Lakes selected recruits have the opportunity of attending service schools. The schools have been established in the above mentioned ratings and require the recruit to undergo a period of 16 to 26 weeks training.

"The navy also enlists members of the Negro race in construction battalions. These are not labor battalions but consist almost entirely of rated men. The opportunity is offered in the construction battalions to enlist in higher ratings than apprentice seamen. Among the qualified men required for enlistment are electricians, drillers, concrete workers, steel workers and welders. The Navy also enlists members of the Negro race for service in Negro bands. Over 20 Negro bands have been enlisted. The navy continues to enlist Negroes in the messman branch."

NEW ORDER

DEC 31 1942

Discussing the new enlistment policies as affected by the President's executive order of December 5, Lt. Commander Branne said:

"You will appreciate that our discussion of enlistments is affected by the executive order of the President, December 5, preventing voluntary enlistment of all men between the ages of 18 to 37, inclusive. After that date, the navy does not enlist either white or Negro recruits between these specified ages."

DEC 31 1942

No comment could be obtained on the effect the new order will have on the type of men inducted into the navy. Heretofore all enlistments in the navy have been purely voluntary, but with the new order, men will be sent to either branch of the service as the need for them is indicated. The problem is whether or not the Negro selectees will be permitted to qualify for branches of the service other than the mess attendants' branch. Details on this point had not been worked out.

47j-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Colored Maryland Volunteers in the U.S. Navy During the Civil War

APR 4 1942

Of 624 colored Marylanders who served as volunteers in the U.S. Navy in the Civil War, 610 were landsmen, five were first class boys and nine were ordinary seamen.

They originally volunterred for the infantry in 1864 and were transferred to the navy where they served for the most part until 1867.

Summarizing the list the AFRO found twenty-six failed to show up when transferred, forty-six deserted, thirty-eight died in service and one was drowned.

Some of the colored seamen served on two ships. Others served on several.

For example, Washington Young in his two years, served on the Allegheny, Daylight, Osceola, Release, William Badger, Hornet and Vermont, seven ships in all.

APR 4 1942

All of the men were assigned first to the Allegheny, an ocean-going tug, and by it were distributed to various vessels of the Atlantic fleet.

In the list are names of persons who will be easily identified their families: Basil Hall, Isaac Pratt, George Handy, George Carrol, Reverdy Johnson, James H. Kelson, Lewis Queen and John Waters.

The names of the colored Marylanders in the U. S. Navy Civil War are as follows:

Adams, Samuel
Anderson, Benjamin
Anderson, Charles
Anderson, Henry
Anderson, Isaiah
Anderson, Kensey
Andrews, Thomas
Armstrong, John
Armstrong, Richard
Armstrong, Thomas
Armstrong, Henry
Armwood, Samuel
Arthur, Wilson
Askins, George
Atkinson, Thomas
Austin, Charles
Ayers, James
Bacon, Wm. H.
Bailey, Edward
Bailey, George
Bailey, Jacob
Baker, John H.
Ballard, Terin
Bamhart, William
Banks, Alexander
Banks, Arthur
Banks, Ephraim
Banks, Lloyd
Barker, William
Barker, Edmond
Barnes, Francis E.
Barnes, Reuben
Barnett, Samuel
Barney, George H.
Dorsey, George W.
Bateman, Alfred
Bayonet, Geo. W.
Bell, Garret
Bell, Jacob
Bell, John
Bell, Joseph
Bently, George W.
Berry, Elijah J.
Berry, William T.
Berryman, Samuel
Biddle, Isaac
Bishop, George P.
Black, Lewis
Blackston, Emory
Blake, Alexander (1)
Blake, Alexander (2)
Blake, Benson
Blake, David
Blake, Joshua
Blake, Robert
Blockson, Peter
Bolden, Alfred
Bondly, Thomas F.
Boom, William T.
Boon, Joseph
Bordley, Charles
Bordley, Sam T.
Bosley, Charles
Boston, Charles
Brown, Culvert
Brown, George (1)
Brown, George (2)
Brown, Henry
Brown, James
Brown, John
Brown, John T.
Brown, Joseph H.
Brown, Philip
Brown, Samuel F.
Brown, Thomas
Brown, Thomas
Brown, William
Brown, William H.
Brunington, John
Buckum, Charles
Burns, Louis
Burriss, John W.
Butler, Francis
Butler, James
Caby, John
Cager, George
Campher, Henry
Cannon, Elijah
Carrol, George
Carrol, Jacob
Carter, David
Carter, Henry
Cathell, George
Cavel, Robert
Camomile, Wm.
Campbell, George
Campbell, Vista
Campbell, Wm. A.
Camper, William
Cephas, David
Cephas, William
Chambers, Chas. C.
Chapman, Wilson
Chase, Lorenzo
Chase, William
Cherry, Samuel
Cherry, Thomas
Chisley, Henry
Christmas, Chas. H.
Clark, George
Clark, James
Clark, Soloman
Clarkson, Henry
Clayton, Matthew
Cluff, Aberdeen
Coats, Elijah
Coats, William H.
Cole, Thomas J.
Collins, James
Collins, John
Collins, Levin
Collins, William
Conner, Samuel
Cooper, Charles
Cooper, Levin
Cooper, Peter
Cooper, William
Cook, Wesley
Cooler, Nicholas
Cooper, Aaron
Cornish, Henry
Cottman, Alfred J.
Cottman, Ennis
Countee, John
Coursey, John A.
Craig, Warren
Cramptown, Benj.
Cummiges, Henry
Curry, Landy
Curtis, Adam
Curtis, Horace
Cuyler, Nelson
Dalart, Jacob
Davis, John H.
Dawson, William
Deal, Franklin
Demond, John H.
Denny, George
Dent, William
Deshield, Charles
Deshields, John
Dickerson, George
Dickerson, Melby H.
Dickerson, Jas. A.
Diggs, William
Dixon, Ebin
Dixon, Josiah
Doffin, James
Dorham, Abram
Dorsey, James
Dorsey, John
Dorsey, Lewis
Dorsey, Mike
Dorsey, Noah
Dorsey, Robert
Dorsey, Virgil
Dorsey, Wm. H.
Down, Soloman
Downs, Thomas
Duckett, Charles
Dumpson, Henry
Dunn, William
Dutton, William H.
Dyson, Chapman
Eavans, William
Egling, Charles
Egling, Joseph
Elbert, Isaac
Ellis, John
Ellis, William
Emory, William H.
Ewing, James
Faunteroy, Joseph
Figg, Jeremiah
Fletcher, Nathaniel
Folder, John

APR 4 1942

1922 MAR 21 1942 ---1942

Pittsburgh Courier

20th Anniversary of Democracy's "Blackout" in U.S. Naval Service.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Up until 1922, all U. S. Navy recruiting facilities were authorized to recruit Negroes under exactly the same conditions as members of other races. Then, barely 3 years after winning the war to "Save Democracy" in which Negroes played a most conspicious part, instructions were issued directing the discontinuance of enlistment of Negroes in ratings other than the messman branch. This occurred during the "Tea Pot Dome" administration of President Warren G. Harding and Secretary of Navy Denby. The reasons given in a confidential naval report for this undemocratic order said, "Where qualified Negroes, in competition for enlistment in ratings, attained them, an assignment had to be found where the rated Negroes exercised little or no military command. In view of these conditions, which resulted in loss of efficiency, lack of harmony and cooperation and lack of personnel mobility, instructions were issued directing the discontinuance of enlistment for Negroes. Under present regulations, men of the colored race are enlisted in the Navy only as mess attendants, 3rd class, at a pay of $21 a month. Negroes may advance to officers' steward, 1st class, or officers' cook, 1st class, with base pay of $84 a month." Thus ended democracy in one branch of America's armed services. The Navy Department is now studying the possibility of opening other branches of the service to Negroes and although this study has been going on since last July no report has as yet been made public. In the meantime the Navy is busy recruiting all available white Americans and losing battles on the sea.

MAR 21 1942

TO OPEN SCHOOL FOR TRAINING OF NEGRO RECRUITS

Pittsburgh Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By ROBERT EDWARDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—A liberalization of the United States Navy Department's anti-race policy will be announced shortly by Navy Secretary Knox, it was authoritatively learned today by The Pittsburgh Courier. It is understood that the Navy Department will soon reveal its plans to open a school on the Atlantic Seaboard for the training of race recruits for almost all categories of service in the Navy. The race seaman upon graduating from the school will be given general assignments similar to white sailors.

Up to the present the Navy's policy of discrimination against race men and its use of them only as mess attendants has subjected the Navy to criticism and castigation by both race and white leaders. The Navy took the stand which has proved untrue and unfounded that white sailors wouldn't associate with race sailors.

FDR ACTS

The liberalization of the Navy policy is believed to have been forced by President Roosevelt, who has receievd reports that Negro citizens of the United States were not wholeheartedly behind the war effort. The President, it is understood, has always felt that race men should be given equal opportunities in the Navy.

Race leaders here are gratified over this change of heart on the part of the Navy but are keeping their fingers crossed. While Secretary Knox is pushing the project of opening a school for training of race sailors, it is felt that some of the old guard line officers of the Navy will still sabotage the Secretary's plans for race training.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES IN THE NAVY.

Now that the navy department has opened the navy, marine corps, and coast guard to Negro volunteers, almost the last of the discriminatory regulations have been removed. A Negro may now enter any of the services on equal terms with any other enlisted man. He was welcome long ago in the army and some members of his race have risen to the rank of general officer. The air corps began accepting him within the last year and a few weeks ago the first Negro pursuit squadron completed its training.

APR 10 1942

The navy previously accepted Negroes for certain restricted service. A Negro messman became a hero at Pearl Harbor by helping assist his wounded commander to shelter and then manning an anti-aircraft gun after its crew had been put out of action. The new regulation is a recognition of fighting qualities and judgment the American Negro already possessed before the navy and its auxiliary services acknowledged them.

APR 10 1942

Joe Louis, the best known fighting man of his race, will have defended his boxing title for the third time since his enlistment in the army when he fights Billy Conn in June. But tho Louis has made generous contributions thru his last two bouts to the Navy Relief and Army Emergency Relief, his superiors have yet to avail themselves of his unique talents. He is a natural as the leader of a parachute or air infantry battalion, and as such could be counted upon to uncork a knockout punch against more than a few of his country's foes.

KNOX SAYS DOORS WILL BE OPEN TO RACE VOLUNTEERS

APR 1 1942

Pittsburgh Courier

Secretary of Navy Announces Sweeping Change in Policy Towards Negroes—"Will Accept Race Volunteers in Marines and Other Branches of Service."

Pittsburgh, Pa.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
Special to The Courier

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 9.—Negroes will sail the high seas as sailors and marines in the United States Navy!

In a sweeping, drastic change in its policy toward Negroes, the Navy will accept Negro volunteers for admittance for general service in the Reserve component, Marine Corps and the components of the Navy, Marine Corps and the Coast Guard, it was announced Tuesday by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox at a press conference here.

ANNOUNCEMENT A VICTORY FOR ALL FORCES AGAINST BAN

The announcement came as a complete surprise and is being heralded here as a signal victory for the democratic forces that have been fighting for a liberal policy in the Navy for years.

Before a large gathering of newspapermen, Secretary Knox announced that the rigid color policy in the Navy has been abolished and that three distinct branches have been thrown open to Negroes.

All rating in these three branches of the naval service will be opened to race volunteers, and recruiting is to be started as soon as a suitable training station is established.

WILL USE NEGROES IN MANY BRANCHES OF SERVICE

Knox said Negro sailors are to be utilized for duty in district craft of various kinds, in maritime activities around shore establishments, in naval yards and in the Navy's new construction crews and companies which will be employed in developing bases outside of the United States.

As soon as personnel is trained, Knox declared, Negroes will be placed on ships and destroyers.

The announcement marked the culmination of a nationwide fight for equality in the Navy. The Pittsburgh Courier, in collaboration with leading civic, fraternal and democratic organizations, has been fighting since 1932 for a liberal policy towards Negroes in the Navy.

APR 1 1942

In announcing the chance Secretary Knox said that the same physical and mental entrance standards required of all naval personnel is to be required of Negroes.

He indicated that the crews will not be mixed but that all of the enlisted personnel of the new units to be recruited will be composed of Negroes.

CHANGE IS DUE TO LONG, CONSISTENT FIGHT BY RACE

Observers here have agreed that the sudden change has been due to the persistent fight of race leaders, and that the contribution made by Heavyweight Champion Joe Louis to the Navy Relief Fund played an important part in convincing naval authorities a change was necessary.

Prominent among the white leaders active in the fight for naval liberalism was Wendell L. Willkie, who has consistently assailed the Navy barrier.

Willkie spoke as chairman of the inaugural dinner of Freedom House before 2,000 people, two weeks ago, denounced the color-ban in the Navy. He said: "Now you lovers of freedom . . I don't think that this is right in a free country. Don't you think as American citizens we should insist that our government and Navy eliminate the bar that prohibts any American citizen from serving his country."

While Willkie's democratic stand did not necessarily bring about the change announced Tuesday by Knox, it was an artery along which ran similar views and thoughts by leading Americans throughout the nation.

It is also being pointed out here that the heroic exploits of Dorie Miller, Negro messman, who has been cited by the Secretary of the Navy for heroism, also played an important part in influencing a policy change.

One of the first inklings of the contemplated change in the Navy policy was on March 19, when The Pittsburgh Courier learned that the Navy was planning to open a school on the Atlantic Seaboard for the training of race recruits for almost all categories of service in the Navy. The commission grades are not being opened—yet!

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Recruiting To Begin As Soon As Training Station Established

APR 1 1942

APR 9 1942

Also To Be Used In New Construction Crews, Officials Say

APR 1 1942

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER
Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — The patriotism and generosity of Joe Louis and the long and concerted campaign of the Negro press and civic organizations bore fruit this week when Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox scuttled present restrictions against Negroes in the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard.

At his press conference Tuesday, the Navy Secretary announced that Negro volunteers will be accepted for enlistment in general service in the reserve components of the three naval services.

All ratings, he said, in those three branches of service will be open to Negroes and recruiting will be begun as soon as a suitable training station is established.

(It is likely that the Norfolk Naval Training Station may be chosen for training, as it now provides preliminary training for the largest number of colored youth in the navy).

SAME REQUIREMENTS

APR 1 1942

Officials in the Navy Department stated that the same physical and mental entrance standards required of all navy personnel is to be required of the new Negro volunteers.

The colored sailors are to be utilized, Navy officials added, for duty in district craft of various kinds, in maritime activities, around shore establishments, in navy yards, and in the navy's new construction crews and companies which will be employed in developing bases outside of the United States.

SWEEPING ORDER 1942

The sweeping nature of the new order is indicated best perhaps by the decision to include Negroes in the Marine Corps, since that unit of the armed service has never admitted colored Americans.

In past years Negroes in the navy have held a variety of positions, including gunners and technical ratings. Numerous bluejackets have advanced in the past to the highest non-commissioned rank—chief petty officer.

ONE COAST GUARD STATION

APR 1 1 19

In the Coast Guard colored men have been restricted in recent years to messmen and stewards. There is one all-colored Coast Guard station at Pea Island, N. C., commanded by a Negro, Maxie Berry. Except for a couple of years it has had an all-colored crew and commandant since its establishment in the late 1800's.

Since the Army Air Corps was opened to Negroes with the formation of the 99th and 100 Pursuit Squadrons several months ago, Secretary Knox's order apparently removes all fixed policies against Negroes in the various armed forces.

ANNAPOLIS VACANCIES

Just last week Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, of Illinois, declared that he is seeking suitable candidates to send to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. There are three vacancies Mr. Mitchell can fill.

No Negro has ever graduated from Annapolis, although a few have gained admission after some difficulty.

Two Negro officers now serving in the army are West Point graduates. Several graduated prior to them, but are either dead or not on active duty now.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO RESERVE UNITS PLANNED

Navy Says Volunteers For Marines' Coast Guard Acceptable

APR 8 1942

WASHINGTON, April 7—(AP)—The navy announced Tuesday that Negro volunteers would be accepted for enlistment for general service as reservists in the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, with recruiting soon to get under way.

Eventually, Secretary of Navy Knox added at his press conference, small warships such as destroyers or patrol craft may be manned with Negro crews commanded by white petty officers and commissioned officers. As Negroes gain experience and qualify for higher ratings they will be made petty officers themselves, Knox said, but for the present there is no plan to commission Negro officers.

The plan of opening up the navy and its auxiliary services to Negro recruits has been worked out after careful study, Knox said, and the whole thing will be carried along in a cordial spirit of experimentation to make the maximum use of Negroes in the most effective way to avoid difficulties of racial character.

Negroes will get the same ratings for service in the messman branch and pay as white enlisted men and is to continue without change or may be assigned to a variety of interruption."

duty, including a special Negro outfit in the marines, employment in Naval officials said that the navy yards, and work on construction crews, probably small outfits "same physical and mental entrance standards required of all similar in purpose to the navy con- navy personnel is to be required struction battalions. of Negroes."

The navy announcement made clear that "recruiting of Negroes

47j-1942

Negro Brothers Join Navy



C.-J. Photo.

BELIEVED TO BE the first Negro brothers to enlist as apprentice seamen in the U. S. Navy's history, Charles Bridges, 19, and his brother, Chester, 18, are shown with Chief Recruiter J. Douthit as they joined the service yesterday. Such enlistments began June 1.



20 Years Service in the Navy is already to his credit, but Jesse Jackson, 55, Negro elevator operator at 90 Church Street, has signed up for another "hitch," after a 17-year lay-off. He is shown here with two old friends. Capt. Paul P. Blackburn, Director of the Naval Reserve, left, and Capt. S. B. McKinney, in the offices of the Third Naval District. Jackson will be an officers' cook, first class, on the USS Prairie State.

(U. S. Navy Official Photo)

"The Courier-Journal" Louisville, Ky.

1st Negro Navy Recruit Enlists In North Carolina

"The Inquirer" Houston, Tex.

RALEIGH, N. C.—(ANP)—Harold S. Adams of the U. S. Naval Reserve last week became the first Negro in North Carolina to be enlisted as a chief petty officer in the navy.

Adams, formerly assistant dean at Johnson C. Smith University, is now on duty at the Raleigh Navy Recruiting station. As assistant in the new naval enlistment program for Negroes, he will travel over the state to help direct the recruitment of Negroes as apprentice seamen in the naval reserve for general service and as petty officers in construction work.

A graduate of the University of Nebraska, Adams has worked at Tuskegee Institute and as executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce at Mecklenburg county.

He is married and has two children.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO TAKES OATH AS NAVAL RECRUIT

The first of his race to be enlisted locally as an apprentice seaman, for general service in the Naval Reserve, Matthew Walter Childs, 17, Negro, son of Willie Childs, of Tuscaloosa, was sworn into the navy Thursday afternoon and left shortly thereafter for Chicago for training, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, in charge of the local U. S. Navy recruiting station, announced.

The navy is now accepting Negroes at the rate of 1,000 a month for preliminary training at Great Lakes, Ill., and specialized training at Hampton (Virginia) Institute, it was announced. Further information can be obtained at the local recruiting office in the Federal Building.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'Can Navy Use Educated Negroes?' Knox Is Asked

NEW YORK. — "Does the Navy need or want educated Negroes?" the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People asked Secretary Frank Knox in a letter June 8.

Using the facts presented to it by Benjamin Blassingille who enlisted June 1, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People requested Knox to clarify the capacities in which Negroes are permitted to serve in the Navy.

Blassingille has had five years of training in chemistry and biology and has completed one year's study of medicine. He told the N.A.A.C.P. he felt his training could be put to use in the hospital corps, but he was offered enlistment as apprentice seaman in the construction corps.

He was told by the recruiting officer that there is no opportunity at present for Negroes in the hospital corps, but that "if and when conditions arose" he would probably have a chance to qualify for pharmacist mate, second or third class.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.



BY FREDDYE HARPER WILLIAMS

JUN 20 1942

Negro Youth And The Navy

It is quite surprising to some observers when, subsequent to the Navy's recent reversal of policy in regard to Negroes, few have taken advantage of the openings in the Navy and Marine corps.

There are several reasons for this, just as there is a cause for everything. One of the main factors in the seeming negligence on the part of Negroes' enlisting in the navy is lack of information on the Navy. When the Navy made a forceful drive for Negroes in the Messman branch a few years ago, it's circulars telling of all advantages in naval service promised courses in radio and other technical matters to those who enlisted. Many JUN 1942 ant young men, thinking this the opportunity of a lifetime, did join up with the navy and received disappointment after disappointment for they found they were menials only and received none of the training promised in the leaflets and placards.

Now, that there is promise of a complete reversal of policy, these young men, who know how their friends were treated, are somewhat shy, lest there be just vain promises.

But back to this lack of information: Negroes know more about the army because since the days of the Revolution and even before, when Indians and white settlers were pitted against each other, Negroes have been used in the army. Few have bothered to learn much about the Navy because they knew its Jim Crow policy, and they knew they would not be admitted to Annapolis. Since the draft has called many fine young Negro men to the armed forces, not forgetting those who volunteered in the army, the men who would have been happy to join up with the navy, have for the most part been taken already. We have on hand large numbers of 17 to 19 year olds, and the older men, who are not trying to get into any type of service at all, but claiming and pleading exemption because of families and dependents. The teen-agers are still a little baffled and do not know what it is all about.

The navy department should start an JUN 20 1942 ensive program of orientation for youngsters. Volunteers are in the making, but many are not just yet aware of what has been opened to them.

The Negro youth who goes into the Navy is a pioneer. He does not know what awaits him. It is a dare, and unless I miss my guess, many will knock at the Navy's door in increasing numbers, as they gather more information. Just now, the fellows are thinking about it.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Fisk Instructor Joins Navy



JUN 19 1942

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)— Dennis D. Nelson, left, prominent Fisk University instructor, and supervisor of the Fisk University Social Center, is welcomed in the Navy by M. L. Stewart, right, Navy Recruiter. Mr. Stewart is a resident of Memphis.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

3 Seamen and Messman Off for Navy Bases

JUN 20 1942

BALTIMORE

Sworn in this week as apprentice seamen or messmen, four young men left the recruiting station in the main postoffice building, Thursday, for the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Chicago and for Roanoke, Va.

Three of the recruits, Camillis Jackson, 1305 Madison Avenue; Charles W. Matthews, 531 Gold Street and Charles S. Wideman, 2217 Druid Hill Avenue, entrained at Mt. Royal Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station for Great Lakes, at 6:30 p.m., Thursday.

The fourth recruit enlisted by Chief Petty Officer Albert S. Swan, was Joseph D. Brickhouse, of 1203 Laurens Street, who enlisted as a messman and was sent to the training center in Virginia.

This week's recruits brought to five the number of men enlisted for naval duty since Swan, former Bel Alton High School principal was appointed two weeks ago to recruit colored navy aspirants.

Camillis Jackson was sworn in Sunday during the Avenge Pearl Harbor Day celebration held at the Flag House on Pratt Street at Albermarle. At the same time, thousands of other seamen were sworn in during ceremonies held all over the country.

Matthews and Wideman were sworn in shortly after noon, Thursday, by Lt. Commander H. L. Wheeler in the U.S. Navy Recruiting Station, Room 352 Main Postoffice.

The first recruit to be enlisted was Floyd Lee Scott, a Vocational School pupil of 14 N. Dallas Street, who left Thursday of last week for Great Lakes. In a letter to Chief Swan this week, Seamon Scott said that twenty-seven other apprentice seamen were at the training center when he arrived.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Alabama Negro Rated As Seaman In Navy

The first Alabama negro to be enlisted as an apprentice seaman for general service in the Naval Reserve is Matthew Walter Childs, 17, son of Willie Childs, of Tuscaloosa.

JUN 20 1942

The Navy is now accepting negroes at the rate of 1,000 a month for preliminary training at Great Lakes, Ill., and specialized training at Hampton (Va.) Institute.

Those who qualify for trade schools will be given a 16-week course which will lead to posts as gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers and cooks; another 16-week course will lead to posts as radiomen and signalmen; and a four-week course to become armed guards.

Those who do not qualify for vocational schools will be assigned either to sea duty, to naval ammunition depots or to the operating companies at Great Lakes.

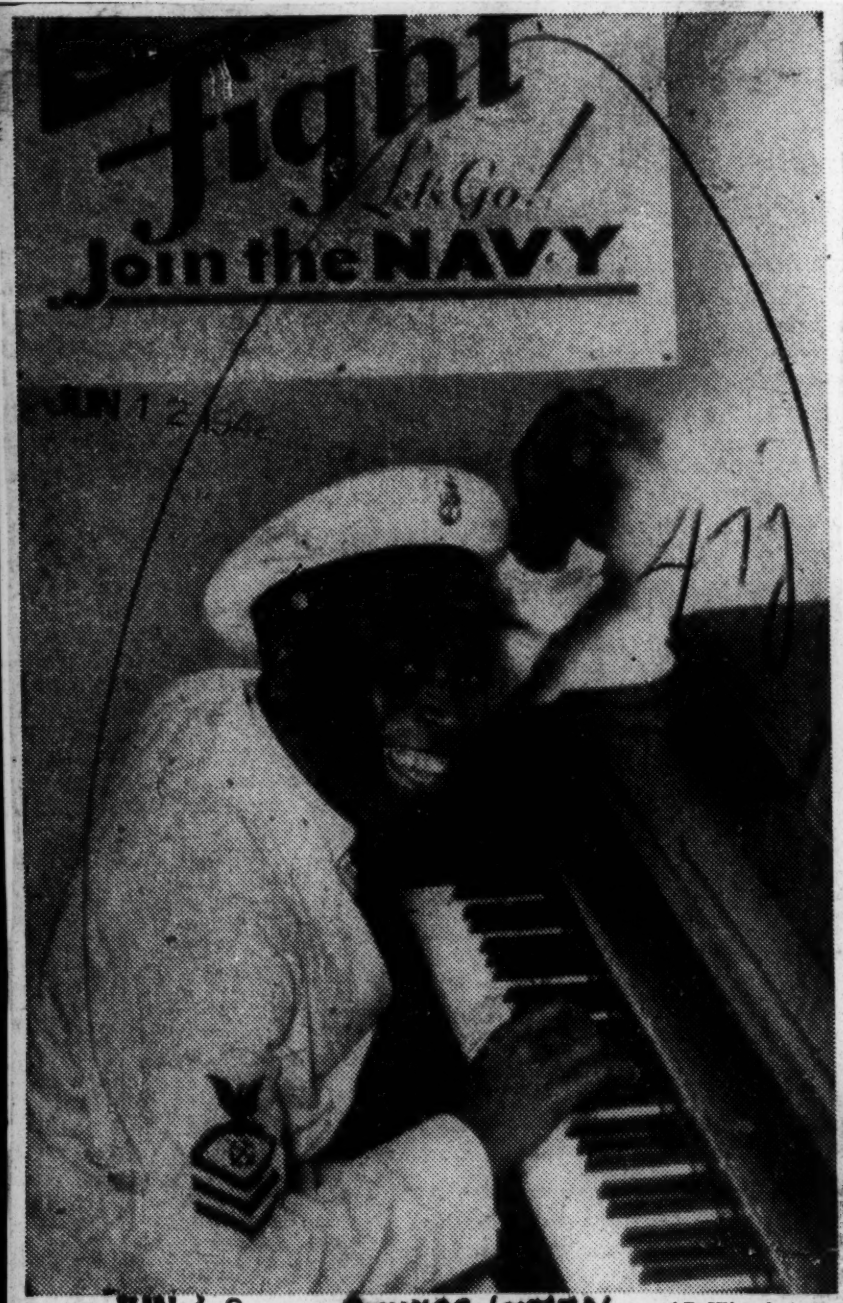
JUN 20 1942

The specialized classes at Hampton Institute will train the enlistees to be electricians, carpenters, ship fitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks.

In addition, there will be offered a 16 to 24-week course as aviation machinists and metalsmiths, leading to assignment at a naval air station.

Negro men may also enlist for construction battalion assignments, or for the construction activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

47j-1942



AP Wirephoto.

GIVING UP AN INCOME OF $200 A WEEK, Graham Jackson, negro musician, has joined the Navy to whoop it up at recruiting rallies. Graham was made a chief specialist.

Negro Musician, 'Favorite Of President,' Joins Navy

Atlanta, June 11 (AP)—Graham Jackson, Negro musician whose facile fingers ripple off boogie-woogie or Brahms with equal ease, has chucked a $200-a-week income to join the navy and whoop it up at recruiting rallies.

President Roosevelt, says Graham proudly, "calls me his favorite musician, and I've played for him twenty-three times, in the White House in Washington and the Little White House at Warm Springs."

On one occasion at Warm Springs, the pianist-conductor related, the President was humming a tune "he had made up" and asked Graham if he could play it.

Is Basis for Symphony.

"I played it all out for him and am using it now as the basis for a patriotic symphony I want to dedicate to all the armed forces. It was when I played that piece for him that the President called me his favorite musician."

The 39-year-old musician, who plays any instrument in the bands he is training for the navy, has been a chief specialist, highest rank an enlisted man can hold in the navy.

"I played for the soldiers in Lawson General Hospital and the reception they gave me inspired me to want to do all I could for the navy," he said.

Playing for Halifax.

When Lord and Lady Halifax were entertained at an Atlanta reception, Jackson's piano playing moved the British ambassador to tears.

Music, says Graham, won't let you worry about anything.

"I eat by music, work by it, go to sleep by it," he grinned, and began knocking out swing on a piano in a music store where he practices.

"I could play on a piano before I could talk. I used to sit on my uncle's knee in church, hear the church hymns, then go home and play them on a melodeon."

Bursting with pride is Graham over his rank of chief petty officer, conferred on only a few Negroes by the navy.

Trained in music in Chicago Music College, the Hampton, Va., Institute and other colleges, Jackson has been teaching here for twelve years.

Playing at a party here recently, he was asked by a wealthy businessman what he wanted most. He looked at his aging accordion and said it would be mighty fine if he had a new one.

The businessman told him to go buy the best one he could find in a certain music store and send him the bill. Graham did and the businessman paid the bill—more than $500.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Names Assistant Smith Dean Naval Recruiting Officer



HAROLD S. ADAMS

RALEIGH, N. C.—Appointment of Harold S. Adams, assistant dean of Johnson C. Smith University, as special procurement specialist with chief petty officer's rank, for the North Carolina area was announced this week by the U. S. Navy.

He was in Norfolk last week getting outfitted with proper apparel for his work.

Upon return to North Carolina he was scheduled to take up quarters in Raleigh, which will be the base from which he will operate. His assignment is to recruit the cream of colored youth for all branches of the Navy.

Mr. Adams is a native of Butte, Montana, where he attended grade school. He did his prep work at Pueblo, Colo., and attended college at the University of Nebraska, where after graduation, he studied law for two years.

Prior to joining the Johnson C. Smith faculty in 1937, Mr. Adams was assistant to the director of mechanical industries at Tuskegee Institute.

He is married to the former Miss Corrine Ferguson, who worked for the Journal and Guide in 1929, and is the father of two children.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Negroes To Help Swell Ranks Of U. S. Navy

While the great naval battle raged at Midway and while over 12,000 young men took the oath for the Navy Sunday, others begged to enlist, but could not because recruiting stations were closed for the Pearl Harbor Day ceremonies.

Monday morning young men crowded the recruiting stations. In Birmingham more than double the ordinary Monday applicants stood at the door waiting to get in and substations reported an increase in applicants, Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, recruiting officer for Alabama and west Florida, said.

With authority to enlist negroes between 17 and 50 years of age for general service in the naval reserve, Lieutenant Commander Meredith expects a further increase in enlistments, he said.

About 1,000 negroes will be enlisted monthly for preliminary training at Great Lakes, Ill., and specialized training at Hampton, Va., Institute.

Negroes who qualify for trade schools will be trained to become gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, cooks, radiomen, signalmen, and some will be trained to become armed guards.

Those who do not qualify for trade schools will be assigned either to sea duty, to naval ammunition depots or to the operating company at Great Lakes.

The specialized classes at Hampton Institute will train the negroes to be electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks.

In addition there will be offered a 16-week 24-week course for negroes as aviation machinists and metalsmiths, leading to assignment at a naval air station.

Negroes who are mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, concrete workers, coppersmiths, drillers, electricians and numerous other skilled trades may be enlisted in special petty officer ratings and serve with a construction battalion on naval bases outside the United States.

Those interested are urged to apply to room 501 in the Postoffice Building.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Musician Chucks $200 A Week Income for Navy Berth

ATLANTA, [AP] — Graham Jackson, Negro musician whose facile fingers ripple off boogie-woogie or Brahms with equal ease, has chucked a $200-a-week income to join the Navy and whoop it up at recruiting rallies.

"President Roosevelt," says Graham proudly, "calls me his favorite musician and I've played for him 23 times, in the White House in Washington and the Little White House at Warm Springs."

On one occasion at Warm Springs, the pianist-conductor related, the President was humming a tune "he had made up" and asked Graham if he could play it.

"I played it all out for him and am using it now as the basis for a patriotic symphony I want to dedicate to all the armed forces. It was when I played that piece for him that the President called me his favorite musician."

The 39-year-old musician, who plays any instrument in the bands he is training in the Navy, has been made a chief specialist, highest rank an enlisted man can hold in the n[illegible]

When [illegible] and Lady Halifax were entertained at an Atlanta reception, Jackson's piano playing moved the British ambassador to tears.

Trained in music in Chicago Music College, Hampton, Va., Institute and other colleges, Jackson has been teaching here for 12 years. At the time he joined the Navy last month he had offers from hotels and clubs in Chicago, Detroit and Delaware.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Four Enter Navy Under New Policy

NEW YORK—Four young men were sworn in the navy last Friday in a brief ceremony which marked the initial induction in the combatant service through the Third Naval District of men of their race since Secretary Frank Knox announced on May 20 that recruiting of colored men for duty other than mess attendants would begin June 1.

The new sailors were Lewis Edward Rochester, 17 years old, of Hackensack, N. J.; James Edward Druitt, 17, Hackensack, N. J.; Isaiah Patrick Marshall, 18, Jersey City, N. J., and Sidney Bronson, 21, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The four boys were visibly impressed as they were sworn in with fifty white youths and were told of the responsibility, honor and privilege which goes with being a navy man. The colored boys stood in the front line as navy and newspaper photographers took their pictures.

HAD WORKED TOGETHER

Rochester and Druitt had been employed in the same furniture factory and did odd jobs on the side. During the routine questioning, Rochester revealed that he once played hookey in grammar school and expressed some worry on this score. He was assured that playing hookey was a natural tendency among young boys.

Marshall has studied machine work in school but has not been able to find employment. He said that he "wanted something to do" and that he hoped he could learn a trade in the Navy.

Bronson was formerly employed in the Swift Company as a "knife man." He said his principle reason for joining the Navy was the change in ruling which permits any youth to attain any enlisted man's position. He hopes to become a radio operator.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Robeson Asks Wider Chance For Colored In U. S. Navy

HARTFORD, Conn.—(ANP) — "I hope that the naval service will open wider and wider its doors to the colored man in order that the colored man might share with his white brother in a common destiny."

These were the words of Paul Robeson, famous baritone, as he spoke before a navy relief show held at the Horace Bushell Memorial Hall here last week.

The show was composed of some of the celebrities in Connecticut such as Deems Taylor, radio critic; Gladys Swarthout, soprano; Charles Kullman, tenor; Anna Kaskas, contralto; Patti Chapin, radio star; Alec Templeton, pianist, and Robeson.

These stars donated their services. The audience was made distinguished by the appearance of Rear Admiral F. A. Daubin, commander of the Atlantic Submarine fleet, and Admiral Thomas C. Hart.

Mr. Robeson sang "Water Boy," Ol' Man River," and a song of oppression. He was accompanied by Lawrence Brown.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Youths Flock To Join Navy

By ED R. HARRIS

Little more than a week after the Navy Department opened general recruiting of Negroes for general service, finds the offices still doing a brisk "business."

All over the nation the reports are the same, that Negro youths are taking quick advantage of the lowering of bars. Practically every large city in the country has one or more Negro specialists in recruiting working in the various local offices.

These men have been picked from civilian life and were rated for the work in personnel. Theirs is the job to direct and inform the would-be enlistees of the various branches they may be trained in and the work they will be expected to do.

Messmen Impatient

Looking on with impatient interest are the many man already in the Navy as messmen. They are eager to be transferred to the Reserve so that they may serve in the various branches. The Navy Department has as yet issued no general orders as to the possibility of such transferrals.

In Philadelphia three men are stationed at the recruiting office in Customs House.

They are Chief Petty Officer J. T. Brinkley, who has seven enlistments in the Navy to his credit. When Chief Brinkley walks down the street the gold enlistment stripes dazzle your eyes. Ordinarily stripes are red, but after a man had served a twelve-year period with a continuous good conduct record he is privileged to change the color to gold.

Local Veteran

The second man is Chief Petty Officer Henry Brady, also a veteran of Naval service. Mr. Brady's home is in Philadelphia. He was called back into active service during the winter. He wears the insignia of a Chief Yeoman; below is the bomb denoting a gunner and near the cuff of his sleeve the looped rope denoting an ex-apprentice seaman.

The third man is Chief Petty Officer Earl R. Ross, who wassworn in May 20 as a specialist in recruiting. Ross is a veteran of Army World War I service. He has lived in Philadelphia since 1922, and has been in government service since 1935 at the Customhouse.

The first recruit to pass the tests required of him was James T. Howard, Jr., son of Dr. James T. Howard, 410 south 18th street.

Makes High Mark

Howard passed his physical with flying colors and then went on to scere a mark of 98 in the intelligence test. He is a graduate of Central High School and studied three years at Iowa University. He was in the Postal service.

Another early recruit was William Nixon, Jr., who came in a few moments after Howard and was one of the successful ones.

The strict Navy physical examination was a stumbling block for several of the hopefuls.

The men who pass the tests will be sent to the Great Lakes Training Station for their basic courses and from there many of them will go to Norfolk Navy Yard and to Hampton Institute for advanced training as specialists.

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Ocala, Fla., Evening Star
April 13, 1942

NEGROES IN THE NAVY

Men of all creeds and colors are enlisted in the armies and navies of the United Nations, and they are fighting on all fronts, under the same conditions, for the same cause—the freedom of all peoples.

No higher tribute has ever been paid to the black man than the epic poem written by Rudyard Kipling to Gunga Din, a black servitor on the battlefields of India, where now the fate of the United Nations' cause may rest in the decision of India's millions.

The American negro—and the colored man prefers to be referred to as a negro—has proved his worth in all wars in which this country has been involved since he was given his freedom and assumed the responsibilities of citizenship. Crack negro regiments were with Colonel Theodore Roosevelt at San Juan Hill, other crack negro outfits served with General Pershing on the Mexican border and later on the battlefields of France.

Some of the negro regiments in the regular United States army are recognized as among the best trained and most efficient troops in the army. So zealously do they regard the reputation of the regiments to which they belong, that in some instances there has been a long waiting list of volunteers who sought to enlist.

But the negro has never been taken into the navy other than in the capacity of cooks, stewards and mess boys. All this is to be changed now. Negroes are to be accepted by the navy, under a plan that is to be worked out gradually. They will enter as privates and non-commissioned officers in the naval and marine reserve.

This does not mean that there is to be any mixing of the races in the navy personnel. Secretary Knox has indicated that they will be assigned to segregated duties, so as to avoid any fricition that might arise from association with whites in the same duties on board ship.

All the details have not been worked out yet, but Mr. Knox says that plans are being studied under which the negro will be given the opportunity to render the same service on board ship that he has so courageously performed on the battlefield with the troops.

This is no time for race prejudice, or intolerance. Regardless of color or creed, the nationals of the United Nations must stand shoulder to shoulder, in whatever capacity they may serve, to fight the good fight and win the war. There are many negro sailors in the merchant marines, and given proper training negro naval recruits will make just as good fighting men afloat as they have shown themselves to be on shore.

It may be that the time is not far distant when this country will acclaim with pride the service that will be rendered by its negro citizens aboard our fighting ships.. Given the chance, no one can doubt that the black man will prove himself worthy and an adept pupil at sea fighting.

Savannah, Ga., News
April 12, 1942

Negroes and the War

Of more than casual interest in Georgia and the entire South is the official announcement of the Secretary of the Navy that colored volunteers will be accepted for general service in the navy, marine corps and coast guard and as non-commissioned officers, although not as commissioned officers. Negroes in the navy, as in the army, will be formed into separate units, and a separate negro unit will be established in the marine corps. Up to the present, negroes have been accepted in the navy only as mess attendants, cooks, etc. So far as can be observed the announcement meets with general approval and gives support to the opinion that colored men in both army and navy should be given opportunities for duty and for promotion on the basis of physical and mental qualification.

Secretary of War Stimson on March 27 declared that the ratio of negroes in the army was about the same as the ratio of negroes in the entire population. About 175,000 negroes are to be inducted in the army this year. One full negro division is being organized, with another projected, and the several hundred negro commissioned officers range in rank from second lieutenant to the one negro brigadier general (Benjamin O. Davis)., There are negro training units in almost every branch of the service, including a school for negro air pilots; two negro pursuit plane squadrons are projected.

In the last war 404,000 negroes served in the army, with 1,350 negro commissioned officers; 194,000 were in the American Expeditionary Force. There were two all-negro divisions, the Ninety-second and Ninety-third. The 137 different all-negro units performed mostly labor and stevedore work.

When almost all negroes in the United States lived in the South, where few negroes vote, their political feelings could be safely ignored by the politicians. But today the negro vote is a political force to be reckoned with in many Northern and Mid-Western states. In 1860, 92 per cent of the negro population lived south of the Mason and Dixon Line, and the figure was still 89 per cent in 1910. But thereafter a steady migration northward increased the negro population outside of the South to 15 per cent of the whole negro population in 1920, and over 20 per cent in 1930 and 1940.

Between 1930 and 1940 the non-white population increased in Chicago from 7.1 per cent of the total population to 8.3 per cent; in Detroit, from 7.8 to 9.3 per cent; in New York, from 4.9 to 6.4 per cent (in Manhattan borough, which includes the Harlem district, from 12.5 to 16.5 per cent); in St. Louis, from 11.5 to 13.4 per cent.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 16, 1942

New Chance for Negroes

From Cincinnati Enquirer.

The new regulations of the Navy Department giving Negroes an opportunity to serve in the navy's combat forces will be welcomed.

Heretofore, the navy has not accepted Negroes for any form of combat duty. Now they will be taken for enlistment for general service. They will be trained in special centers in the same fashion in which white recruits are trained.

Secretary Knox's program provides that when there are enough Negroes trained they will be assigned to ships with full Negro crews. Only the officers will be white men.

Provision is made to advance those of the sailors who show the proper aptitudes to the rank of petty officers.

This new formula deserves the fair trial which Mr. Knox has declared it will receive. In wartime, however, the ultimate test must be the practical one. Americans will hope that the scheme passes that test.

Navy Tryout of Negro Rumored

Scoop

Even as Navy Secretary Knox held his historic press confab in Washington Tuesday, PV was preparing to scoop the nation, with info strongly supporting the possibility that the navy has already started to train Negroes to be officers.

Mrs. Hugh Taylor, 422 Van Buren Street, Brooklyn, this week received a telegram from her son, Hugh, Jr., a 369th Regiment lieutenant, concerning another son, Reginald, stationed at the U. S. Naval Training Station, Hampton Roads, Va. The telegram read:

"Have been to see Fred. He is doing fine in his job as petty officer." (Reginald's family and friends call him Fred.)

Reginald enlisted just a week before, after being told previously by Assistant Navy Secretary Patterson that he would have "chance for advancement." On the trip from New York to Virginia, Reginald was given credentials identifying him as the "officer in charge" of the three other youths accompanying him.

PV has previously heard hints that the Navy was quietly giving such training to a few Negroes as a preliminary experiment to lowering the racial ban.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
May 28, 1942

Want Negro Volunteers, Navy Officer Announces

A call for negro volunteers for the navy and naval reserve was sounded here today by Chief Torpedoman W A Fowler, of the local navy recruiting office.

Those who volunteer and can pass the necessary examinations, Fowler said, will be sent to one of the large training stations for recruits. While there he will receive a complete outfit of new clothes at no cost. The pay starts at $21 per month and at the end of four months is automatically raised to $36 per month. It is possible for a recruit to work up to a cook or steward at pay ranging up to $105 per month.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE NEGRO AND THE NAVY

News out of Washington indicates that the Navy department has at long last made a change in the traditional policy of enlisting Negroes solely as messmen or cooks, and will now begin to enlist Negroes as volunteers for general service in the reserve components of the U.S. Navy, the U.S. Marine Corps and the U.S. Coast Guard.

APR 18 1942

Unfortunately, however, the plan announced by the Navy contains all of the undesirable features of the outmoded jim crow system.

In that he has sanctioned this policy, Secretary Knox has disappointed his many well-wishers among the race who had come to admire the progressive liberal outlook expressed through his paper, the Chicago Daily News, and had hoped that these policies might be spread by Mr. Knox throughout the Navy department.

The present plan, however, may have been developed by men who are not truly cognizant of the changes our democracy is undergoing and of the ever-widening role the Negro citizen and patriot is playing in American life. The men who developed the plan, if they had been informed, would know that jim crow practices are only a stopgap and will be swept aside under the strain of the world-wide conflict.

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Secretary Knox undoubtedly intends to improve the policy of the Navy, but it seems apparent that he needs advice which will indicate how this policy toward Negroes can be brought into line with the need for democracy at home.

Secretary Knox might select a Negro assistant who could help him bring about the democratic enrollment of Negroes as pilots and aviation mechanics, as signal men and gunners and as officers in every branch of the service.

The conclusion seems inescapable that it would have been far more worthwhile if the Navy had developed a democratic pattern of its own, rather than adopt a traditional jim crow procedure which will certainly be swept aside under pressure. We still think that this belated yielding to pressure does not meet the requirements of an enlightened democracy and does not wholly satisfy enlightened Negroes and whites who feel that the only answer is unlimited and unreserved induction of qualified Negroes in the United States Navy.

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Opinions Vary on 'Black Navy'

People's Voice

More than 200 Negroes were turned away at navy recruiting stations Thursday following Navy Secretary Frank Knox's statement last Tuesday that they would be admitted to general navy service, "on reserve." The men who were turned away were told that official notification of the change hadn't been received by the stations and that recruiting wouldn't begin until a "suitable" training station is established. Reaction to Knox's order has been violent either in praise or criticism. PV's country-wide sampling of organizations and individuals reveals the following attitudes:

● National Negro Congress, Washington—praised the navy department's action. Dr. Max Yergan, president of the congress, and John P. Davis, national secretary, characterized the navy announcement as a "bold, patriotic action in smashing age-old color restrictions which have prevented the Negro people from full service in the United States navy," and urged the removal of all hindrances that prevent the use of unrestricted energies.

● NAACP called the new naval policy "disappointing," though it agreed it was a slight advance. Reasons for lack of enthusiasm were that the navy doesn't intend to grant any commissions as officers to Negroes, that the men will be "completely segregated under the command of white officers, and that it will be six months to a year before the navy builds a separate training base for Negroes."

New York Age

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● The executive committee of the District of Columbia branch of the NAACP not only branded the new naval policy as providing for the creation of "Negro navy labor units" but April 7 wired President Roosevelt denouncing the plan and called for the removal of Secretary Frank Knox.

● A. Phillip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, condemned the new policy because "it accepts and extends and consolidates the policy of jimcrowism in the navy." He further stated that Negroes should "resent the stigma of inferiority and the status of vassals which Secretary Knox has affixed to them."

● The Negro press received the news with variations: The COURIER labelled it a distinct "victory," the NEW YORK AGE lauded it in a three-column writeup, the NJ HERALD NEWS, Michigan CHRONICLE, Philadelphia TRIBUNE, Kansas City CALL, Nashville GLOBE, and the JOURNAL AND GUIDE welcomed it without question.

The Philadelphia INDEPENDENT was uncertain of its value, the AFRO called it a "left-handed approach," the Atlanta DAILY WORLD blasted it as discriminatory, the New York STAR-NEWS hit it as the creation of a "black fleet," and the Boston CHRONICLE said it would raise Negro morale to some degree. The Boston GUARDIAN questioned the segregation side of it.

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● Local reaction varied from vigorous denouncement in a statement by the Interracial club of 360 West 125th street, to a laudatory telegram sent by Councilman Peter V. Cacchione to Secretary Knox.

The Interracial Club called the new policy "a weak and futile gesture which can in no way claim to pacify the resentment and indignation of the mass of Negroes."

Councilman Cacchione's telegram read in part: "All friends of democracy applaud initial step taken by navy department to unify nation for victory over axis by accepting Negro volunteers . . ." and stated further that it must lead to letting bars down completely.

● Clarence Lashley of 110-16 164th street, Jamaica, called it "an insult to the very principles for which the democratic nations are fighting."

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● William Jennings of 2247 Seventh avenue wonders if Secretary Knox has forgotten "our one and only Joe Louis and his contribution to the navy. Knox seems to forget or rather fails to mention it."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Quizz Navy About Offer To Enlist Negroes After Limitations Are Stated

Workers Defense League Questions Knox, Secretary of Navy, About Democracy

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(ANP)—Four questions to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on discrimination against Negroes were asked in a public letter to him from the Workers' Defense league, national non-partisan labor-defense agency.

The league's letter declares its satisfaction with the recent announcement about limited admission of Negroes to navy service, but declares that "The Navy moves at a snail's pace toward democracy, and these days that is not enough." The full text of the letter, which charges that "those who head the navy are not true believers in democracy," follows:

MAY 1 - 1942

"Some months ago, when the Negro 'March-on-Washington' leaders met with you and other cabinet officials, you are reported to have said admission of Negroes to the armed services of the navy was impossible.

"Now we are happy to learn that the impossible is being achieved, but we regret that the navy is proceeding at a snail's pace. We are living in a period of rapid changes, and at the rate the navy is moving under your direction it will be a thousand years before our navy is truly a democratic one.

"Mr. Secretary, we would like you to tell the public the answers to these questions:

"1. How much money the navy will save per worker by employing Negroes as laborers at navy rates, instead of using civilian Negro labor?

MAY 1 - 1942

"2. Why is the navy creating jim-crow training stands for Negroes? Are prejudices more important than speed in training?

"3. Why emphasize the manning of district craft for Negroes? Why not serve with their white fellow citizens on larger craft? Hasn't the experience of the maritime unions with mixed crews for years shown that they are practicable?

"4. Why the implication that when the navy takes over merchant marine vessels jim-crow crews will be used. Isn't that a step backward from present mixed crews?

"Mr. Secretary, to cap the insulting offer for limited service which the navy makes to American Negroes, the navy release adds, 'the same physical and mental entrance standards required of all navy personnel is to be required of Negroes.' That statement indicates that the writer believes there is some difference in the native physical or mental fitness of Negroes. Upon such misconceptions is prejudice based.

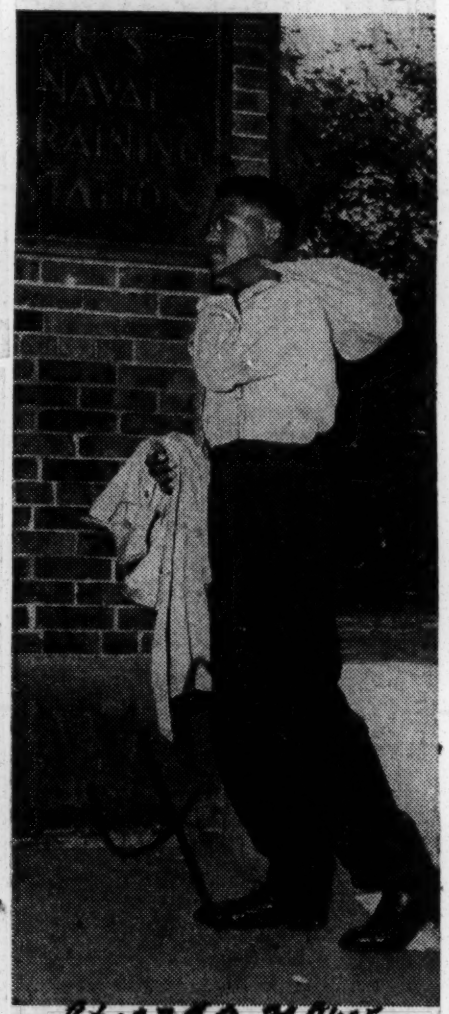
"The navy moves at a snail's pace toward democracy, Mr. Secretary, and in these days that is not enough. Democracy demands more speedy achievement these days, and the great public pressure needed to force the navy to take democratic steps indicates that those who hear the navy are not true believers in democracy."

Their attitude is in line with that previously expressed by Negroes and whites in other parts of the nation. The N.A.A.C.P. and Negro editors have asked for creation of a voluntary unit open to all persons of any race, and a white New York professor recently took the same stand at a public gathering.

MAY 1 - 1942

When the new navy policy was announced, the powerful New York Times editorially disagreed with the jim-crow idea and stated it believed there were many Negroes and whites who would serve together on the same ships if the opportunity were given.

FIRST TO REPORT



Chicago News

Doreston Luke Carmen Jr., 19 years old, of Galveston Tex., was the first Negro to report for training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station under the Navy's new program for recruiting Negroes. He enlisted in the Naval Reserve as an apprentice seaman and hopes to become an aviation machinist's mate.

JUN 6 1942

47j-1942
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

First All-Negro Band Completes Training at Norfolk



U. S. Navy Photo

RECRUITED UNDER SPECIAL ORDERS, the Navy's first all-Negro band is winding up its training at the Norfolk (Va.) Naval Station. The 43 musicians will report next week at the University of North Carolina to act as official band for the Navy's preflight training school there

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

More Negro Ex-Sailors Listed by PV Reader

By J. P. QUANDER Jr

(Ed. note: PV receives many interesting letters, that PVites should read. Many turn into articles and others make our regular letter column. This week we received one from J. P. Quander jr, co-partner of Rawlins & Quander, accountants and auditors, 200 W 135 st, which gives an interesting personal touch of reminiscing of the good ole days when Negroes did not have to fight Brother Jimcro in the navy. We liked it, are reprinting excerpts without editorial comment or benefit of the blue pencil.)

SPECIAL

Some time ago I noticed in the VOICE names of Negroes who had served in the US navy. From time to time names were added to the list. I never saw the names of any of the men I knew as sailors, and I knew quite a few in my time—many more than appeared in the VOICE. I am sending you some information that you might find useful. At the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, I think you can get records of all the men I name by applying to that bureau.

When I was a boy in Garnet School in Washington, it was not unusual for boys to leave in some of the more advanced classes to go to the navy. Among such boys were Johnnie Jordan and Sol Johnson. Johnnie Jordan became a gunner. He was in the battle of **Manila Bay.** I think he served on the **Olympia,** the flagship. I was told that one of his shots early in the battle attracted the attention of Admiral Dewey. Jordan was well known and much talked about wherever sailormen congregated. His brother, Tom Jordan, became a quartermaster sergeant in the regular army.

Sol Johnson also entered the navy at an early age. He traveled the world, became a linguist, settled down in New York. He is still living here, I think, and is the head of a well known and highly respected family. A son of the same name is an officer in the home guards.

Ed Dean of Washington also enlisted in the navy at an early age. After leaving the navy he went on the stage, and met with some success. When he died he was a moving picture director at Hollywood.

One more Washington boy, J. T. Bush, of the well known family of Bushes of Washington, enlisted when he was about 16. He roamed the world, but never came back to the US to live. When I went to the Philippines in 1900 I saw him. He has relatives here in NYC at present.

The late Doctor Harold Norwood also was in the navy. He went in at a time when they were being enlisted only as mess attendants. Harold and some associates took every examination held on the ship on which he served for advancement. He and his associates were so good that it was decided to hold no more examinations.

It was not unusual for Negroes to rise to the rank of chief petty officer. There was William Dawkins, a chief machinist. When I met him he had served about 12 years in the navy. Louis Little was a chief quartermaster. Oscar Lee was a chief electrician. There were others whose names I cannot recall.

The one chief petty officer who stands out in my mind is **Alexander Hill.** He was an all-around sailorman, with a long record of accomplishment. At times he commanded the boat that towed the target for the men of war in target practice. At other times he commanded one of the naval ferries running between Cavite and **Manila.** During a period of five months he saved the lives of eight lives of eight men, and never had men, and never had to get into the water to get any of them, and he was a crack swimmer. One of them he brought up with a boathook.

On one occasion when the USS **Yorktown** was in the China Sea with a tow, the tow broke loose and the hawser wrapped around the propeller and made the ship unmanageable. Divers were sent over to hold a cold chisel attached to a rod, on which the ship's carpenter's gang hammered away in an attempt to cut the hawser. Difficulty was experienced by the divers in holding the cold chisel in place. Hill and another Negro volunteered to go over the ship's side without divers' suits. The thing was done and the ship went on her way. I have heard that he had pulled off this stunt two other times in the navy. Hill was on the USS **Boston** in the battle of Manila Bay. One of his sons, Johnnie Hill, cut some figure in boxing in this country for awhile.

When Alexander Hill was married he invited the admiral of the fleet, the commandant of the station, and their staffs. They attended all right, and the commandant sent the naval station band up for the occasion. The ceremony was performed by the chaplain of the fleet. Hill has long since retired from the navy, but when I last heard from him he was still living at Cavite in the Philippine Islands.

Ft. Payne, Ala. Times
June 10, 1942

Navy Enlistments Soar After Midway Battle

Birmingham, Ala., June 9.—While the great naval battle raged at Midway and while 12,000 young men took the oath for the Navy Sunday, others begged to enlist, but could not because recruiting stations were closed for the Pearl Harbor Day ceremonies.

Monday morning young men crowded the recruiting stations. In Birmingham more than double the ordinary Monday applicants stood at the door waiting to get in and substations reported an increase in applicants, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, Recruiting Office fror Alabama and West Florida ,said.

With authority to enlist Negroes between 17 and 50 years of age for general service in the naval reserve Lt. Comdr. Meredith expects a further increase in enlistments, he said.

About 1,000 Negrose will be enlisted monthly for preliminary training at Gerat Lakes, Illinois, and specialized training at Hampton, Virginia, Institute.

Negroes who qualify for trade schools will be trained to become gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, cooks, radiomen, signalmen, and some will be trained to become armed guards.

Those who do not qualify for tarde schools will be assigned either to sea duty ,to naval ammunition depots or to the operating company at Great Lakes.

The specialized clasess at Hampton Institute will train Negroes to be electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machanists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks.

In addition there will be offered a 16 to 24-week course for Negroes as aviation machinists and metal-skiled trades may be enlisted in smiths, leading to assignment at a special petty officers ratings and naval air station. Negroes who are mechanics, backsmiths, carpenters, concrete workers, coppersmiths, drillers, electricians and numerous other serve with construction batallions on naval bases, outside the United States.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

They're Gunning Japs In The Pacific



This group of Negro messmen aboard a United States Navy cruiser volunteered for additional duty as gunners. They have been doing proficient work under battle conditions on a task force in the Pacific under the instruction of the officers shown at right. (OFFICIAL U. S. NAVY PHOTOGRAPH).

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Jack Reemes Finds Navy Won't Use Negro Athletes

When Secretary Frank Knox announced that the navy had adopted a policy for the integration of Negroes, he evidently did not mean that Negro applicants would be accepted as instructors in physical education.

This fact was discovered by Blyden Barclay Spurgeon of Brooklyn (popularly known as Jackie Reemes), who was a very disillusioned young man this week.

On June 24, Jackie wrote Lieutenant Commander Gene Tunney, asking for a rating or commission as physical instructor with the naval forces.

The navy replied, through Chief of Naval Personnel Randall Jacobs, that "with the exception of a few specialists enlisted to assist in the recruiting effort, all Negro applicants for general service are being enlisted as apprentice seamen in the United States Naval Reserve. The navy has not authorized the enlistment of Negro specialists in physical education or instruction."

Son of Attorney

Youngest son of James Robert Spurgeon, Sr., prominent attorney, Jackie has had a rich athletic background. He adopted his ring title when he first started fighting after graduating from public school in 1929. He fought throughout America and in sections of Canada and Cuba over a period of eight years. He turned professional in 1937.

In 42 bouts Jackie lost 12, drew 4 and won 27. He has never been floored or stopped in either the professional or amateur ranks and has sparred with Jimmie McLarnin, Kid Chocolate during his comeback, Barney Ross, Tony Canzoneri, Pedro Montanez and Lou Ambers. He was Henry Armstrong's companion and chief sparring partner during his dynamic climb to a simultaneous three-time championship, doing quite a bit of vaudeville work with Henry after his retirement from the ring.

Encountering a bit of managerial trouble, Jackie decided to quit the ring. He went to work as master of ceremonies at a Brooklyn night club, later taking over the duties of manager. Last year, the fighter became a member of the Brooklyn advertising staff of the Star-News and also conducted a Brooklyn and Long Island sports column.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NAVY ENLISTS SPECIALISTS ON RESERVE LIST

Volunteers Sought For Construction And Headquarter Unit

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Enlistment of qualified men in the navy's construction and headquarters companies, known as the Seabees, at specialist rating and pay has been authorized by the Navy department according to an announcement just made.

Men who volunteer for the Seabees need not quit their civilian jobs immediately. They will be placed on inactive duty and called to service when needed.

The physical requirements for enlistment in the Construction and Headquarters companies are the same as for any other enlistment in the Navy, except that defective color perception may be waived by the recruiting office which enlists specialists. Applicants should apply to their nearest Navy recruiting office.

Types of Specialists Needed

The list of specialists for which there are openings in the headquarters companies follows:

Baker, barber, boatswain, chainman, chauffeur, chief of party, clerk ship's cook, construction worker, driver, draftsmen, instrument-man mail clerk, photographer, rodman, sailmaker, steward, storekeeper.

In the construction companies:

Blacksmith, bull dozer operator, carpenter, concrete worker, construction worker, crane operator, dredge deckhand, driller, electrician, engine operator, excavation foreman, dredge fireman, gas and Diesel repairman, labor foreman, launchman, dredge mate, mechanic, oiler, shovel operator, painter, pile-driver foreman, pipefitter and plumber; pipelayer, powderman, rigger, road machine operator, sheet metal worker, steel worker, telephone and switchboard man, truck driver, water tender, welder, and wharf builder.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

NEGRO SEAMEN

ENLISTMENT in Philadelphia of two Negroes as apprentice seamen inaugurates in this city the Navy's reversal of a policy of racial discrimination. For years Negroes have been accepted only as cooks, mess attendants or for below-deck service. Some are now allowed to enter the Navy as combatants.

Racial bars to employment are an offense to American ideals of equality of opportunity, and are nowhere more objectionable than in the fighting services. This country is now engaged in a war forced on the world by the Nazis, who are fanatical believers in the doctrine of the racial superiority of their own group. The sincerity of our cause is not to be called in question by compromise with such an undemocratic belief.

The discrimination against Negroes in the Navy was brought to national attention by the heroism of Dorie Miller at Pearl Harbor. He took time off from his job as a mess attendant to give an excellent performance of a fighting man under fire.

If the peace for which we are fighting is to usher in a better world the settlement cannot be made on the basis of discrimination against any race or color. It will help our cause to remove race prejudice from the forces fighting our battle.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

30 Race Youths Wanted As Mess Attendants

MEMPHIS, Tenn—(SNS)—Opportunity for thirty colored boys is now in the offing at the U. S. Naval Air Base at Millington Tenn., M. L. Stewart, U. S. Naval Recruiter, announced over the weekend. They will have an opportunity of serving as Mess Attendants right in the vicinity of their own home.

Major requirements include three letters of recommendation from present or former employers, and age classification between 17 and 36 inclusive. All applicants must pass the Navy's physical examination and have completed the eighth grade, the announcement stated.

Pay offered for service is as follows:

First Class Mess Attendant, $66 per month; Second Class Mess Attendant, $54, and Apprentice Seamen, $50, plus uniforms and lodging.

Rapid advancement and a fine opportunity to get started on a career while serving your country are offered applicants, Officer Stewart added. Enlistment will take place at the U. S. Post Office Building, Front and Madison, Room 2-3, between 8 a. m. and 10 p. m. daily.

47,j-1942

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 20, 1942

Negroes In The Navy

History was written Tuesday, and an ancient landmark of racial discrimination shattered, when Secretary Knox announced that Negroes will now be accepted in the navy—not just as servants and cooks, but as fighting men and noncommissioned officers.

At the same time, the Coast Guard and Marine Corps let down their barriers, and enlistments, for general service, will be accepted in all three branches for Negroes.

The navy and its related branches of service have not exactly thrown their doors wide open, for there is yet no plan to commission Negro naval officers. Furthermore, the units to which Negro volunteers will be assigned are reserve units, though they should soon be assigned to active service. But the change is a long step in the right direction.

It is hardly necessary to say that this reform was long overdue, nor that it is a reform which is bound to be extended. For a citizen has a right, as well as a duty, to fight for his country, and to deny this privilege to a large and important native group was to rob them of their full heritage as Americans.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

White Sailor Recalls Negro People's Voice Navy Officers

New York, N. Y.

MAY 9 1942

"There is no reason for discrimination against Negroes as officers in the navy," says Francis A. Golden, white, 27-year-old business agent of the Hotel Front Employes union. "I am personally acquainted with Joseph Carter, who was serving as machinist's mate first class during my service, which ended in 1937."

Chancing upon recent copies of PV, Golden became interested in the articles carried on Negro navy officers. He immediately recognized the "flat hat" and the "neckerchief" styles, used 40 years ago. "Carter and another colored man I knew only as 'Smokey' were in service on the same ship with me, and were still on the ship when I left in 1937," Golden stated.

MAY 9 - 1942

Born in Bristol, R. I., Golden seved four years on the USS Missisippi in the sixth division (Five-inch anti-aircraft guns) and received an average rating of 3.88; an enviable rating to men of the sea. He was on the list for coxswain.

MAY 9 - 1942

Joseph Carter and his colored shipmate served in the B division, and were quite popular throughout the ship, in spite of the fact that men of one division seldom saw enough of men in other divisions to become familiar. Carter was interested in boxing and was one of the coaches. (only three were assigned to the ship.) His duties were of an important nature. The B division had charge of the boiler maintenance and the responsibility of purifying the ship's drinking water.

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
May 21, 1942

NEGROES ELIGIBLE TO NAVY, MARINES

WASHINGTON, May 21.—Secretary Knox has announced that recruiting of Negroes for the navy and marine corps would begin June 1.

Negroes accepted for the navy will receive the eight weeks of recruit training at the Great Lakes station and a specialized six weeks' course at Hampton Institute, Va., where electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, cooks and other similar trades will be instructed.

The first marine battalion of Negroes numbering approximately 900 men, will form a composite battalion including all combat arms of the ground forces. Until a training center is ready for Negroes in the marine corps a temporary center will be in the vicinity of New River, N. C.

Negro enlistees in the navy construction battalion will enter the Norfolk, Va., training station.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mitchell Sends Two To Naval Academy

MAY 24 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C.—(A N P)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who retires from congress next January, has recently appointed two Negroes to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

They are Joseph Banks Williams, Hampton Institute, and Leeland N. Jones, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. These young men, who are exempted from mental exxamination because of their high academic standing in high school and college, will take the physical examination and are expected to enter the naval academy July 1.

Mr. Mitchell has made several appointments of colored and white boys to West Point and to Annapolis. One of his colored appointees, Second Lt. James Fowler, graduated from West Point last June. Cadet Robert B. Tresville, Jr., is now third year, and Cadet H. Minton Francis is first year. Both are making good at West Point.

MAY 24 1942

"It has been difficult to get the right type of colored boy interested in the naval academy," the congressman said. He added that he now thinks that he has two young men who "are capable and worthy and have the courage to fight it out and remain at the school." It is one of his most cherished ambitions to see colored men make good and graduate from the United States Naval academy, he added.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes For The Marines

Local recruiting offices announce that Negroes now may enlist in the United States Marines. They will be placed on inactive status until training sites are available. An Associated Press story from Washington carries the information from the office of the secretary of the navy that a temporary training center will be set up near New River, N. C. Enlistment of Negroes for the navy will begin June 1, it was also announced in Washington. Here is the opportunity that many Negroes have sought. It is to be hoped that Birmingham Negroes will make an impressive enlistment record.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NAVY WILL ENLIST NEGROES TO FIGHT

MAY 24 1942

Marine Corps Also to Take First Groups for Combat Service on June 1

MAY 21 1942

TO ABSORB 1,000 A MONTH

Program Implements Recent Pledge by Knox—Special Skilled Units Planned

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, May 20—The Navy Department tonight set in motion machinery, which, on June 1, will begin the recruiting of Negroes for their first chance at combat service in the Navy and the Marine Corps.

MAY 21 1942

The Navy plans to absorb 1,000 Negroes a month, and to train them in almost all the skills that will fit them for both shore and high seas service. The Marine Corps wil form in June and July a complete battalion of 900 Negroes equipped and trained in all arms, from machine-guns to tanks.

This program will implement the policy already announced, in general terms, by Secretary Knox. Some weeks ago, at a press conference Mr. Knox said that when Negros were enlisted they would be assigned to unit service on shore or aboard patrol vessels. Further he forecast that even destroyers might carry Negro crews. He indicated, however, that there would be no mixed service of Caucasians and Negroes at sea.

MAY 21 1942

As outlined by an official Navy announcement tonight the new program appeared to open to Negroes most types of specialized as well as general enlisted service, with base pay ranging as high as $72 per month, or $96 a month if the pending pay-increase bill is passed by Congress.

Negroes who are accepted for general service, it is understood, will receive eight weeks of training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station and will have opportunity for training in vocational schools.

Specialized courses lasting sixteen weeks will be open to enlistees who specialize as electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks. This training will be at Hampton Institute, Va.

Some of the Negroes will be chosen for special training as aviation machinists, and the most proficient from among the men at the Great Lakes station will be trained further as gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, cooks, radio men and other specialties. A number of bandsmen also will be trained.

MAY 21 1942

Plans for the Marine Corps battalion of Negroes indicated that the Marines would endeavor to form an elite group of fighters into a "task force" patterned after the latest model for such units—a miniature Negro sea-going army equipped with every device used by combat troops, except aircraft.

Incidentally, Negroes already are receiving Army flying and ground training at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

This Is Progress, But Not Enough

Negroes to Be Recruited Into Navy Beginning June 1

MAY 2 3 1942

Yesterday's announcement of the Navy Department that, beginning June 1, Negroes will be actually recruited into combat units of the Naval and Marine service, is a constructive step forward in the speedy prosecution of the war.

This official news is a blow to the defeatists who had been making demagogic use of the indefiniteness of execution which had followed Secretary Knox's original order some weeks ago. At that time, Sec. Knox announced a breaking down of the historic ban which had restricted the service of Negroes in the Navy to messmen.

The Navy's announcement yesterday amplifies that order and points out that Negroes are to be inducted into combat service in both the Navy and the Marine corps at the rate of 6,000 a month; and that training facilities are to be extended to Negroes for every type of skilled capacity in the Naval service. This is a further move toward the recognition of the Negro's full citizenship, although insufficient. It also enlarges the opportunities for the Negro people to bring to their country's dire need, their genius, their fighting traditions and their determination to participate in the smashing of Hitler.

MAY 2 1942

It is unfortunate, however, that this forward step is still marred by official jim-crow and discrimination. Not only is this hangover still a denial of equality to the Negro people. But the integration of Negro recruits into existing Naval combat units would facilitate the speed of their training—and time is the essence in winning the war in '42. Negro equality, therefore, is needed to win th war.

In the spirit of the Joe Louis' and Dorie Millers, it is high time that our government wipe out the last vestiges of jim-crowism in the armed forces. This would end the segregated set-ups through which defeatists and saboteurs try to wreck the morale of our armed forces by inciting clashes in army camps. Moreover, it would have a beneficial effect upon morale and national unity in civilian life.

MAY 2 3 1942

Many people's organizations throughout the country are urging the government to set up a Mixed Brigade of Negro and white troops. Nothing would so effectively symbolize the desire of Negro and white Americans to fight together against the common enemy as a quick response by the government on this demand. Nothing would cause more anguish and dismay to Hitler and his Fifth column disrupters in our country.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Barriers Lowered At Last

APR 10 1942

No Longer Limited to Mess Service

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Secretary Knox announced Tuesday, April 7, that Negroes will be accepted as reservists in the navy, marine corps and coast guards. They no longer will be limited to the mess service.

The welcome announcement of the secretary of the navy was made at his press conference. Recruiting will begin soon, he said.

APR 10 1942

Secretary Knox said that eventually Negroes may be used to man small warships like destroyers or patrol craft. As they gain experience, he said, Negroes will be made petty officers but no definite plan has been worked out to commission Negro officers immediately.

Knox said that Negroes will get the same ratings and pay as white enlisted men and that they will be assigned to a variety of duty. There will be a special Negro outfit in the marines, he said, and Negroes will be assigned to work on construction crews, outfits similar to the navy's construction battalions.

The secretary of the navy said that the plan to open the navy to Negroes has been worked out carefully and that "the whole thing will be carried along in a cordial spirit of experimentation to make the maximum use of Negroes in the most effective way to avoid difficulties of racial character."

Knox added that "the recruiting of Negroes for service in the messman branch is to continue without interruption or change." Of course, the same physical and mental standards required of all navy recruits will be required for Negroes.

The barring of Negroes from the navy except as messmen has long been one of the major complaints of Negro people. They have fought vigorously to have the navy open all its branches to Negroes as the army has. Secretary Knox's announcement comes as the result of years of effort and years of pressure upon President Roosevelt and other nigh officials as well as a war-time measure in the interest of victory.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Negro Sailors Recalled by Brooklyn Man

MAY 2 3 1942

Erect, clear-eyed, at 70, Brooklynite George Billups is a familiar figure in Kingsboro's fraternal, civic activities. Billups has lived a clean, wholesome, worthwhile life, has much to look back upon. He waxed pretty nostalgic when confronted with a recent issue of the PV—especially that part of the paper which showed positions held by Negroes in the navy in days gone by.

"It was certainly nice to see the story in the Voice last week," Billups told the writer. "It was a gracious gesture to those heroic men and perhaps it will serve to help break down the policies which bar Negroes from Navy service other than as messman today.

"It is not possible for any one person to remember all the Negroes who were in naval service in the old days—there were so many. But, lest we forget, I would like to mention a few facts without which your coverage of the matter would be very incomplete."

A reminiscent light in his eyes, Billups rattled off the following ships, the Negro sailors aboard them, and the capacities in which they served:

USSS Detroit at Rio de Janiero, Brazil—the first gun fired by the new navy was fired by Charlie Johnson, Philadelphia (1893). Johnson was a seaman apprentice, first class.

USS Columbia carried the famous Black Watch, including Sandy Ferguson, water tender in charge; "Speaker" Reid, apprentice, first class; Charlie Young, signal boy, who sent and received messages simultaneously. The ship also carried a colored gunner's mate.

MAY 2 3 1942

USS Maine—On this ill-fated man o' war Negroes were too numerous to mention. One of the most popular and noted (not mentioned last week) was Joe Gordon, first class fireman and tender; Abe McCoy, first class fireman; Walter Houst, first class fireman; Walter Hatchett, oiler.

USS New York—Tom Jones, chief water tender; Frank Price, first class fireman; Richard Evans, oiler.

USS San Francisco—Henry Givens, Samuel Tynes, Richard Green, Delaware White, John Milby and Henry Jacobs, seamen; John Patrick, chief

dent for nearly half a century, was in the navy for 14 years.

USS Topeka, a training ship—Nathaniel Gilbert, Robert Gibson, Richard Harper and John Elliott, first class firemen; also Andrew Nicholson, Albert Baker, chief water tenders; Clarence Nicholson, fireman, first class; "Boogey" Allen and W. O. Watts, chief water tenders.

Billups has been a Brooklyn resi-

MAY 2 3 1942

man was my companion in this experience."

gunner's mate; Walter Williams and Edward Spencer, seamen.

Torpedo boats Dupont, Winslow and *Porter*—John Forman, first class fireman. On these torpedo boats seamen were trained for service as water tenders and in the use of water tubular boilers.

"It was [illegible] Billups narrates, "to have graduated from all three of these torpedo boats. John For-

47j-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

College Presidents Protest Exclusion in Navy Program

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va—The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges which met here recently has protested the exclusion of Negro students from the navy's V-1 program which is designed to provide officer candidates for the navy out of quota college students. Under the V-1 program the navy has a quota of approximately one-third of the college students, who are permitted to enlist in the navy, pass to the naval reserve, remain in college until graduation and then go into the V-1 program for commissions in the navy. As long as the student's college work is on a satisfactory level, he is not sent to active service. If he fails in college, he is sent immediately to active duty. Students are required to take certain courses in college designed to afford them the proper educational background for their navy service, but they are not organized into companies as in the ROTC. They remain in college as individual students. The purpose of the plan is to furnish the navy a continuous supply over the duration of the war of trained and intelligent potential officers. In addition to the navy quota, the army has a quota of approximately one-third, and the remaining third is allocated to industry. Thus we have the triumvirate: army, navy and industry.

The navy has not only refused to recognize any Negro college as participating in the V-1 program, but further refuses to permit a Negro student enrolled in a white college which has been recognized as participating, to take advantage of the V-1 program.

In order to make their protest vocal and bring home to the navy their deep discontent with the exclusion of Negro colleges and Negro students from the V-1 program, the conference appointed a committee consisting of President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College, and Dean Charles H. Thompson, college of liberal arts, Howard University, to carry the conference's protest to the navy department.

The committee headed by Dean Thompson met June 23 with Addison Walker, assistant to the navy, and Dean Barker, head of the navy training program. Since Presidents Davis and Bond were unable to reach Washington, Charles H. Houston attended the meeting in their stead.

Dean Thompson presented a memorandum asking that (1) Negro colleges be immediately authorized to participate in the V-1 program, that (2) Negro students in white colleges which have been approved to give such training be allowed to participate as other students, and that (3) equitable provisions be made for prospective Negro enlistees to receive ratings through examinations as are now made for prospective white enlistees.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Marcantonio Urges Negro To School Post

Congressman Vito Marcantonio of the American Labor Party yesterday urged the appointment of a "qualified Negro educator" for the post of principal at the New York Vocational High School, 138th St. and Fifth Ave.

"The vacancy that exists," the Congressman wrote in a letter to Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, "at the Vocational High High School presents a splendid opportunity for the Board of Superintendents to demonstrate its desire to see that Negro teachers and educators are considered for positions of leadership for which they qualify."

Marcantonio pointed out that the appointment of a Negro principal would help to make the high school "a center for the community, a rallying point for community action and war service."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

All-Negro Navy Band to Return To North Carolina

Norfolk, Va., July 9.—Winding up its curriculum at the Norfolk Naval Training Station the Navy's first all-Negro band, recruited under special orders from North Carolina districts, is scheduled to return to its home State during the week of July 13 to supply music at the aviation training center at Chapel Hill.

The 43 men were enlisted last May 26 in the rating of musician second-class, all having completed high school, many having graduated from or attended college and several having professional musical experience behind them.

Bandmaster Charles E. Ducrow, U. S. N. retired, was on hand in May to snupervise the recruiting of the band and has been instructing the men since that date. He will report with them to Chapel Hill and remain with the organization until it has had sufficient experience to function on its own, when a bandmaster and other petty officers will be selected from the ranks of the men.

Navy Wants Negroes For New Swing Band

"The Courier Journal" Louisville, Ky.

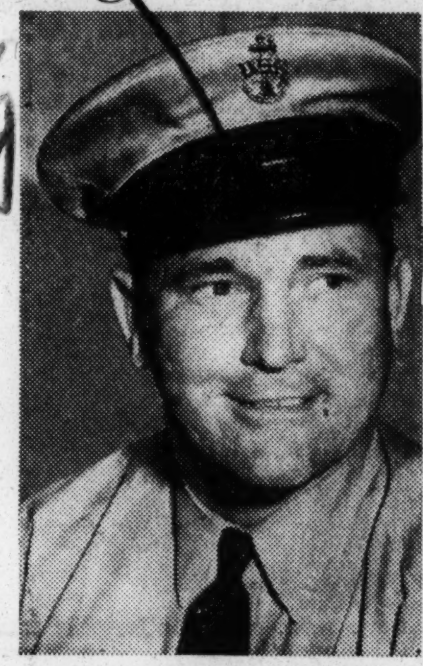
And No Ickies Need Apply

Do you know a Negro who's solid on the slush-pump? In the grove with the licorice stick or a bender on the eighty-eight?

If you did this jive, gates, send the man around to see Chief Bandmaster Thomas J. Dorman at the Federal Building navy recruiting station, who is in town to interview applicants for the navy's newest swing band-military band combination to be composed entirely of Negro musicians.

Chief Dorman has jobs open for twenty-three men for special non-combatant duty at Minneapolis, Minn., where a new naval reserve aviation base has just been finished. The men enlisted must read music, play band and orchestra styles. Right of the openings pay $96 a month and expenses. The other jobs will start at $66 a month with increases consistent with ability.

Chief Dorman has had twenty-three years experience as a navy bandmaster and musician, so no ickies or round haircuts need apply.



BANDMASTER DORMAN
Recruiting navy swingsters . . .

Those who are mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians and from more than 50 other different trades may be enlisted in special petty officer ratings and serve with construction regiments of naval bases outside the United States.

Application may be made at any Navy Recruiting Station. Those making application outside of Birmingham will be furnished government transportation to Birmingham for an interview with Lt. Comdr. H. J. Duncan, of New Orleans, who will be in Birmingham June 27, 28, and 29, to interview Negroes.

Negroes who enlist for general service will be trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and receive specialized training at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Those who are qualified will be trained to become gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, cooks, radiomen, signalmen, electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks as well as aviation machinists for duty at naval air stations.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

First Navy Officer

Negro Commissioned as Ensign in the Navy

The Navy, last Saturday, swore in the first Negro ever to be commissioned as an officer in its service. He was Bernard Whitfield Robinson of Boston, Mass.

Robinson, a brilliant Harvard Medical College student, was sworn in as an ensign in the Naval Reserve.

A medical specialist on the Navy rolls, Robinson, who is 22 years old, will be permitted to complete his training at Harvard. If the nation still is at war when he graduates in 1944 he will be promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, and will serve in the medical corps.

An outstanding scholar at Boston Latin School and Boston College, from which he graduated last year summa cum laude, Robinson was the first Negro admitted to Harvard Medical School in 15 years.

He lives with his family at 188 Munroe Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Columbiana, Ala., Reporter
June 18, 1942

NAVY NEEDS SKILLED NEGROES FOR NAVAL WORK

Negroes who are between 17 and 50 years of age may now enlist in construction regiments, for general service and for mess attendent duty in the naval reserve, Lt. C. S. Carroll, Assistant Recruiting Officer for Alabama and West Florida, has announced.

47j-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

College Presidents Protest Exclusion in Navy Program

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va—The Conference of Presidents of Negro Land Grant Colleges which met here recently has protested the exclusion of Negro students from the navy's V-1 program which is designed to provide officer candidates for the navy out of quota of college students. Under the V-1 program the navy has a quota of approximately one-third of the college students, who are permitted to enlist in the navy, pass to the naval reserve, remain in college until graduation and then go into the V-1 program for commissions in the navy. As long as the student's college work is on a satisfactory level, he is not sent to active service. If he fails in college, he is sent immediately to active duty. Students are required to take certain courses in college designed to afford them the proper educational background for their navy service, but they are not organized into companies as in the ROTC. They remain in college as individual students. The purpose of the plan is to furnish the navy a continuous supply over the duration of the war of trained and intelligent potential officers. In addition to the navy quota, the army has a quota of approximately one-third, and the remaining third is allocated to industry. Thus we have the triumvirate: army, navy and industry.

The navy has not only refused to recognize any Negro college as participating in the V-1 program, but further refuses to permit a Negro student enrolled in a white college which has been recognized as participating, to take advantage of the V-1 program.

In order to make their protest vocal and bring home to the navy their deep discontent with the exclusion of Negro colleges and Negro students from the V-1 program, the conference appointed a committee consisting of President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, President Horace Mann Bond, Fort Valley State College, and Dean Charles H. Thompson, college of liberal arts, Howard University, to carry the conference's protest to the navy department.

The committee headed by Dean Thompson met June 23 with Addison Walker, assistant to the navy, and Dean Barker, head of the navy training program. Since Presidents Davis and Bond were unable to reach Washington, Charles H. Houston attended the meeting in their stead.

Dean Thompson presented a memorandum asking that (1) Negro colleges be immediately authorized to participate in the V-1 program, that (2) Negro students in white colleges which have been approved to give such training be allowed to participate as other students, and that (3) equitable provisions be made for prospective Negro enlistees to receive ratings through examinations as are now made for prospective white enlistees.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Marcantonio Urges Negro To School Post

Congressman Vito Marcantonio of the American Labor Party yesterday urged the appointment of a "qualified Negro educator" for the post of principal at the New York Vocational High School, 138th St. and Fifth Ave.

"The vacancy that exists," the Congressman wrote in a letter to Superintendent of Schools John E. Wade, "at the Vocational High High School presents a splendid opportunity for the Board of Superintendents to demonstrate its desire to see that Negro teachers and educators are considered for positions of leadership for which they qualify."

Marcantonio pointed out that the appointment of a Negro principal would help to make the high school "a center for the community, a rallying point for community action and war service."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

All-Negro Navy Band to Return To North Carolina

Norfolk, Va., July [illegible].—Winding up its curriculum at the Norfolk Naval Training Station the Navy's first all-Negro band, recruited under special orders from North Carolina districts, is scheduled to return to its home State during the week of July 13 to supply music at the aviation training center at Chapel Hill.

The 43 men were enlisted last May 26 in the rating of musician second-class, all having completed high school, many having graduated from or attended college and several having professional musical experience behind them.

Bandmaster Charles E. Dudrow, U. S. N. retired, was on hand in May to snupervise the recruiting of the band and has been instructing the men since that date. He will report with them to Chapel Hill and remain with the organization until it has had sufficient experience to function on its own, when a bandmaster and other petty officers will be selected from the ranks of the men.

Navy Wants Negroes For New Swing Band

"The Courier Journal"
Louisville, Ky.

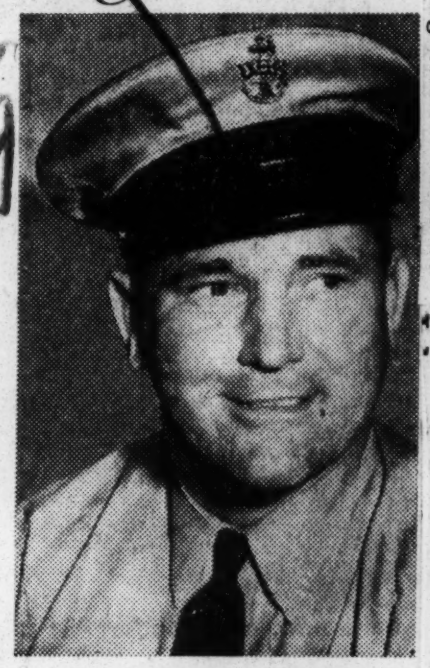
And No Ickies Need Apply

Do you know a Negro who's solid on the slush-pump? In the groove with the licorice stick or a sender on the eighty-eight?

If you did this jive, gates, send the man around to see Chief Bandmaster Thomas J. Dorman at the Federal Building navy recruiting station, who is in town to interview applicants for the navy's newest swing band-military band combination to be composed entirely of Negro musicians.

Chief Dorman has jobs open for twenty-three men for special non-combatant duty at Minneapolis, Minn., where a new naval reserve aviation base has just been finished. The men enlisted must read music, play band and orchestra styles. Right of the openings pay $96 a month and expenses. The other jobs will start at $66 a month with increases consistent with ability.

Chief Dorman has had twenty-three years experience as a navy bandmaster and musician, so no ickies or round haircuts need apply.



BANDMASTER DORMAN
Recruiting navy swingsters . . .

Those who are mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians and from more than 50 other different trades may be enlisted in special petty officer ratings and serve with construction regiments of naval bases outside the United States.

Application may be made at any Navy Recruiting Station. Those making application outside of Birmingham will be furnished government transportation to Birmingham for an interview with Lt. Comdr. H. J. Duncan, of New Orleans, who will be in Birmingham June 27, 28, and 29, to interview Negroes.

Negroes who enlist for general service will be trained at Great Lakes, Ill., and receive specialized training at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va.

Those who are qualified will be trained to become gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers, cooks, radiomen, signalmen, electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks as well as aviation machinists for duty at naval air stations.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

First Navy Officer

Negro Commissioned as Ensign in the Navy

The Navy, last Saturday, swore in the first Negro ever to be commissioned as an officer in its service. He was Bernard Whitfield Robinson of Boston, Mass.

Robinson, a brilliant Harvard Medical College student, was sworn in as an ensign in the Naval Reserve.

A medical specialist on the Navy rolls, Robinson, who is 22 years old, will be permitted to complete his training at Harvard. If the nation still is at war when he graduates in 1944 he will be promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, and will serve in the medical corps.

An outstanding scholar at Boston Latin School and Boston College, from which he graduated last year summa cum laude, Robinson was the first Negro admitted to Harvard Medical School in 15 years.

He lives with his family at 188 Munroe Street, Roxbury, Mass.

Columbian, Ala., Reporter
June 18, 1942

NAVY NEEDS SKILLED NEGROES FOR NAVAL WORK

Negroes who are between 17 and 50 years of age may now enlist in construction regiments, for general service and for mess attendent duty in the naval reserve, Lt. C. S. Carroll, Assistant Recruiting Officer for Alabama and West Florida, has announced.

College Students Fail To Apply For Available Navy Jobs

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Miseducation of college folk is clearly indicated in the results of an examination recently held, according to government officials, who point out that with all of the guidance programs available, far too many college students stick to the cut and dried formulas of the college of liberal arts, adding many "job-hunters" to an already overcrowded field. Opportunities now exist for employment in many fields but trained workers are not available in these fields according to the results of the test.

The same thing holding in the enlistments in the navy, these spokesmen for the government contend. Negroes are unwilling to take advantage of the basic training courses the navy is offering. In the new program at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, there is an opportunity to get the fundamentals of a fine mechanical education, with the future possibilities resting on the applicant himself.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

ANNAPOLIS BOYS HAVE GOOD CHANCE TO SUCCEED

Congressman Mitchell's two new appointees to the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis enter next month with high promise.

They are exceptional men, but so were the half a dozen others whom academy officials, by hook or by crook, managed to eliminate before graduation time.

The careers of these two boys will be watched with interest. By them, we can determine whether or not the new navy policy of enlisting colored men is above board.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.



NEGRO NAVY BAND—One of the first all-Negro bands in the history of the USNavy is undergoing instruction at the Norfolk (Va.) naval training station. Musicians shown here in formation, will soon report to the University of NCarolina to act as official band for the navy's pre-flight training school there—(Official USN foto).

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Bar Negro Girls From Navy Class

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—When five colored girls from the navy department attempted to take advantage of special courses offered departmental workers at George Washington university here, they were politely told that they could not attend the regular classes, but if they wished to continue the course special arrangements would be made to take care of them.

The girls, reading the circulars distributed in the department, applied to George Washington university for training in finger-print classification and work.

They paid their fees and were assigned to classes. Four applied first and then a fifth girl attempted to register.

One evening, they were summoned to the registrar's office and from there they were escorted to the prsident's office. Here they were told about the rule of the school prohibiting mixed classes and the suggestion made that they could either take the special classes or their money would be refunded.

They refused to accept a refund, but called upon cutside aid and wrote Sec. Knox of the navy department deploring the placing of students in schools which discriminated against colored governental employes.

Final disposition of the matter is now pending.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ANNAPOLIS REJECTS TWO RACE NOMINEES

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 23—Deficiencies in scholastic credits was given as the reason for the rejection of two Negro appointees to the Naval Academy at Annapolis, it was learned this week. The young men—Leland N. Jones of Buffalo, N. Y., and Joseph B. Williams of Hampton Institute were appointed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell.

An examining board found that Jones lacked one-half unit each in Geometry, Chemistry and Mathematics and that Williams' credits from Hampton were unacceptable. Congressman Mitchell, after studying the credits submitted to the Academy for admittance without examination, declared there was no racial element involved and that the Board was justified in rejecting the nominees.

Expressing a desire to continue the fight to find eligible and acceptable youths for the Academy, Mitchell rapped the type of training colored youths were receiving in the arts when they are living in a scientific world.

Another Mitchell appointee to West Point entered the Military Academy last Monday. He was Isaac Hunter, alternate, who was accepted when the principal nominee failed to pass the physical examination.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
August 1, 1942

FIRST NAVY NEGRO BAND REPORTS AT UNC SCHOOL

Members of Unique Group All Were Recruited from North Carolina

Chapel Hill, July 31.—(AP)—The Navy Preflight School here today acquired the first and only all-Negro band in the Navy, when 42 Negro musicians reported for duty today.

The 42 band members, who have been undergoing a naval indoctrination course at Norfolk since May 27, were recruited last spring from various North Carolina districts. All are high school graduates, many have attended college, and a number have had professional musical experience.

Leader of the band is Charles E. Dudrow, bandmaster, USN (retired), of Baltimore. Dudrow was retired in 1936 after 30 years in the Navy, but reentered the service last fall.

The band will be quartered in the Negro Community Center building at Chapel Hill.

47j - 1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago. Illinois

Know Your Government

By HOWARD GOULD

OCT 10 1942

There are a number of defects in the so-called Navy experiment with Negroes which seriously endanger the success of this undertaking. Unless these defects are corrected in the very near future the new program will not come up to expectations, and the Navy department will be held solely responsible for the resultant disastrous effect upon the morale of Negro citizens.

THE DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

OCT 10 1942

IN APRIL of this year the Navy department issued an announcement that Negroes would be enlisted for general service in the reserve components of the U. S. Navy, Marines and Coast Guard thus giving formal notice of a change in the policy which had previously confined Negroes to enlistment as messmen. Since that time Negro citizens have been watching the development of the Navy "experiment" with high hopes but critical, skeptical eyes; and now that the first groups of recruits are graduating from the Great Lakes Naval Training station they are eagerly waiting to see what happens.

Actually the Negro population is in for another bitter disappointment. Although they have continued to resent the refusal of the Navy Department to accept Negroes for officer training or for naval aviation they nonetheless confidently expect that the graduates of the Great Lakes school will make an exceptional record when they are assigned as seamen to the navy's ships. It is extremely unlikely that this will happen.

If Negroes are to play an important part in the present day navy they must have ability, aptitude and background prerequisite to the handling of mechanical equipment—and the simple truth of the matter is that the navy is having difficulty finding Negro recruits of this calibre.

OCT 10 1942

In modern times the men who man the nation's fleets must be for the most part technicians. The fighting ships of former days were relatively simply alongside of the highly mechanized modern craft. For example in older days guns were loaded by hand whereas at present gunners mates and gun crews must master highly technical equipment.

Recruiting officers are seriously concerned over their inability to enroll men of the right calibre. This must not be considered as a reflection upon the men who have already and are now being enrolled. The men who are joining the navy are as fine a group of patriotic youngsters as anyone would ever want to see. They respond admirably to the training program at Camp Smalls and the spirit and morale is higher among the Negro sailors than at any other training camp in the country. Further than that the commanding officer, Lt. Commander D. W. Armstrong, is able, sincere and genuinely interested in the men under him. He is doing a grand job—but the material just isn't there.

OCT 10 1942

There can be no questioning the fact that the majority of the seve al thousand men a Camp Small h ve limited educational backgroun..s Here and there, of course, a college trained man stands out. In fact there are several with graduate degrees, but the average educational background for the group as a whole is very low. In fact the educational background is so low that there is a serious question as to whether or not many of these men can be assigned to the technical training schools.

Sooner or later the navy department will have to acknowledge the importance of this problem, as it has a definite relation to their plans for the assignment of Negro sailors to active duty and the places where they may be assigned. The navy will likewise probably attempt to fix responsibility for their difficulty and perhaps attribute it to inadequate educational facilities for the Negro population.

OCT 10 1942

Any such acknowledgement indicating that Negroes do not have the proper background for service with the navy will only create additional resentment, for as everyone knows Negroes are serving creditably with the mechanized branches of the army and logically there isn't any reason why they cannot serve in similar capacities with the navy.

Actually the present difficulties should be attributed to poor planning and very poor public relations work on the part of Navy Department officials in Washington, D. C. To state the case simply, most intelligent young Negroes, and this is particularly true of the kind the navy would like to recruit are firmly convinced that the navy Department will not overcome its race prejudice, and that there is no future for them in this branch of the service. There is ample justification for this widely prevalent opinion.

To begin at the very top it should be noted that the Navy Department is the only really important branch of the government that does not have any Negro race relations personnel. Accordingly the navy is handicapped from the outset in its planning of relations with Negro citizens and has consistenly made mistake after mistake in this regard.

OCT 10 1942

Then to, the navy has no Negro commissioned officers and the white officer personnel does not have access to suggestions or advice that might prove helpful. For example, Negro personnel might have helped prepare the original plans as well as the announcement of the change in navy policy. Among other things they might have pointed out to the Navy Department that the navy would have to compete with the army for men. They might have stressed a simple point which the navy overlooked. Why should any intelligent, trained, able and ambitious young Negro join the navy where his opportunities are limited when he can go to the army and become a commissioned officer.

Even now there is no evidence that the Navy recognizes the need for improving its recruiting program. Most of the Negro petty officers in charge of recruiting have never been in the navy, have never even visited the camp at Great Lakes and are consequently without information essential to an effective recruiting program. If the Navy Department would appoint a Negro as lieutenant commander in charge of recruiting he could at least organize this program to the end that a higher type recruit might be enrolled.

Then, too, the appointment of other Negroes as commissioned officers in intelligence and public relations would also do much toward bolstering the confidence of Negroes in the navy program.

In the final analysis, however, the navy should make the following changes if it expects to attract a high calibre of Negro recruit.

1. There should be definite and positive assurance that Negroes possessing ability will be granted commissions as officers.

2. The Navy V training programs similar to the army officer training programs at colleges must be opened to Negroes.

OCT 10 1942

3. The navy air wing should be opened to Negroes.

4. The jim crow practices should be abandoned.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
September 13, 1942

Negroes To Be Specialists

Group of 128 to Study In "A" Navy School At Hampton Institute.

HAMPTON, Va., Sept. 12.—(AP)—A group of 128 young Negro seamen, selected candidates for specialists ratings in the U. S. Navy, reached Hampton Institute today for 16 weeks of intensive training in the Class "A" Naval School, after receiving basic instruction at the Great Lakes Naval Station.

They represented the initial enrollment at the school, which will turn out more than 1,000 electricians, metal smiths, carpenters and diesel engine machinists annually.

The seamen, traveling in special Pullman cars, arrived at a railway station near Hampton Institute, and were welcomed by Lieut. Comdr. E. Hall Downes, commanding officer of the Naval School, and Clyde L. Reynolds, assistant treasurer and business manager for Hampton Institute.

The training program will include further naval indoctrination, rigorous physical conditioning and advanced mechanical schooling. The classes will commence Monday morning.

Columbia, S. C. State
October 4, 1942

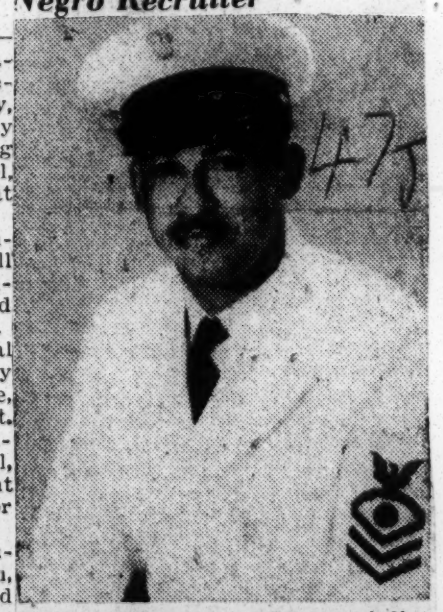
White, Negro Recruiting by Navy Increases

Burwell Deas Manningof 1529 Tanglewood road, was among the 38 Carolinians who "joined the navy" here yesterday through the state navy recruiting headquarters, bringing the two day's total to 81. It is anticipated that this will be another bang up month for general naval enlistments building up a Navy Day which will be observed nation-wide October 27. During the past two months, local navy officials surpassed all previous records for navy enlistments in the state of South Carolina with 1,107 men in August, and 1,367 in September.

In the meantime, John F. Potts, Negro recruiter, revealed that Negro volunteer enlistments during the past month have increased by leaps and bounds. Ninety-four signed as mess attendants, 48 as apprentice seamen in class V-6, and 30 joined into the navy's "seabees." A total of 172 Negroes from all over the state entered the naval service, which is a far greater number than at any other time previously.

Columbia, S. C. State
September 6, 1942

Negro Recruiter



John F. Potts, chief specialist, US Naval Reserve and formerly principal of Waverley school, said yesterday that an increasing large number of Negroes are joining the Navy in South Carolina and there are many more openings awaiting Negro men who may report at the Navy recruiting office in Columbia.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.



OCT 9 - 1942

NAVY COOK GREETED BY PRESIDENT— A veteran navy cook, wounded in action, is greeted by President Roosevelt at the Bremerton, Wash., navy yard, during the chief executive's tour of the nation's war industries and army and navy bases. When President Roosevelt visited the Great Lakes Naval Training station in Illinois he shook hands with Seaman Wyatt L. Logan of Kansas City. The President's tour was kept in strict confidence by the white and Negro press until after he returned to Washington. —INS Photo.

OCT 9 - 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

OFFICERS OF NAVY MOTHERS' CLUB ARE SELECTED IN ALA.

OCT 17 1942

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Oct. 15—Approximately 80 Negro Navy mothers from Birmingham, Bessemer and other sections of Jefferson County, and one from as far away as Eutaw, gathered Monday night, October 5 in the chapel of Bradford's Funeral Parlor and formed Negro Navy Mothers Club No. 1, the first of its kind in America.

Commander Sally Anderson, recently elected to the office as temporary commander, presided at the meeting and explained the functions of the Navy Mothers' Club.

OCT 17 1942

Adjutant Luverne Grull assisted by Matron-at-Arms Dora Mae of the Birmingham Navy Mothers' Club, gave the oath of allegiance to the club members.

Commander Anderson feels that this club is definitely a "first" and would no doubt cause other such clubs to organize. She said that an effort would be made to obtain a charter from the national organization, but, if not, the new club would operate locally without a charter.

OCT 17 1942

Officers of the club include: Commander, Sally Anderson; First Vice Commander, Alma Johnson; Second Vice Commander, Kathleen Brown; Adjutant, Kate M. Walker; Finance Officer, Mary Clark; Chaplain, Alma Ezell; Color Bearers, Ollie Bradley and Annie L. James; Matrons-at-Arms, Harriett Walker and Myrtis Dowdell.

A public installation of these officers is being planned for Navy Day, October 27, when Chief Petty Officer J. Henry Smith of the local Navy Recruiting Station will be the installing officer.

47j-1942
Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hampton Ready To Receive Advanced Naval Recruits

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—Final preparations for housing and training the Navy's new Negro mechanical specialists who will come here early in September for advanced training are now under way at this 75 year-old College.

Hundreds of seamen, carefully selected under the Navy's new program of opening its ratings to men of the Negro race, will begin arriving here next month from their basic training center at Great Lakes, Ill. Entering as apprentice seamen, they will undergo a rigorous 16-week course here leading to ratings as petty officers.

AUG 28 1942

Arrangements Complete

Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Downes, USNR, officer in charge of the program here, will supervise the training, which is to consist of physical conditions and indoctrination under a staff of naval officers in addition to intensive training in mechanical skills at the college's trade school. Lieutenant Commander Downes and his ship's company are already in residence here and are making final arrangements.

Two men's dormitories on the campus will be leased by the Navy to accommodate the trainees and remodeling work on the two—James Hall and Prince Hall—is now under way. One of the three college refectories, Cleveland Hall, will serve as the seamen's mess.

AUG 29 1942

Build Field House

New buildings contemplated for the Navys use here include a large fieldhouse complete with executive offices, gymnasium, indoor drill-hall and a swimming pool, in addition to a one-story Diesel engine and machine-shop building. The latter is to supplement present facilities of the trade school, which will continue to be used by regular students at the institute.

The Navy also may repair the docking facilities at the college, in order to accommodate pulling boats and small power craft which will be used for the physical training and recreation of the trainees.

At the present time, and pending other arrangements, Lieutenant Commander Downes and his staff are housed on the campus in residence halls occupied by the faculty and staff of the institute. In the work incident to establishment of the new Navy program they work in close cooperation with Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of the college.

—A Colored Judge—

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

104 of 1,600 Recruits Are First Graduates Of Training Station

Thomas S. Waller of Indianapolis Is Chosen Honor Man; Commanding Officer Tells of Opportunity to Rise Higher

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Great Lakes Naval Training station yielded its first Negro graduates in history Thursday when 104 of the 1,600 colored recruits in Camp Morrow were honored at special exercises.

AUG 29 1942

Addressing the graduates in the drill hall was Rear Adm. John Downes, commanding officer of the 9th naval district, who said:

"You'll find your foot on the lower rung of the ladder. It depends on you how high up you go. But remember, there are plenty of people ready to help you."

AUG 4 1942

The 104 graduates, who have just finished several weeks of intensive physical training, lectures in seamanship and instruction in naval fundamentals, will be assigned to various duties. Some will be sent to the service schools, some to the ship's company to train recruits at Camp Morrow, and the others to active duty with the fleet or a naval shore station.

AUG 29 1942

Thomas Stewart Waller, 19, of Indianapolis, was chosen honor man through competitive examination. He enlisted in the navy after completing his freshman year at Indiana university.

The entire group was complimented by Lt. Comdr. Daniel W. Armstrong for their excellent record as members of the 7th regiment.

AUG 4 1942

Of the 1,600 Negro recruits, 500 took part in the ceremonies. As they marched past the reviewing stand they sang. "We are Men of the United States Navy," composed by Wayman Elmer Hathcock, Atlanta, musician second class. Music was supplied by the training station's 50 piece colored band.

Member of the graduating class from Kansas City, Mo., is Gerald L. Nolan, 1302 Paseo.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

ASSIGN MEN TO COAST GUARD DUTY

WASHINGTON D. C. — 300 Negro Coast Guard recruits have been assigned to active duty at sea and at various Coast Guard stations following completion of a required 4 week training course, the U. S. Coast Guard announced here this week.

AUG 14 1942

The same time the Coast Guard revealed that an additional 150 Negro recruits are now receiving instruction and will be assigned to active duty in the near future. The recruits are receiving instruction in seamanship, signaling, knot tieing, life saving and small boat handling.

AUG 4 1942

The announcement here followed observance of the 152nd anniversary of the U. S. Coast Guard Wednesday. In a radio address on that occasion, Admiral L. T. Chalker, U. S. Navy, declared:

"Today the Coast Guard is engaged in the greatest task in all its history. We have joined forces with the Navy and the Marine Corps in a mighty struggle to crush America's enemies. We know the fight will be long and hard, but the men of the Coast Guard are in good spirits and have gone into action with grim determination. We shall not rest until victory is ours."

AUG 14 1942

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 25, 1942

Smith Will Handle Negro Applications

John Henry Smith, 35, former assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute, has been enlisted in the Naval Reserve as a chief petty officer to handle applications for the navy from Negroes in Birmingham, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, of the local recruiting office, announced Wednesday.

Smith was born at Deland, Fla., and finished junior college at Bethune Cookman College, Daytona Beach.

He was employed in Atlanta for seven years with a life insurance company and as office manager of the Negro intake division of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration in Atlanta.

In 1935 he went to Tuskegee as office manager for the Land Utilization Project, U. S. Department of Agriculture. While on this job he entered Tuskegee Institute, from which he received a B. S. degree in business administration in 1940. In 1941 he became assistant to the president of Tuskegee Institute and held that position until he entered the Naval Reserve.

At Tuskegee Smith was appointed and still holds the position of associate state administrator, War Saving Staff for Alabama. He is secretary of the Tuskegee Savings & Loan Association and chairman of the management committee, Tuskegee USO, and acting secretary, board of trustees, Tuskegee Institute.

Great Lakes Naval Camp Named for Robert Smalls

GREAT LAKES, Ill. — Rear Admiral John Downes, commanding officer of the U. S. Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill., announced Monday that the camp for training Negro enlisted men, formerly known as Camp Morrow, is to be renamed Camp Robert Smalls, in honor of a Negro who delivered a Confederate ship to the U. S. Navy during the Civil War and subsequently served in Congress.

AUG 4 1942

Camp Robert Smalls where thousands of Negroes are now in training, was given its original name because of its proximity to Morrow road. It was a temporary designation while Admiral Downes sought the name of a Negro who had distinguished himself in naval history and whose exploits could be commemorated at the training center for men of the Negro race.

AUG 4 1942

Naval records supplied the proper man, the admiral is convinced, in Robert Smalls, a pilot on the Confederate transport "Planter," who ran the ship out of Charleston harbor on May 13, 1862, and delivered her to the Union squadron. He was appointed a pilot in the navy and, on December 1, 1863, for gallant and meritorium service, was given command of the "Planter." He served until the ship was put out of commission in 1866.

After the war Smalls became a member of the South Carolina legislature and later served two terms in Congress from South Carolina. He also entered the state militia and rose to the rank of major general, commanding the second division, according to Congressional records.

Birmingham Ala News
July 20, 1942

Navy Calls For Negro Volunteers To Serve In Construction Work

Men From 17 To 50 Will Be Given Ratings Up To Petty Officer, 2nd Class

The United States Navy is calling for volunteers among Negro men from 17 to 50 for service with the construction regiments at oversea naval bases, with ranks up to petty officer, second class.

An entire battalion has been authorized and two of the companies are to be made up in the South, according to Lt. Comdr. H. J. Duncan, who enlisted about 15 Birmingham Negroes on his visit here completed Monday.

Men with experience in any of the 57 building trades will be welcomed as Seabees as long as the quota is open. The two companies are at present about half filled.

Blacksmiths, welders, quarrymen, men experienced in dynamiting, brick masons, or any other of the more than 50 trades are urged to volunteer for service in the Seabees special Negro battalion.

According to age and experience, enlistees may earn ratings up to second class petty officer and including fireman, first and second class, and seaman, first and second class.

Any man enlisted in the Seabees goes first to Camp Allen for indoctrination, then to Camp Bradford for navy recruit training. Both are at Norfolk, Va.

"Bee Lines," the weekly newspaper of the two camps, with the motto of "We Defend What We Build," reports that entertainment there is colorful and varied with such performers as Kay Kyser giving shows for the men.

Texas and Oklahoma men put on a special horseshow recently to the delight of their fellow seamen who had never seen "sailors on horseback" before.

Any man interested in the Seabees, for either the white or Negro battalions, may obtain further information at once at the Birmingham recruiting station in the postoffice.

Ensign A. T. Gaffney will be in Birmingham July 22-24 to interview applicants, but men interested are advised to visit the recruiting station immediately in order that they may have their papers ready.

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
August 11, 1942

Negro Class Graduated For Naval Service

Local Man Is Listed Among 104 Graduates

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 11.—The first group to complete its training under the Navy's recently-inaugurated program of recruiting men of the Negro race has been graduated here.

The group, including 104 men, has undergone several weeks of intensive drilling, physical hardening, lectures on seamanship and instructions in naval fundamentals.

Some of the graduating recruits have been selected by competitive tests to attend the Navy's Service Schools, while others have been picked for Ship's Company to remain here at the U. S. Naval Training Station to aid in training other recruits. The rest will be assigned to active duty either with the U. S. fleet at sea or at a naval shore station.

The graduates have been complimented on their training by Lieutenant Commander Daniel W. Armstrong commanding officer of Camp Morrow, where the all-Negro regiment in billeted. Lt. Cdr. Armstrong, son of Brigadier General S. C. Armstrong, famous leader of Negro troops during the Civil War and founder of Hampton Institute, Virginia, has many years' training in the education of the Negro race. He has been a trustee of Hampton Institute since 1929.

Member of the graduating class from St. Augustine, Florida, is Anthony H. Brown, of No. 91 Chapin Street.

Columbia, S. C. Record
August 13, 1942

Navy Is Seeking Negro Musicians

Many Negro musicians from South Carolina are needed to form the special 23-piece all Negro Navy band from this state, according to Bandmaster Charles H. Wilson, U. S. Navy, who has just returned to Columbia from a tour of the state, where he has been interviewing interested men. Enlistments in this particular branch are progressing very slowly, the bandmaster revealed.

It was pointed out that Negro men 17 to 50 in South Carolina, who are musicians, are eligible for enlistments.

Men enlisted under this class will enter the service with the rating of musician, second class, which carries a base pay of $66.00 per month, with additional allowances. They will receive their indoctrinal training at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, and later will transfer to Pasco, Washington.

All Negroes in Columbia and vicinity, are urged to get in touch with Bandmaster Wilson at the navy recruiting office, third floor of City Hall here, and make application for the all-Negro navy band from South Carolina.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

No Place In 'Waves' For Race, Says Navy

OCT 18 1942

OCT 18 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — Admitting that the navy policy on Negro men has not altogether been established and that it is a 'problem," Randall Jacobs, chief of personnel, writes the Non-Partisan council of the AKA the following concerning the admittance of Negro women to the WAVES:

"The general policy of the navy in reference to racial groups has to be followed by this bureau. The status of Negro men in the navy is under consideration and the problem of their opportunities in this service is not fully solved. The places of women as substitutes for men is affected by the general navy policy."

SENDS TWO LETTERS

Addressing the council as "Dear Ladies," Jacobs' name was affixed to two letters, one signed by Mildred McAfee, director or commander of the WAVES, the second letter of the some date being signed by one Jean Palmer.

In connection with this naval outfit, A. Philip Randolph also delivered a letter to the President, a copy of which was sent to Secy Knox in protest over the exclusion of Negro women from this organization.

OCT 18 1942

However, the pay-off came in the case of Miss Doris Eloise Hill, a graduate of the University of Indiana, holding a certificate to teach French and English as well as a librarian's certificate. Upon reading of the opportunities in the WAVES, Miss Hill applied for admission. She was ordered to New York on Sept. 3 for examination.

APPLICATION TURNED DOWN

After taking the examinations, she received the following letter Sept. 6, from the bureau of naval personnel in New York:

"1. After thorough consideration of your application it is regretted that for the reason below, you do not appear to qualify for any division of the Women's reserve of the U. S. Naval reserve:

"You have not established to the satisfaction of the director of naval officer procurement that your particular qualifications fit you for appointment.

"2 Your patriotic desire to serve is appreciated and your papers will be retained for reconsideration if circumstances should permit the utilization of your service in the future.

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Miss Hill is at present holding down a post in a southern college where she went immediately upon graduation from Indiana university. Her case has been turned over to the NAACP for investigation and action.

47j-1942
Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
June 7, 1942

Navy Recruits To Take Oath by Radio Today

"Avengers of Pearl Harbor"—newly enlisted Navy, Marine and Coast Guard recruits—will take the oath by radio this afternoon at 2:25 o'clock in a mass induction ceremony to be broadcast over a coast-to-coast hookup of the Columbia Broadcasting System, during the "Spirit of '42" program.

Exactly six months to the day, hour and minute after Japanese planes shattered the Sabbath quiet by dropping their first bombs upon Pearl Harbor, Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, chief of the Navy personnel, will swear in recruits the country over.

Atlanta will join in this unprecedented commemorative event with white enlistments being scheduled at the Grand theater and Negro applicants being sworn in at an impressive ceremony at the Royal. Music by the Tech High band and a brief address by Lieutenant Commander Stanley A. Jones will highlight the program at the Grand, which begins at 1:55 o'clock and comes to a climax when Admiral Jacobs reads the oath.

Focal point of the nation-wide ceremony will be the sail loft of the Washington Navy Yard, where the oath will be administered by Admiral Jacobs. This scene will be duplicated 500 times throughout this country and territorial possessions where there are Navy recruiting stations.

Besides Atlanta, other Georgia cities joining in this ceremony will be Savannah, Augusta, Columbus, Macon, Valdosta, Albany, Vidalia, Athens and Rome.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
June 11, 1942

Negro Musician Joins U. S. Navy

ATLANTA — (AP) — Graham Jackson, negro musician whose facile fingers ripple off boogie-woogie or Brahms with equal ease, has chucked a $200-a-week income to join the Navy and whoop it up at recruiting rallies.

"President Roosevelt," says Graham proudly, "calls me his favorite musician, and I've played for him 23 times, in the White House in Washington and the little White House at Warm Springs."

On one occasion at Warm Springs, the pianist-conductor related, the president was humming a tune "he had made up" and asked Graham if he could play it.

"I played it all out for him and am using it now as the basis for a patriotic symphony I want to dedicate to all the armed forces. It was when I played that piece for him that the president called me his favorite musician."

The 30-year-old musician, who plays any instrument in the bands he is training for the Navy, has been a chief specialist, highest rank an enlisted man can hold in the Navy.

Aiken, S. C., Standard & Review
June 12, 1942

NAVY ENLISTING BOTH WHITE AND NEGROES

The Navy Recruiting Station, located in the Federal Court House on Wednesday of each week, continues to accept applicants for enlistment in the Navy Air Corps, for general service in the Navy, and Navy Construction Battalions (Sea Bees).

High School graduates, between the ages of 18 and 26, inclusive, are now available for Naval Aviation Officer training.

Skilled construction workers may enlist with the "Sea Bees" for shore duty outside the United States. Pay ranges from $60 to $99 monthly with additional allowances for dependents.

Negroes may enlist as messmen, apprentice seamen or as petty officers with the Sea Bees. Those enlisting as apprentice seamen are given preliminary training at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill.

The age limits for enlistment are from 17 to 50. All who now enlist are eligible for Government War Risk Insurance at standard premium isurance in the amount of $10,000.000. The total $10,000 may be under one or both plans in multiples of $500.00.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
June 11, 1942

NAVY WILL ENLIST NEGROES FOR WORK

'Seabees' Regiment Opened for Qualified Workers

Negroes who are physically fit, between the ages of 17 and 52 who can qualify as skilled workers with construction experience, are now being enlisted by the United States navy for the navy's famous "Seabees" regiment for construction duty outside the continental United States.

A special battalion for Negroes is now being enlisted, it was announced yesterday at navy recruiting headquarters. Enlistment is in class V-6 of the United States naval reserve for two, three or four years, but for the duration of the war in all cases.

Skilled workers of the "Seabee" construction regiment are being used for the completion of navy bases outside the United States. Base pay reaches a top of $72 per month with an approximate dependency allowance of $34.50, and there is an additional pay of 20 per cent. for overseas service.

Only such men as can support their dependents on the navy pay are desired. Classifications in which skilled workers are sought include automotive repair men, carpenters, blacksmith helpers, concrete workers, painters, pipe fitters, road machine operators and a number of others.

Full information may be obtained at navy recruiting headquarters in the basement of the Postoffice building, Chattanooga.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. Alfred Carnes Gets U. S. Navy Post

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)—

One of the first colored men in the South to be accepted for the U. S. Navy's recently authorized Colored Construction Regiment, is Memphis' well-known Prof. Alfred Edward Carnes, of 1864 Orgill avenue, who was sworn in last Thursday for his new duties at the Navy Recruiting Station, in Nashville, Tenn.

A teacher of Mechanical Drawing and related subjects at Booker T. Washington High School, until the close of school this month, Mr. Carnes is regarded as eminently fitted for his new post in the Construction division of the Navy.

He will be attached temporarily to the Memphis Navy Recruiting Station, where he will aid in the recruiting of colored men for the Negro Construction Regiment, and be among those who will initiate the induction of Negroes into all branches of the Navy's forces under the new policy recently adopted.

Mr. Carnes will also interview colored men who are interested in the Messmen's Branch, and the Seaman Branch of the Navy, as well as applicants for the Construction Regiment. His headquarters here will be in the Navy Recruiting office in the Custom House at Madison and Front.

BORN BUILDER

Mr. Carnes is the son of the late Alfred Carnes and Mrs. Annie B. Atkinson, of 992 Kerr avenue. During his lifetime, Mr. Carnes, Sr., was one of Memphis' and the Tri-States' leading blacksmiths. He maintained three shops here. He died in 1913, leaving the rearing of his three daunghters and one son to his widow. An expert seamstress Mrs. Atkinson sewed to help in her children's education and rearing.

Young Carnes, Jr., at an early age, displayed talents similar to those of his father. He was distinguished at old Kortrecht High School, from which he graduated in 1924, by his aptitude in the manual training department, and in the construction of various things with his hands.

He is an outdoor man—a native Memphian—who spent a great deal of his leisure time hunting and fishing throughout this area. Strangely enough, without any previous indication that he would become officially associated with boats, Carnes used his off-hours from the school shops in which he taught to construct fishing boat and yachts for white sportsmen and water-lovers of Memphis.

Following his graduation from A. & I. State College at Nashville, high school, Mr. Carnes attended He became a member of the now famous Jimmie Lunceford orchestra, being a lead banjo player. He taught in the industrial departments of both Manassas and Washington high schools.

While at Washington High he was instructor of the boxing team.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEGRO CHIEF PETTY OFFICER

U. S. NAVAL RESERVE

Moses T. Alexander, Chief Specialist (R) USNR, married and living at No. 3096 Gibert Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio, is a Chief Petty Officer in the United States Naval Reserve, assigned [illegible] interviewing applicants for enlistment as Apprentice Seaman for enlistment in the Naval Reserve, under the new Negro training program. Negroes who enlist as Apprentice Seaman now and go through the Navy Training Program at the Naval Training Station, will be the Negro Petty Officers of tomorrow. Alexander is also looking for Negro bakers, cooks, etc.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Harvard Medical Student Named Ensign By Navy

BOSTON—The world does move!

Bernard W. Robinson a student in the Harvard Medical School, was sworn in to the Naval Reserve as an ensign last Saturday. He is the first Negro to hold a commission in the history of the U. S. Navy.

Robinson is 22 and is listed as a medical specialist on the Navy roll. He will complete his courses at Harvard. He will graduate in 1944 and if the country is still at war will be promoted to lieutenant, junior grade, and serve in the Medical Corps.

He is a graduate of Boston Latin School and Boston College, having been sumna cum laude last year. The rank of ensign corresponds to that of second lieutenant in the Army.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

U.S. To Establish Naval School At Hampton Inst.

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—A "Class A" naval training school will open here at Hampton Institute, on August 1, according to an announcement by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president.

The training school is the first of its kind in the Navy's new program of enlisting Negroes, and will turn out 570 specialists for the Navy every 16 weeks. The Navy program will not interfere with the regular undergraduate course of study, Dr. MacLean said.

Negotiations are now underway to send selected seamen to Hampton after they have completed eight weeks basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training station, Chicago.

Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Downes has been made commanding officer of the Navy's school at Hampton, which will supply the force afloat with personnel especially qualified as electricians, machinists, metalsmiths, shipfitters, woodworkers, and Diesel engine machinists.

During their 16 weeks at Hampton institute, the seamen will be indoctrinated in the principles and customs of the Navy and will go through an extensive "commando-type" physical education program to build up their physiques to withstand the rigors of the sea.

The curricula at Hampton institute will be the same as that given at the class A training stations at San Diego and Norfolk.

The first group of seamen arriving from Great Lakes in August will number 142. An additional group of 142 will be sent to Hampton every four weeks for 16 weeks' training. The school will have its maximum attendance of 570 by November.

The Navy is now studying plans to build additional shops for Diesel engine mechanics and other trades for the seamen, as well as a field house, docks and other facilities.

Hampton institute will furnish the instructors for the program, and it is estimated that some 60 trade teachers will be added to the staff. The college is also contemplating the construction of a grill and lounge for both the undergraduate student body and the Army and Navy enlisted men who will be stationed here, and a 16-room apartment building to be used as officers' quarters.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Navy Vet Is Congratulated On His Return to Service

Jesse Jackson, 55-year-old elevator operator, third naval district headquarters, 90 Church st., is back in the navy again after a 17-year layoff. He was on active duty with the US fleet from 1905 to 1925.

On his return to duty Jackson was congratulated by Captain S. B. McKinney, USN, chief of staff, with whom he served on the battleship *Pennsylvania*, commanded by Captain McKinney in 1917-18, and Captain Paul P. Blackburn, USN (Ret.), director naval reserve, with whom he served on the cruiser *Milwaukee* in 1907-08 when Captain Blackburn was an ensign.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Scott Takes Over At New Shipyard

CHESTER, Pa.—(ANP)—Assuming full-time duty at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock company, Dr. Emmett J. Scott, director of personnel for the new plant under construction, arrived at his office on the first of July and plunged into the welter of work ahead of him in making selections from the thousands of applications he has received since the announcement was made that Sun was planning a new yard which would employ 9,000 Negroes.

Pleased at the prospect of complete cooperation from the officials of the big firm, Dr. Scott has full confidence that the experiment will prove satisfactory to all concerned, the management, the workers and the race in general in spite the attitudes which some leaders have taken.

At present, construction of the tool plants and buildings is going ahead at a rapid pace and by the time August rolls around, the plant will be ready for full operation.

AKA LOBBY SENDS PROTEST AGAINST JIM CROW WAVES

The Houston Defender
Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Telegrams protesting the poilcy of discrimination in the WAVES, the new navy department auxiliary for women, were sent from the office of the National Non-Partisan Council of the AKA Wednesday. These wires went to Secretary of the Navy Frank M. Knox; Lt. Comdr. Mildred McAfee and Capt. Herbert W. Underwood on the day of the graduation of the initial WAVE officers at Smith College, Northampton, Mass.

The telegram: "The absence of Negro women in the initial graduation of WAVE officers indicates a serious weakness in the navy program. The patriotic devotion and qualified service of the women of one 10th of our total population can not be ignored in a total war. We hope an immediate revision of navy poilcy will accept American women regardless of race."

47j-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

United States Navy Wants Negro Laborers In Construction Units

Seek 500 at Houston and Harris County

HOUSTON, Tex.—Official information was released here Saturday to the effect that approximately 500 Negroes of Houston and Harris county can receive ratings in the construction regiments of the Navy Department, if they are found to be qualified physically and otherwise. Interviews are being held to determine the suitability of Negroes for induction into the Navy's construction regiment. Monday and Tuesday were set aside as the two days in which to hold these interviews. The Houston Post Office is the recruiting station, and Lt. J. F. Beebe, officer in charge, is authority for the announcement.

Needs Experienced Men

"The Navy needs experienced tradesmen in construction work," said the lieutenant. "Negroes who are qualified mechanics, carpenters, concrete workers, electricians, plumbers, pipemen and welders should look to the Navy immediately for good-paying jobs," he said.

Enlistments for apprentice seamen and general detail were opened June 1 for Negro men between 17 and 50, and also opened for those men qualified in skilled trades where they can receive ratings in the construction regiment.

In addition to food, clothing, lodging and all dental and medical care provided by the Navy, Negroes may now make as much as $150 per month in the Naval service, according to Lt. Beebe. Enlistments are for the duration of the war.

Persons interested in taking advantage of the opportunities offered in the Navy's construction

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leters—three of them—from former employers recommending them, and stating their peculiar qualifications, length of employment and kind of work done. These should be taken to the Navy Recruiting station. Applicants will be given preliminary physical examination immediately and will be interviewed by the engineering officer.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

104 MEN ARE PRAISED BY COMMANDER

Trainees To Be Sent To Active Duty Or To Service Schools

GREAT LAKES, Ill.—The first group to complete its training under the Navy's recently-inaugurated program of recruiting Negroes was graduated Thursday.

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The group, including 104 men, has undergone several weeks of intensive drilling, physical hardening, lectures on seamanship and instructions in naval fundamentals.

Some of the graduating recruits have been selected by competitive tests to attend the Navy's Serivec schools, while others have been picked for ship's company to remain here at the U. S. Naval Training station to aid in training other recruits.

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The rest will be assigned to active duty either with the U. S. fleet at sea or at a naval shore station.

The graduates were complimented on their training by Lieut. Cdr. Daniel W. Armstrong, commanding officer at Camp Smalls, where the all-Negro regiment is billeted.

Lieutenant Commander Armstrong, son of Brig. Gen. S. C. Armstrong, famous leader of Negro troops during the Civil War and founder of Hampton institute, Va., has many years' training in the education of the Negro race. He has been a trustee of Hampton institute since 1929.

Members of the graduating class from Chicago, are: James Stevens Jr., 3338 South State street; Stanely J. Tarver, 4222 South Michigan avenue; Arthur C. Brown, 351 East Fifty-ninth street; Maurice L. Ellison, 315 East Sixtieth street; Louis T. Ellison, 4058 Dearborn street; Robert G. Clark, 6533 Rhodes avenue; Francis L. White, 5727 Prairie avenue; Donald Fuller, 135 North Campbell street; Russell Jones, 1311 North Wells street; Roland L. Hayes, 3814 Indiana avenue; Thomas H. Duncan, 5258 Indiana avenue, and Lewis Kenney, 6449 St. Lawrence avenue.

AUG 15 1942

Time
Chicago, Illinois
NAVY

Black Sailors

The leader, in this queer obstacle race, was a big black fellow, knotty of muscle, sleek of thigh. He leaped a seven-foot wall, writhed easily hand-over-hand up a rope, scrambled over a log breastwork, pawed up one side of a big rope web and down the other, snaked through a culvert pipe and broad-jumped a trench.

The big fellow stopped, wheeled around to see how the others were coming along. A chief petty officer yelled, "Keep going!" He kept going. So did the men behind him. They went like mad, clear to the end of the "Commando" physical-training course.

When it was over the big fellow and his brother Negroes came up panting. Asked the officer in command: "Which was that man who was way ahead?" The big fellow should have saluted. But it is hard for a man to remember the rules when he is only two days a sailor. He raised his hand and said: "It was me." "Well," said the officer, "that was fine."

The other Negroes grinned.

First in a Quarter-Century. Last week the Great Lakes Naval Training Station graduated its first Negro gobs for World Navy, their own neroes of previous wars. They drill pridefully, rhythmically, marching up & down the parade ground chanting their own songs, composed by a Negro musician, second class.

They like action. The "Commando" course provides it. The Negroes would race through it as much as three times hand running and then ask, "Can't we do it again?" So the skipper added a 100-yard sprint to try to tucker them out. He could not.

AUG 1 1942

Command by Tradition. Commander of the Negro camp at Great Lakes is tall, amiable Lieut. Commander Daniel W. Armstrong, whose family tradition fits him for the job. His father, a brigadier general at 26, commanded Negro troops in the Civil War, later founded Virginia's Hampton Institute (vocational training) for Negroes.

Daniel Armstrong grew up around the Hampton campus, graduated from Annapolis, spent most of World War I on a destroyer, was acting commander of a pitching four-stacker when he left the Navy in 1919 to enter business. He was a petroleum company executive when the Navy recalled him two years ago as an administrator and idea man. He originated the Navy E (for excellence) program for industry, then moved on to Great Lakes.

"What we're doing here," says Commander Armstrong, "is bending every effort to make these boys as good as any fighting men the U.S. Navy has. The country doesn't yet know what a fine new source of fighting men the Navy has."

AUG 1 1942

NEGRO COMMANDO UNITS—

The New York Times

The successful completion of an eight-week preliminary instruction period of the first Negro Commando unit at the Great Lakes Naval Training Station is good news. This unit should have the prayerful benediction of all Negroes and right-thinking whites, for its personnel are pioneers each and all. They represent Joe Louis and his gift to the Navy, Dorie Miller and his seizing a theretofore denied opportunity, the Negro press pointing to heretofore closed Navy doors. Good luck, boys!

Houston, Tex.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 26, 1942

Navy Needs Negro Musicians in SC

The navy is continuing its drive for South Carolina Negro musicians to form a special 23-piece all-Negro navy band, with Bandmaster Charles H. Wilson holding interviews at the navy recruiting substation on the third floor of the city hall.

All men enlisted as musician, second class, will have base pay of $66 with allowance for dependents, it has been announced. Men who play such instruments as flute, piccolo, E-flat clarinet, B-flat clarinet, tenor and alto saxophone, cornet, french horn, trombone, B-flat baritone horn, B-flat bass horn, trap and bass drums are desired.

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
July 17, 1942

Negro Musicians Wanted

The Navy Recruiting Service needs 23 Negro musicians to form a twenty-three piece band for eventual assignment to the U. S. Naval Reserve Base, Pasco, Washington.

Bandmaster Charles H. Wilson, USN, will shortly report to the Main Station in Columbia to assist in the procurement of these men. As soon as the band is complete, it will proceed to the Great Lakes, Ill., training station for equipment and indoctrinal training.

All Negro musicians are urged to get on the Bandwagon and contact their nearest Navy Recruiting Station. Definite date of arrival of Bandmaster Wilson will be released later this week or the first of next week.

Marion, Ala., Standard
June 11, 1942

Navy Enlistments Soar After Naval Battle Of Midway

BIRMINGHAM—While the great naval battle raged at Midway and while 12,000 young men took the oath for the Navy Sunday, others begged to enlist, but could not because recruiting stations were closed for the Pearl Harbor Day ceremonies.

Monday morning young men crowded the recruiting stations. In Birmingham more than double the ordinary Monday applicants stood at the door waiting to get in and substations reported an increase in applicants, Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, Recruiting Officer for Alabama and West Florida, said.

With authority to enlist Negroes between 17 and 50 years of age for general service in the naval reserve, Lt. Comdr. Meredith expects a further increase in enlistments, he said.

About 1,000 Negroes will be enlisted monthly for preliminary training at Great Lakes, Illinois, and specialized training at Hampton, Va., Institute.

Negroes who qualify for trade schools will be trained to become gunners, quartermasters, yoemen, storekeepers, cooks, radiomen, signalmen, and some will be trained to become armed guards.

Those who do not qualify for trade schools will be assigned either to sea duty to naval ammunition depots or to the operating company at Great Lakes.

The specialized classes at Hampton Institute will train the Negroes to be electricians, carpenters, shipfitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen and cooks.

In addition there will be offered a 16 to 24-week course for Negroes as aviation machinists and metalsmiths, leading to assignment at a naval air station.

Negroes who are mechanics, blacksmiths, carpenters, concrete workers, coppersmiths, drillers, electricians and numerous other skilled trades may be enlisted in special petty officer ratings and serve with a construction battallion on naval bases outside the United States.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Name New Naval Station After Negro Captain

Served With Valor In Civil War 70 Years Ago

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—The special unit of the Great Lakes Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Illinois, now being used to train approximately two thousand Negro recruits is now designated "Camp Robert Smalls." The camp is named after Robert Smalls, a Negro who served with great distinction in thhe U. S. Navy in the Civil War.

As a pilot on the Confederate transport, PLANTER, on May 13, 1862, Smalls ran her out of Charleston Harbor and delivered her to a Union squadron. He was appointed a pilot in the U. S. Navy and served in the USS KEOKUK. He was promoted to Captain for gallant and meritorious conduct December 1, 1863, and placed in command of the PLANTER. He served with this ship until she was put out of commission in 1866.

The first recurits arrived at Camp Robert Smalls during the week ending June 6, and the number has increased weekly since that time. Qualified recruits will shortly be sent to vocational schools established by the Navy for the training of electricians, machinists, carpenters, metalsmiths, shipfitters, quartermasters and yeomen.

The remaining recruits will be assigned to duty aboard district and defense craft and to other stations throughout the country.

Columbia, S. C. State
July 19, 1942

Wilson Will Recruit Negro Band Players

Bandmaster Charles H. Wilson, USN, arrived in Columbia Friday and is located in the United States navy recruiting station, city hall for the purpose of interviewing Negro musicians to form a 23-piece Negro navy band.

The band will be made up of the following: one flute and piccolo; one E-flat clarinet; four B-flat clarinets(who must double on saxophone); one tenor saxophone; one alto saxophone; four cornets; three French horns or E-flat alto horns; one B-flat baritone horn; three trombones; two BB-flat bass horns; one trap drum; one bass drum.

Men who can play one of the above instruments and double on one of the following are especially desired: piano, guitar, violin, or string bass. Bandmaster Wilson stated that he would also accept a man expert in piano only.

Applicants must have an instrument with them at the time of auditioning although they need not own their own instruments. Qualified men will be enlisted as musicians, second class, for instruction in military, concert, and orchestra music, going first to Great Lakes, Ill., for indoctrinal training and later to the naval reserve base, Pasco, Wash. Men who own their instruments will be allowed and encouraged to carry their instruments with them into service, however, the navy will furnish instruments where necessary.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Navy To Start Training Men At Virginia School

HAMPTON, Va.—September will mark the opening of the naval training program for Negro seamen at Hampton Institute, Lieutenant Commander Edwin H. Downes, commanding officer, announced today.

Lieutenant Commander Downes, who arrived at the Tidewater college a short time ago, has just completed the organization of his ship's company of 37 enlisted men and 13 officers, and is now engaged in workinf out details.

Specifications are also being considered for the construction of at least three buildings which will be erected by the Navy on the Hampton Institute campus, to house the naval group and provide instructional and recreational facilities for them.

A total naval population of about 600 persons will have to be accommodated on the campus, with a maximum of 512 trainees in course at all times. It is estimated that about 2,000 seamen will be trained each year for the duration.

THE TRAINING COURSE

The training program at Hampton, first of its kind in American history, will provide 16 weeks of advanced technical training, physical conditioning, and indoctrination, for successive contingents of Negro enlisted personal now receiving basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Station in Illinois. The initial group of 128 selected seamen is scheduled to arrive at Hampton Institute on September 18, and classes will convene three days later.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Navy Seeks Overseas Work Unit

OCT 24 1942

An all-Negro unit of fighting construction workers (called Seabees) is being recruited by the navy for foreign service. Approximately 1,000 men are wanted for the unit, according to Lt. Richard Harrison, the recruiting officer.

Th base pay of there men will range from $54 a month to $96 for those who qualify as second class petty officers. Married men will be allowed $37.50 a month in addition for their families. All men will draw base pay plus 20 per cent while on foreign duty. Age limits are from 15 to 50 years.

The battalion is to be composed of carpenters, steel workers, welders, pipe-fitters, mechanics and laborers, Lieut. Harrison said.

The officer also announced a drive for those who can qualify as first class and second class petty officers for service as cooks, stewards and mess attendants. Cooks will receive base pay of $114 a month plus allowances for their families and a 20 per cent increase for foreign duty.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Ship Delivered By Negro Skipper

By the Associated Press

OCT 21 1942

WILMINGTON, Cal., Oct. 21.—Beaming Capt. Hugh Mulzac, of Brooklyn, N. Y., America's only Negro shipmaster, was on the bridge as California Shipbuilding Corp. delivered the 10,500-ton Liberty ship Booker T. Washington to the government today.

His first mate is I. A. Smith, also a Negro, of Washington, D. C. The crew is composed of United Nations subjects.

47j -1942
Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Seven from Missouri In Contingent

GREAT LAKES, ILL., June 13—The U. S. Navy's new program for recruiting men of the Negro race got under way last week, when the first contingent of new recruits reported for training at the U. S. Naval Training Station here.

Seven recruits from Missouri are included in the group of 117 men of the Negro race now stationed here. They are Lemuel Atkins, Newber, Tenn.; George Tim Cassen, South Kinloch, Mo.; Oliver McClure, 1416 South Cawlin Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Harry L. Moore, 3421 LaSalle Street, St. Louis, Mo.; Wendell H. Wallace, 2610 Highland Street, Kansas City, Mo.; Gerald L. Nolan, 1302 Paseo Street, Kansas City, Mo., and Harry Minor, Jr., 2412 Ruby Street, Kansas City, Mo.

NEGRO OFFICERS SERVE

All of the new recruits are stationed at Camp Morrow, newly-opened training center at Great Lakes. This camp, like others on the station, contains 18 barracks, one dispensary, one mess hall, one cooks' quarters, one drill hall, one physical training building and a rifle range.

Lieut. Commander Daniel W. Armstrong is officer in charge of recruit training for Camp Morrow. A group of seven Negro chief petty officers have been at the station for some time, preparing Camp Morrow for the new recruits.

These men, having a total of 173 years of naval service, and their years in the Navy are: Henry Rollins, 24 years, of Suffield, Conn.; William Buford, 24 years, of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands; Arthur Strivers, 24 years, Greenville, Miss., and George Bracey, 33 years, Boston, Mass., all chief commissary stewards: Leslie Ponder, 23 years, of Houston, Texas; Perry Simmons, 22 years, Plainfield, N. J., and E. S Mitchell, 23 years, Newbern, N. C., all chief machinist's mates.

Other rated men of the Negro race who have been assigned to duties at the camp are: Harrison Johnson, 33 years of service, of Annapolis, Md., a machinist's mate, second class; Purcell Mitchell, 24 years, of San Diego, Calif., ship's cook, first class, and Miller Ross, 24 years, of Lexington, Ky., machinist's mate, first class.

The U. S. Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, largest naval training center in the world, supplies approximately 35 per cent of the enlisted personnel of the U. S. fleet.

JUN 19 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Messman On Sub Honored For Service

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Lonnie David Jackson, mess attendant, has won promotion in addition to receiving the Silver Star as a member of a navy submarine's crew of which every member was decorated by the war department.

Jackson was one of the crew of the submarine which loaded a fortune in gold, silver, and securities at Corregidor while the fortress was under Japanese attack. This fortune originally was evacuated from Manila banks and other banking houses to prevent its seizure by the Japanese. To load it all took several days. The submarine finally reached this country February 4.

As the service was undertaken for the army, the war department decorated each member of the crew with the Silver Star. Jackson's promotion was by navy authorities.

Jackson was promoted from mess attendant to officer's cook and third class. He comes from Salisbury, N. C. His wife, Mrs. Annie L. Jackson, is now living in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, where there has long been a United States Naval base.

JUN 20 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

First Negro Recruit In Navy Is Sworn In By Secretary Of Navy



JUN 27 1942

The first Negro Navy recruit, WILLIAM BALDWIN, age 29, a former Washington Navy Yard employee, being sworn in as apprentice seaman in the U. S. Naval Reserve by Secretary of Navy Frank Knox in the presence of Rear Admiral Randall Jacobs, Chief, Navy Personnel Bureau. The ceremonies took place in the office of Secretary Knox after which Baldwin left for Great Lakes Naval Training School.

JUL 7 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FIRST COLORED NAVAL OFFICER HAS HIGH SCHOLASTIC RATING

Young Ensign Has Achieved Many Brilliant Successes During School Career—Has Flair for Philosophical Poetry—Member of Harvard Medical Class of '44.

1942

By TORI SCHALK

BOSTON, Mass., July 2.—Bernard Whitfield Robinson, six feet three and handsome, achieved the honor of becoming the U.S. first colored Naval Reserve ensign simply by going up and asking to be admitted, and then passing every physical and mental test known to the history of examining boards with flying colors. The story behind young Robinson's appointment is one of modest reserve, brilliant scholastic accomplishments and personal "push."

His progress through Latin High school, one of the highest graded public schools in the country, was laden with honors. And his four

years at Boston college were the result of his winning a four-year scholarship in a stiff competitive exam. When Robinson graduated from B.C. he was class marshal, and had been honored with election to the Cross and Crown, the highest honor society in the school, composed of the five top men in the graduating class. Here too, he was the first colored to be included in the Cross and Crown.

TO STAY ON CAMPUS

At present he is a medical student at Harvard, and again, he was the first colored student to be admitted in 15 years, according to the school records. And his latest scholarship is from the Edward's Fund at Harvard. In the meantime he is working at the information desk at Baker Clinic, a great favorite among the doctors there.

Starting the first of July, he will enter Vanderbilt dormitory at Harvard, and will be part of the class of '45 which is to be speeded up so that the members will graduate in '44.

Bernard Whitfield Robinson is the son of Mrs. Sadie Whitfield Robinson and the late Bernard Robinson, postal clerk, who was transferred to Boston from Chicago in 1928. Mr. Robinson died nine years ago.

Mrs. Robinson is the daughter of Thomas and Theresa Whitfield of Wilmington, N.C., and granddaughter of Elijah Willis who was a druggist there.

HAS FLAIR FOR POETRY

Bernard, who was 24 on June 6th, has a flair for philosophical poetry, and while at B.C. was an associate editor of the "Stylus," the school magazine, in which a number of his poems have appeared. The young man who will become a lieutenant, junior grade, when he graduates from Harvard in '44, applied for entrance to the Naval Reserve in May, and his commission was signed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox on June 5th. His reasons for entering the Navy are sound, and personal. He thinks the Navy is the better branch of the service for him.

Other honors he achieved at B.C., included election to the honorary society, the Gold Key Society, and inclusion in numerous language and chemistry academies.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
June 9, 1942

Negroes Are Accepted As Seamen In Navy

The United States Navy is now accepting applications from negroes, 17 to 50 years of age, for enlistment in the Naval Reserve. Negro men will be enlisted as "apprentice seamen" for general detail and will be released from the Navy as soon after the war as their services can be spared. For further information and enlistment, men are asked to call at Room 207, Post Office Building, Tuscaloosa, and ask for Mr. Powers who will be glad to answer all questions and accept applications.

The Navy has announced that facilities to train negroes are ready to accommodate approximately 1,000 per month. Those enlisting in the Navy will receive preliminary training at Great Lakes and later undergo specialized training there or at Hampton (Va.) Institute.

A 16-week course to be given will lead to posts as gunners, quartermasters, yeomen, storekeepers and cooks; another 16-weeks course will lead to posts as radiomen and signalmen; and a four-weeks course to become armed guards. Those who do not qualify for the vocational schools will be assigned either to sea duty, to naval ammunition depots or to the operating company at Great Lakes.

The specialized classes at Hampton Institute will train the enlistees to be electricians, carpenters, ship fitters, machinists, metalsmiths, firemen or cooks. In addition, there will be offered a 16 to 24-week course as aviation machinists and metalsmiths, leading to assignment at a naval air station. Colored men also may enlist for construction battalion assignments, or for the construction activities of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
June 9, 1942

Navy Lists Positions For Negroes

Lieutenant Charles L. Kessler, officer in charge of the Navy Recruiting Station, yesterday reminded Negroes of the services for them.

They are being enlisted in the regular navy as apprentice seamen for general service. So enlisted, they will be transferred to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station for preliminary instruction.

They may also enroll in the "Seebees" (Naval Construction Regiment) in ratings up to and including second class petty officer for duty in a trade they have followed in civilian life.

Lieutenant E. E. Kirwan, construction recruiting officer, will be at the station tomorrow, Thursday and Friday to enroll men—white and Negro—in the construction regiments.

E. Leigh Stevens, State director of the Office of Government Reports, yesterday, in response to inquiries, passed on information on the Army Specialist Corps.

The corps is made up of men possessing professional, scientific, technical, managerial and administrative qualifications. Information may be obtained from the Army Specialist Corps Headquarters, War Department, Washington, or through the Third Corps Area Headquarters, Baltimore.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tuskegee Specialist Recruited By Navy

TUSKEGEE, ALA., June 17.—President F. D. Patterson announced today the appointment of J. Henry Smith as chief specialist, Recruiting U. S. Naval Reserve, with rank of chief petty officer. Mr. Smith, who has for the past two years served efficiently as special assistant to President Patterson, will be lent to the Navy for the duration. His headquarters will be in Birmingham, Ala., and his job to recruit negro boys in Alabama for the Navy. Mr. Smith served for several years as secretary to Thomas N. Roberts, Personnel Department, U. S. Department of Agriculture, when Mr. Roberts was manager of the United States Resettlement Project in Tuskegee, Ala.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

OPPORTUNITIES IN THE NAVY

STUNG BY CRITICISM of its jimcrow policy, the Navy Department has taken several steps in the past few weeks that indicate that Negro recruits will get at least as good a break in this war as they received during the last war. These signs of a changed policy are:

1. The appointment of Lt. Commander Daniel Armstrong, son of the founder of Hampton Institute, as head of the Great Lakes Training Station where the Negro recruits are sent for basic training. Lt. Armstrong had his primary schooling at Hampton with Negroes.

2. The establishment of a new Class "A" naval training station at Hampton Institute on August 1, where 570 specialists for the Navy will be turned out every 16 weeks.

The government is spending nearly a million dollars at Hampton in setting up this station, which will supply electricians, machinists, metalsmiths, and Diesel engine machinists. During the sixteen weeks course the seamen will be taught the principles and customs of the Navy and will go through an extensive "commando-type" physical education program to build up their physiques to withstand the rigors of the sea.

Already recruiting officers are busy in key cities of the country getting Negro recruits for the new Navy program and more than a thousand young men have reported to the Great Lakes Training Station. 142 of these seamen will be sent to Hampton on August 1, and an additional group of 142 will be sent every four weeks until a maximum of 570 is reached by November.

This type of training would indicate that some progress is being made in changing the policy of keeping Negro personnel of the Navy in the menial class.

If the war lasts long enough we may eventually get Negro officers in the Navy, as well as mechanics and able-bodied seamen.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
October 8, 1942

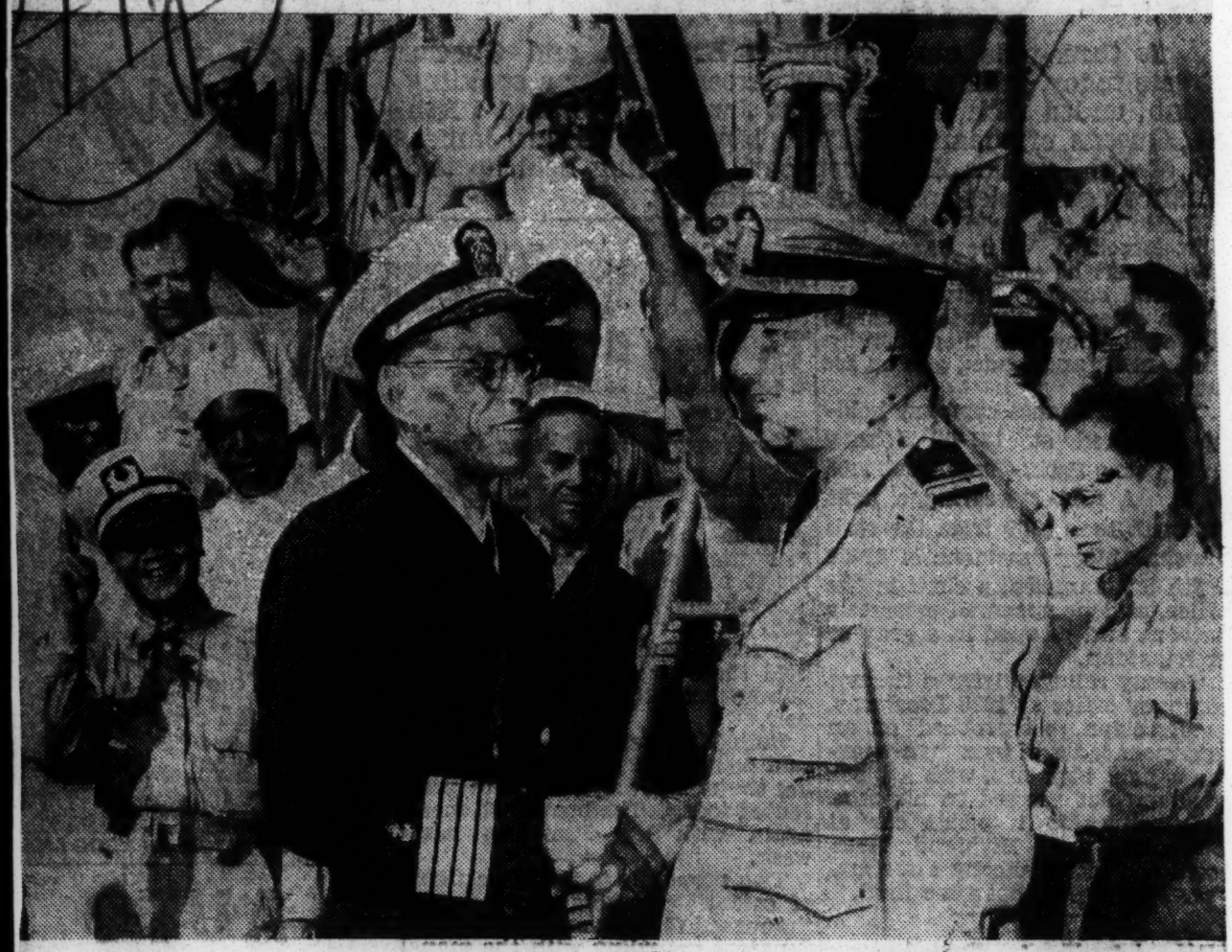
A Reminder

The organization by some 80 Negro navy mothers of a mothers' club should be a reminder to us all of the cooperation of our Negro citizens in our war effort. The part they play is great; they constantly seek more and more opportunities for service. As for the club which is being organized, it is the first of its kind in the country. To the mothers we would wish every success for their organization.

47i-1942

NEW YORK WORLD-TELEGRAM,

Democracy Is Like This



Acme Photo passed by Navy censor.

While his crew of men from all nations cheers him sincerely, Capt. Hugh Mulzac (left) of Brooklyn, America's only Negro shipmaster, takes command of the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington at the California Shipbuilding Yards in Los Angeles. Greeting him is Lt. Harold Kruley, USN, of Chicago, in command of the armed guard.



2 5 1942

N.Y. Daily News OCT 25 1942

Mulzac Takes Command of the Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington. America's only Negro ship master is shown being congratulated on the deck of his new command by Lt. (j.g.) Harold Kruley, U.S.N., who will command the Booker T. Washington's gun crew. In the background are some of the ship's United Nations crew members.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Meals Like Those Served In Good Hotel

OCT 17 1942

Over 10,000 Eggs Used In 6 Months; Chefs Are Experts

OCT 17 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — How the crew of a Liberty ship is fed is contained in a release by the War Shipping Administration for last week, following the launching of the Booker T. Washington at Wilmington, Calif., September 29, belonging to this class, and the first government vessel to be named for an American Negro and also commanded by a Negro.

Enough provisions to feed 60 men for six months—approximately 32,400 man-sized meals—must go aboard a Liberty ship at the start of every voyage to the fighting front.

Merchant ships must be supplied for such extended periods because convoys travel slowly and the sea routes they follow sometimes stretch halfway round the world.

20 TONS OF FOOD

With every 10,000-ton cargo of planes, tanks, or munitions loaded in the hold for United Nations' forces overseas, the steward must fill the larder with more than 20 tons of food for the ship's crew.

An average "grocery order" for a Liberty ship includes: 8,500 pounds of meat, 12,500 pounds of vegetables, 6,000 pounds of cereals, 5,000 pounds of dairy products, 1,500 pounds of poultry, 4,600 pounds of fruit, 4,600 pounds of groceries, and 1,250 pounds of fish.

OCT 17 1942

Feeding 60 hungry men three time a day for 180 days multiplies each item many times. For example, eggs are served for breakfast every day, one per man.

210,800 EGGS

By the time the ship makes a trip to New Zealand, or Suez and back, an average crew will have consumed 10,800 eggs. And that doesn't include the eggs the cook uses daily for baking.

The variety of menus on a modern merchant ship is a far cry from the old days when beef or pork, both reeking of salt, were served every day with potatoes or rice and scalding tea.

Forty odd years ago a seaman bitterly complained. "Surely it is reasonable to expect a man who engages to serve as cook of a ship to be able to boil salt beef and pork, make pea soup, and bread and boil rice."

OCT 17 1942

CHEF IS TRAINED

Today the sea cook is a specially trained chef who can prepare three ample, balanced meals a day. He serves fresh fish every Friday and chicken on Sunday.

A modern refrigeration plant enables him to serve appetizing salads with dinner and supper every day and ice cream four time a week.

Here is the Monday menu on a Liberty ship during a recent voyage:

BREAKFAST—Fruit juice, bananas, dry and boiled cereal, eggs, ham and bacon, salt fish, potatoes, biscuits, hot cakes, and tea and coffee.

DINNER—Spring onions, soup, fresh fish, corned beef and cabbage, green peppers, one vegetable, potatoes, salad, pudding, and tea and coffee.

SUPPER — Celery and olives, soup, sirloin steak with onions, macraroni, potatoes, two vegetables, salad, jello and cake, canned and fresh fruit, and tea and coffee.

This daily diet, with its quota of all the necessary vitamins, compares favorably with the meals served in a good hotel.

SCHOOL FOR COOKS

OCT 17 1942

A special school for cooks and bakers is operated by the War Shipping Administration under its intensified training program to provide crews for America's wartime merchant fleet.

Located at the U. S. Maritime Service Training Station at Sheepshead Bay, Long Island, New York, the school gives a course of three months covering all phases of ship cooking, from care of the refrigeration system to the use of spices and preparation of sauces and gravies.

Living quarters of the ship's crew have also been greatly improved. Instead of the crowded, sweltering fo'cs'le of the old days, the men now sleep in comfortable rooms accommodating four or less persons.

OCT 17 1942

NO LAUNDRY

With every possible inch of space aboard a Liberty ship utilized for cargo, no provision is made for a laundry. Enough clean linen is carried to supply the needs of the crew for six months.

Before sailing, each vessel is allotted 2,160 sheets, 2,160 turkish towels, 1,380 pillow cases, and 118 blankets. Used linen is stored away until the end of the trip.

The seamen wash their own clothing and for this and other cleaning purposes the ship is supplied with over 1,000 pounds of soap.

Through the long monotony of a voyage that may be 12,000 miles one way, the crew owes much to the steward. His job may not be spectacular but he makes each Liberty ship a self-sufficient unit for six months at sea.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

First Negro Namesake

Sirs:

NOV 2 - 1942

In TIME, Oct. 5, page 25, an article under "Races" states: "First Liberty ship to bear a Negro's name, she is the first to be christened



MRS. WALTER E. HARRIS
. . . preceded Marian Anderson.

by a member of the Negro race—Marian Anderson, contralto."

In this connection we would like to advise that the Liberty vessel, S.S. *Jason Lee*, launched from the Kaiser Co.'s Oregon Shipbuilding Corp. on June 27, 1942, was christened by Mrs. Walter E. Harris, wife of Walter E. Harris, Negro swing shift porter. . . .

NOV 2 - 1942

HAL BABBITT
Publicity Director
Oregon Shipbuilding Corp.
Portland, Ore.

▶ TIME gladly restores to Mrs. Harris her rightful honors.—ED.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CAPT. MULZAC PUTS TO SEA ON BOOKER T.

OCT 31 1942

New Liberty Ship Hits Pacific Ocean With Mixed Crew

LOS ANGELES. — "Cast off!"

That soft-spoken command by Captain Hugh Mulzac, the nation's only Negro master, marked the formal delivery Tuesday by the California Shipbuilding corporation of its 74th Liberty ship, the S. S. Booker T Washington.

OCT 31 1942

Eyes beaming with pride as he assumed charge, the slight, 56-year old one-time deck boy stood smartly erect on the bridge as the 10,500 ton vessel backed slowly from its Calship outfitting dock here.

In vivid contrast to its gala launching, when Marian Anderson, famed contralto, smashed a beribboned bottle of champagne on the ship's bow, no ceremonies marked the formal delivery today.

Named after the late beloved educator and founder of Tuskegee Institute, the trim freighter is manned by a United Nations crew and an all-white armed guard under command of Lt. (j.g.) Harold Kruley of Chicago.

Among the crew, as they reported aboard today, were seen Filipinos, Negroes, Swedes, Norwegians, Britishers, Yugoslavs Spaniards, Russians and other husky, young subjects of Allied countries.

Sitting quietly in his cabin, just before sailing time, Captain Mulzac reminisced about his 35 years at sea. He recalled how he shipped aboard his first ship, a full-rigged Norwegian ship, as deck boy. How he advanced to able seaman, boatswain, quartermaster, third, second and first mate. Of his first command, the Yarmouth, on the West Indies-Central America run.

OCT 31 1942

Captain Mulzac's home is in Brooklyn, N. Y., where his wife, three daughters and a son reside. His chief engineer, also a Negro, is I. A. Smith of Washington, D. C.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES NEEDED FOR NAVY RANKS

OCT 29 1942

Immediate Duty At Air Station Pensacola, Is Being Offered

OCT 29 1942

More than 100 Negroes are needed for immediate duty at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, officer in charge of navy recruiting in Alabama and West Florida, said Wednesday.

Applicants for this duty will be enlisted as mess attendants first and second class, in the naval reserve. To be eligible for the naval rating of mess attendant first class, applicants should have had experience as waiters. Those who are enlisted as mess attendants second class are not required to have previous experience.

The pay for mess attendant second class is $54 a month and for mess attendant first class $66. Those who have dependents will receive an allowance for them, and all who enlist will receive board and lodging, clothing and medical attention free.

OCT 29 1942

Because of the desirable nature of this duty, Lt. Comdr. Meredith urges those interested to apply immediately before the quota is filled.

Application may be made at any navy recruiting station, and those at a distance from Birmingham will be furnished transportation to Birmingham for enlistment.

47j-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois



AUG 23 1942 AUG 23 1942 Acme photo

AMERICAN SAILORS ON LEAVE IN LONDON.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Yorktown Captain Risks Life To Save Messman

SEP 20 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Although the names of one of the men involved was given, the briefest communique on the loss of the U. S. S. Yorktown told of the heroism of the commander of the ship, Capt. Buckmaster, "the Old Man", who leaped into the surging seas and grabbed a wounded mess attendant, hoisting him into a whale boat, where only one seat remained and threshed about swimming in the water until he was pulled aboard a life raft and saved.

SEP 20 1942

Negro Seamen Graduate From Naval Station

Daily Worker

AUG 31 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

GREAT LAKES, Ill., Aug. 30.—The United States Navy has just graduated its second class of Negro seamen in recruit training work at Camp Robert Smalls, home of the all-Negro unit of the U. S. Naval Training Station here. The class numbered 118 men.

These sailors are being trained as a part of the program outlined by Secretary of the Navy Knox, early this year, when the bars to Negroes in the Navy were partially let down after long and strenuous agitation.

AUG 31 1942

Some of the graduates have been selected by competitive tests to attend Naval service schools for further training. Others have been picked to remain here as instructors of new recruits. Still others will be assigned to active duty, some with the fleet at sea and some at a shore station.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Thousands Will Be Affected

AUG 22 1942

New Program Is 'Not "Buncombe," Officials Declare

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Navy Department, one of the country's largest employers of Negro civilian labor, this week issued a statement governing the labor relations of the entire naval establishment.

At the same time, the Navy Department announced that representatives of labor from each of the Navy Yards and shore establishments would be invited to meet with the Secretary of the Navy and the Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet for discussions of methods of co-operation on October 1, 1942, and at intervals thereafter for the duration of the war.

THOUSANDS AFFECTED

AUG 22 1942

These discussions will affect thousands of technical, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers now employed in Navy Yards throughout the country. In September, 1941, more than 13,400 Negroes were employed in those capacities in U. S. Navy Yards. This number represented an increase of more than 100 per cent over the 5,934 skilled, semi-skilled, and unskilled Negro workers employed in September, 1940.

In the 11-month period following the September, 1941, breakdown of racial employment, the hiring of Negroes in Naval establishments has increased steadily, and the next annual breakdown is expected to show a substantial increase of Negro employees over the 13,400 listed last year.

AUG 22 1942

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The labor relations statement has been signed by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, Under Secretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy for Air Artemus L. Gates, Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. N., commander in chief, United States Fleet; Vice Admiral F. J. Horne, U. S. N., vice chief of naval operations; Vice Admiral S. M. Robinson, U. S. N., chief of the office of procurement and material, and Rear Admiral C. W. Fisher, U. S. N., director fo shore establishments division.

AUG 22 1942

The text of the statement follows: "The United States Navy is the largest single employer of labor in this country, if not in the world. The Navy is an integral part of the United States government.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WHY MEN SHOULD JOIN THE NAVY

By LIEUT. COMMANDER CHARLES S. SEELY
U. S. Navy (Ret'd.), Editorial Director of "Naval News," Author of "Russia and the Battle of Liberation"

SEP 27 1942

Should any man ask me how he can best aid our war effort and himself at the same time, I would advise him to join the Navy. Our Navy now offers a greater opportunity for service to our country, as well as to humanity, than it ever did, and this statement is no reflection on our Navy of the past. Beyond any doubt our Navy is now playing and will contine to play, a decisive role in the final defeat of Nazi-fascism, the worst enemy our country ever faced.

In addition to offering an opportunity for service to our country, our Navy offers many excellent opportunities for education, advancement, and of course, travel. Navy influence broadens men's minds. It is not probable that any man ever served a full enlistment in our Navy without having his mind broadened.

Without any conscious effort on the part of the man concerned, his education is aided by service in the Navy, but with only a little effort he can rapidly extend his horizon of knowledge. Certain broad avenues of education and enlightenment are open to Navy men which are closed to nearly all other people. 'He that goeth down to the sea in ships beholds the wonders of the Lord," is at least something like the way the Bible puts it.

SEP 27 1942

It is hardly possible that any young, able bodied, intelligent man will make a mistake if he joins the Navy now. And, in all probability, it will be better to join now than later as one can still get in ahead of the great mass of men who will be in the Navy long before this war ends. If a man joins now he will have a better opportunity for advancement, because those who come later will serve to push him ahead. If he waits until later naturally the opportunities for promotion will be fewer, and if he does not volunteer for some kind of military service he is almost certain to be drafted anyway.

It has been proposed that men be drafted into the Navy. If this is done it is not probable that the drafted men—all things being otherwise equal—will have as good an opportunity for promotion as the volunteers. The navy has always preferred volunteers, and it is hardly possible that it will be able to adjust itself quickly to a change in policy.

There is a widely held opinion among people unfamiliar with the military services that because the area of a ship is small in comparison with an Army post, life must be more pleasant in the Army than in the Navy; that the comforts and conveniences in the Army are greater than in the Navy. This opinion is erroneous, and a good answer to it is that on a Navy ship, day in and day out, rain or shine, one always sits down to a table for his meals three times per day, and never has to get in line for his food—or wash his dishes. Also, it may be added, a Navy man always has a dry clean bed to sleep in, night in and night out, and never has to worry about rain, snow, sleet or cold interferring with his sleep. The terrors and hardships once suffered by Navy men have now, practically speaking, passed into the realm of fiction. Any normal man can now easily and quickly adjust himself to a comfortable, pleasant and quite interesting life in the Navy.

SEP 27 1942

The Navy probably is the cleanest large institution in the world. Everything about the Navy is always kept spotlessly clean. This is especially true of the cooking and dining arrangements. They are much cleaner than those of our very best hotels and restaurants, or for that matter our best homes.

There is an important factor in the world situation which young men now about to select a career would do well to consider, and that factor is of special interest to realists. It is now almost a foregone conclusion that practically all the able young men in the United States will be called upon for military service within the next few years. Unless something approaching a miracle occurs to improve the military position of the nations now contending against the powerful Nazi-fascist Axis, it is not probable that the war will end within five years. And if the Russians are pushed back into the Ural Mountains, a possibility that is not at all remote, the war may well continue for ten years—or longer. . . . And that is not all. Even after the last gun is fired and our armed forces cannot possibly be soon demobilized. They will be needed to help police the world for a long time, possibly many years.

SEP 27 1942

This, of course, cannot do other than make ordinary normal civilian life, during the next decade, at best uncertain and at worst impossible, for the vast majority of American young men. They face—and will continue to face for a long time—military service of one kind or another. Since this is obviously the case, it would seem that now is the time to join the Navy, and get in at least somewhere near the ground floor. Certainly, the Navy, with its innumerable schools which prepare men for careers either in the Navy or in civil life, now offers a much better than average future for young men.

It is no secret that the level of intelligence, education and physical fitness of United States Navy men is higher than that in any other military service in the world. When a man joins the Navy he joins a goodly company, of which he will always be proud.

(The opinions and assertions expressed above are the private ones of the writer and are not to be construed as official or representing the opinion of the Navy Department or the naval service at large.)

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Launching To Take Place On October 17

The Vessel Will Be Christened 'Sparrows Point'

WASHINGTON, D. C. — In recognition of a successful scrap salvage campaign and an outstanding record for participation in the War Bond Drive, a new tanker, to be launched at the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc., on October 17, will be named the Sparrows Point, the Maritime Commission announced this week.

OCT 24 1942

The workers of the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point yard, including approximately 575 Negroes, salvaged more than 3,000 tons of scrap, the equivalent of the amount needed to construct a new vessel, during a month and a half campaign.

More than 5,200 Negroes are employed in the adjoining Bethleham steel mill, and an additional 2,000 are now working at the Bethlehem-Fairfield Shipyard.

Meanwhile the yard participated in the War Bond Drive, their percentage being 99.7, for which they are receiving a Treasury Department award. The bonds purchased are equal to the cost of a tanker.

In tribute to the patriotic efforts of the workers the Maritime Commission approved the recommendation of Rear Admiral H. L. Vickery, vice chairman of the commission, that the new vessel be named the Sparrows Point.

OCT 24 1942

THE SPONSOR

The 16,000 ton tanker will be sponsored by Miss Marion Smith, a nurse and the oldest employee of the Bethlhem-Sparrow Point yard.

Scrap was salvaged from every part of the yard. Workers dug up old rails, demolished a defunct crane and uncovered obsolete machinery. The scrap, if properly converted, would be sufficient to build a tanker.

The workers erected a large diagram of a tanker to indicate the progress of the campaign. Each day as scrap accumulated new areas of the diagram were filled in.

OCT 24 1942

ADMIRAL COMMENTS

In commenting upon the new vessel, Admiral Vickery said:

By a wholehearted determination to win the war, and an unselfish desire to help beyond the already stringent demands made upon them, the workers of the Bethlehem-Sparrows Point Shipyard, Inc., have added a new vessel to America's Victory Fleet. Both by their scrap salvage campaign and their vital contributions to the War Bond Drive these workers have voluntarily done more than their share. The result is a new and much needed ship."

47j-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

SOCIAL PRESTIGE, SHIP EFFICIENCY IN NAVY— ARMY OFFERS MORE TO TRAINED NEGRO THAN NAVY

BY P. L. PRATTIS

"SHIP EFFICIENCY" were the words which Admiral Nimitz used over and over again in November, 1940, when I discussed with him the Navy policy of restricting Negroes to the messman branch of the service. It was his opinion then that everything should be sacrificed to guarantee ship efficiency. For ship efficiency, the Navy arbitrarily ignored the statutory rights of thirteen million American citizens and continues to do so.



Mr. Prattis

At that time Admiral Nimitz was chief of the Bureau of Navigation, entrusted with the disposition of naval personnel. He doubted that he could mix colored and white crews, no matter how smart the colored boys might be, because mixing would tend to impair ship efficiency. The Navy had the records of the past. He doubted that full crews of Negroes on certain ships would work. Full crews of Filipinos and Samoans had been tried to the detriment of ship efficiency, he said. In discussing the issue of the Navy's Jim Crow [illegible] with Admiral Nimitz you were confronted with this factor of ship efficiency, presumed to be 100 per cent, which would be dangerously impaired by the erasure of the color line in the Navy. It was somewhat embarrassing to contend for the rights of Negro citizens if granting those rights meant a less efficient Navy.

SOCIAL STATUS BARRIER

OF COURSE, Admiral Nimitz did not tell the whole story. The color line was introduced in the Navy under Josephus Daniels of North Carolina because as white and colored seamen advanced in rank and SOCIAL STATUS, there was the embarrassing problem of messing and bunking together. As white seamen advanced in rank, they began to feel their oats and they did not want to eat with Negroes who had also advanced in rank. These white seamen might not have been prejudiced. They were victims of the disposition in the Navy to create rigid social distinctions between men of different ranks. Officers in the Navy always came from Annapolis or [illegible] better families with some social distinction. The petty officers were easily inoculated by the "society" bug. Certainly, Negro petty officers did not belong in "society," no matter how good seamen they were.

We had an aristocratic, rather than a democratic, Navy. The aristocratic ideal rejected the Negro in the face of the United States Constitution and everything else. This notion of aristocracy still prevails in our Navy. Officers in the Navy still come from Annapolis or our best, moneyed families. A cretin from the right branch of the Vanderbilt family would be gobbled up by the Navy while a Negro with the brains of a Carver would be rejected. The Navy is still full of officers from the families of the big bankers, industrialists and merchant princes. They don't know anything about operating ships, but they have social distinction. The enlisted men operate the ships for these unqualified, socially-approved, officers.

NEW MEN NEEDED

IN SPITE of the efficiency of which Admiral Nimitz was so proud, the Japanese continue to make landings in the Aleutians and New Guinea and the Germans continue to sink our ships off the Atlantic Coast faster than we can build them. The same brass hats who, at the beginning of this war, were preparing to turn out useless 58,000 ton battleships, are failing against the German submarines. The same brass hats who obstruct the Negro's advancement in the Navy find themselves unable to stop the Japanese advances in Attu, Kiska, Agattu and New Guinea. Personally, and the thought is genuinely patriotic, I think that some way should be found to get rid of these old fellows and their blueprints and to replace them with younger men who have had some taste of modern war, who have begun to realize that the best efficiency results from the utmost, skillful use of all our resources, human and material.

ARMY OFFERS CHANCE

THE ARMY, though far from perfect, has been much more enlightened in some respects than the Navy. It is proper that Negroes should support THEIR Navy although their Navy spurns them. But it is foolish for the best-trained Negroes to grasp at the little bait which the Navy has held out to Negroes. Negroes with training can still advance much further and much faster in the Army than in the Navy. The Army is crying for qualified Negroes to train as officers. The Navy will train no Negro [illegible] officers, regardless of their qualifications. The college bred, trained Negro, therefore, who enlists in the Navy, wastes his training and disserves his country, for the Navy will not use all his training. This Negro should make every effort, even though Selective Service does not call him, to qualify and become an officer in the United States Army where he can give all he has to his country's service.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Bar Negro Girls From Navy Class

Washington, July 10 (ANP)—When five colored girls from the navy department attempted to take advantage of special courses offered departmental workers at George Washington university here, they were politely told that they could not attend the regular classes, but if they wished to continue the course special arrangements would be made to take care of them.

The Times
London, England

Royal Navy's First

Sub-Lieutenant N. R. Junor of Jamaica, B.W.I. was last week on a British warship somewhere at sea. He is the first Negro to be commissioned in the Royal Navy.*

* There are no commissioned Negroes in the U.S. Navy.

Florence, S. C., Morning News
July 30, 1942

NAVY SEEKS MEN FOR NEGRO BAND

Bandmaster Charles H. Wilson, USN, is now stationed at the U. S. Navy recruiting station, city hall, Columbia, for the purpose of interviewing Negro musicians who will form a 25-piece Negro Navy band - all from the state of South Carolina, as announced by the Florence Navy recruting station. A band to be made up of 1 flute and piccolo; 1 e-flat clarinet; 4 b-flat clarinets (who must double on the saxophone); 1 tenor saxophone; 1 alto saxophone; 4 cornets; 3 French horns or e. flat alto horns; 1 b-flat baritone horn; three trombones; 2 b-flat bass horns; one trap and one bass drum.

It is especially desired to enlist men who can play one of the above instruments and double on piano, guitar, violin, or string bass. All men must be able to read music and must have had enough education to read and write.

Men accepted will be enlisted as musician, 2nd class, with base pay of $66.00 per month with allowances for dependants. Advancement is rapid and promotion to musician 1st class provides a base pay of $96.00 per month, plus a quarters allowance. Rating of first musician has a base pay of $114.00 per month and that of Bandmaster, $126.00 and $138.00. Promotions are made on the basis of competition with members of the band only and not on the basis of competition with members of other bands. The successful competitors will be promoted as their merit is proved.

Applicants, when applying, must have an instrument with them, either their own or a borrowed one. Those who own their instruments will be allowed an encouraged to carry their instruments into the service. The Navy, however, will furnish them where necessary. Those who enlist not only get good pay, but a free trip across the country; the finest training in music, and a job with the finest navy on earth. Those accepted will be given indoctrinal training at the famous Great Lakes Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Illinois, and later will receive training in military, concert and orchestral music. They will be assigned later duty at the Naval Reserve Base, Pasco, Washington, with enlistment "for the duration."

Interested young negro musicians in South Carolina who feel that they can qualify for this special opening should contact Bandmaster Wilson at the Navy Recruiting Station in Florence. Complete particulars are now available at your local Navy Recruiting Station.

Land Grant College Conf Up In Arms

The Informer

By HAZEL L. GRIGGS

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Declaring that the U. S. Navy had worked out no plan for use of Negro officers and that the navy was not disposed to train men for officers and then not use them, Addison Walker, assistant to Secretary of Navy Knox and Dean Barker, director of the navy training program, last week told Dean C. H. Thompson of Howard university and Charles H. Houston, noted attorney, representing the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant Colleges, that the navy could make no further expansion in the navy program to train Negroes at this time." The Informer

Mr. Walker and Dean Barker, in effect, declined to recommend that Negro colleges and Negro students be permitted to participate in the new V-1 training program, which is designed to provide officer candidates for the navy out of quotas of college students, and over protests of the Conference of Presidents of Negro Land-Grant colleges and other representative organizations throughout the country, stood adamant on the navy policy of discrimination. Houston, Tex.

Under the V-1 program, as it now stands, no Negro college may participate and no Negro enrolled in a white college, may take advantage of the opportunity for future naval service to his country. In accordance with the plan, the navy has a quota of approximately one-third of the nation's college students, who are permitted to enlist in the navy, pass to the naval reserve, remain in college until graduation and then go into the V-1 program for commissions in the navy. As long as the student's college work is on a satisfactory level, he is not sent to active duty.

The purpose of the plan is to furnish the navy a continuous supply for the duration of the war of trained and intelligent potential officers. Mr. Walker and Dean Barker stated to the land-grant representatives that it was contemplated that recruits for officer training would come from the men now being trained at Great Lakes naval station and at Hampton, "when and if they qualify as officer candidates."

The training at Great Lakes and Hampton is not designed to qualify sailors as officers, but for the enlisted ratings, the committee pointed out, and an officer candidate has the further disadvantage of the requirements of a year's sea duty and the recommendation of his commanding officer in order to take examinations to qualify for a commission. Dean Thompson and Mr. Houston declared that the condition that the sailor be recommended by his commanding officer was a "loophole and a snare for the elimination of all Negroes" and that in effect the navy has not opened the way for Negroes to become commissioned officers.

Impetus to the action by the land-grant conference, headed by John W. Davis, president of West Virginia State college, came when the conference learned, during its two-day meet at Hampton recently, that Howard university and several other colored schools had applied for participation in the V-1 program and had been refused. This stand had been taken by the navy while the army had invited all colleges belonging to the conference to participate in the AERC. The army's quota, also, is one-third of the eligible male students in the nation's colleges.

Moreover, it was brought out at the conference that the only opportunity for service in the navy open to Negro college students and graduates is on the level of apprentice seamen. This situation seems paradoxical, the conference pointed out, when according to authoritative sources, the navy needs a reservoir of trained manpower badly.

After discussion of the prevailing condition, the conference immediately took action by appointing a committee, consisting of John W. Davis, Horace Mann Bond, president of Fort Valley State college, and Charles H. Thompson, dean of the college of [illegible] university, to carry the conference's protest to the navy department. When Presidents Davis and Bond were unable to be in Washington on the date scheduled for the meeting, Dean Thompson and Charles H. Houston, noted Washington attorney, met with navy representatives. The Informer

When Dean Thompson and Mr. Houston indicated that the group was interested in seeing that the navy get good recruit material, and that it did not want to see all the more intelligent and forceful Negroes enter the army, Mr. Walker and Dean Barker said they appreciated this position and it was probable that they were missing some fine men by the limitations on Negroes in the navy program, but that for the present the navy felt it "had gone as far as it could in one step." Houston, Tex.

If the war continues another two or three years, the committee declared, the United States navy would need officers so badly that the color of the officer would be immaterial. Mr. Walker and Dean Barker evidenced that in that case "the navy would take the men regardless of race."

The land-grant college conference demands that: (1) Negro colleges be immediately authorized to participate in the V-1 program; (2) Negro students in colleges which have been approved to give such training be allowed to participate as other students; (3) Equitable provisions be made for prospective Negro enlistees to receive ratings through examinations as are now made for prospective white enlistees.

The committee left the naval conference with the understanding that a formal statement from the navy department would be made to Negro publications.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

S. C. Boys Ready To Fight



COLUMBIA, S. C.—(SNS)— Shortly after the U. S. Navy authorized young colored men to enlist as apprentice seamen in the reserves and go into training at the famous Naval Training Station at Great Lakes, Ill., South Carolina men began storming recruiting stations to fight for Uncle Sam's tough seamen. Shown above are nine youths from Charleston, the first to be accepted there as volunteers in Class V-6, U.S. Naval Reserve:

Left to right, Christopher Henry Brooks, Joseph Simmons, David Williams, Edward Bruington, Theodore Hutchinson, Edward Brown, Jr., Herbert Bennett, Peter Brown and James Joseph Wright.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Commander Downes Urges Tolerance

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER EDWIN H. DOWNES filled an important engagement with credit last week when he outlined functions and objectives of the Naval Training School at Hampton Institute, which he heads, before the Rotary Club of Hampton.

The Rotarians, representing the hub of civic and commercial interests in Hampton and Elizabeth City County, were assured that the sailors, with the eyes of their own race and the nation upon them, are ambitious to make good—20 percent having two years or more of college work and 60 percent being high school graduates.

Commander Downes made a strong plea for tolerance and understanding, advising that there are bound to be a few in a group of several hundred who will cause trouble. That the entire group not be condemned or judged by the action of one individual, or of a small percentage of them, was his sound advice.

That the people, and particularly their leaders, are made conversant with the aims and operation of the school, and of the type of trainees being selected to strengthen the naval personnel for the herculean task ahead, is wise—and Commander Downes has made another patriotic contribution.

47j-1942

Need Thousands to Handle War Cargos; Pay Is $145 a Month

"Afro-American"
Baltimore, Md. NOV 14 1942

No Segregation, Officials Show How Sailors Are Trained for Merchant Marine in 3 Months

By JOHN JASPER

NOV 14 1942

BALTIMORE.—Three hundred years ago Mathias Tusa, colored, the old histories called him a "molata" (mulatto), from the Barbados helped pilot the Ark and the Dove up the Chesapeake Bay bringing the first white colonists from England.

If the spirit of old Mathias still hovers over the bay, it would be pleased mightily with U.S. maritime training ships of several thousand tonnage in these waters each turning out 400 apprentice seamen every three to five months training period to man the hundreds of new vessels we are building to take men, guns, planes and supplies to beat the Axis.

Lieutenant (j.g.) Jack Kaufman, enrolling director, authorized the statement that the maritime service is training men, 18 to 35, for a maritime service which has no segregation or jim crow.

Commander Harry Manning was host to the mayor's committee Monday at a light lunch on board one of the ships and had his apprentices put on a show for the visitors.

NOV 14 1942

Lieutenant (j.g.) Kaufman was right, Chinese, Irish, colored, Jews, all races and colors were in the crew and training classes together.

The bugler sounded a general alarm and seamen rushed to battle stations and uncovered their guns.

There were demonstrations in knots and splices, visual signaling, painting, steering, rowing, compass and seamen's terminology.

I heard the order, "All hands stand by to abandon ship," and saw a life boat lowered into the harbor and drawn up again.

NOV 14 1942

Commander Manning called in Alex Graves, a bronzed youngster whose home is at 442 164th Street, New York. Alex, he said, is one of the most apt helmsmen in the five-week-old class. He learned to handle the wheel in half an hour and at the end of a hour could take the deep sea-going vessel anywhere in the bay. In three to five months he will be an able seaman.

The mayor's committee went aboard at noon on Monday for a buffet luncheon and a look-see. At 3 o'clock they were so enthusiastic that they were still aboard, bitten by the bug which makes the merchant marine one of the most attractive of the U.S. armed services. Pay is $50 a month and all expenses while learning and a minimum of $145 with food and quarters after three months if they go out on a merchant vessel.

Nov. 14, 1942

After the training period an able seaman can earn $100 per month base, $100 war bonus, overtime and subsistence and a war post bonus ranging from $85 to $125 per port, amount depending upon danger of the port.

Mathias Tusa got no such pay on board the tiny vessels that he piloted up the Cheapeake 310 years ago.

There was no segregation then. There was none for the 45 colored men on board Commander Chauncey's ship, the Pike, in the war of 1812, none for the 600 colored men transferred from the U. S. Maryland colored troops to the U.S. Navy in the civil war.

"Afro-American"

By orders of the President and the U. S. Maritime Commission there is none today.

"How many colored fellows will you take?" I asked Commander Manning.

"The quota is unlimited, he replied.

Nov. 14, 1942

"How about up-grading?"

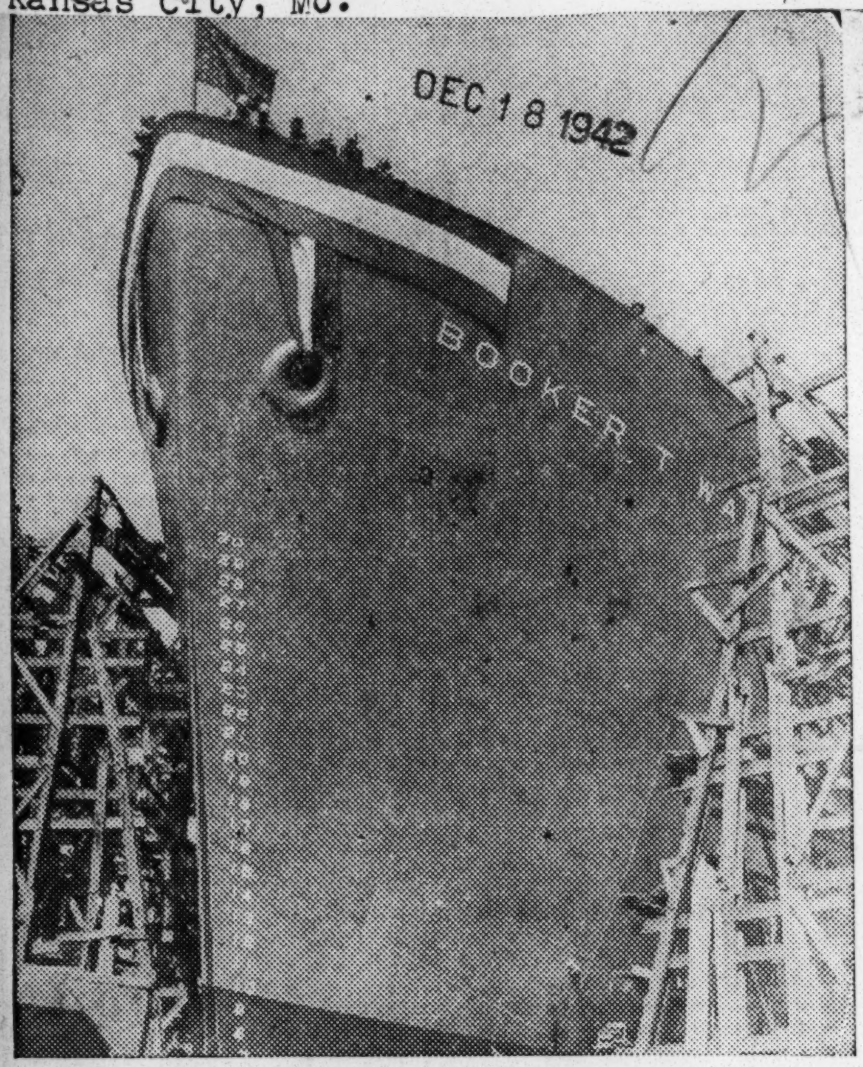
"The sky is the limit," he said and I guess we both were thinking about Capt. Mulzac who commands the Booker T. Washington.

On my way back home I put my hand in my pocket and drew out a telegram from Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary of the National Maritime Union, a mixed union with national headquarters in New York. Ferdinand is colored too.

U. S. Maritime enrolling offices are located in all the large cities and in Baltimore at Room 110 Chamber of Commerce Building, Commerce and Water Streets. Men are trained in three departments aboard ship, namely, engine, deck and steward.

Baltimore, Md.

ansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.





A CAPTAIN AND HIS SHIP.— Captain Hugh Mulzac, right, is shown before sailing at the helm of the Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington, above. The ship, first of its type to be named for a Negro, was launched in October. Captain Mulzac is the only Negro who holds a master's certificate with the merchant marine. The Booker T. Washington is a cargo ship, and has set sail to deliver supplies to our servicemen overseas or to one of the United Nations.

RACE RELATIONS CONFERENCE
RR-1942

47j-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

'Seabees' Here Prepare For Overseas Duty

First Unit of Kind Stages Rehearsal Of Attack Tactics

NOV 28 1942

By Thomas W. Young

NORFOLK. — The first battalion of Negro "Seabees" in U. S. Navy history recently completed their basic "commando - type" training at Camp Bradford and Camp Allen near here and are now at an advanced training base prior to embarkation for "Island X"—an unknown overseas destination where their skill and training can be utilized best to help win the war.

NOV 28 1942

The "Seabees" are members of the C. B.—the Construction Battalion which serves the Navy in much the same way that the Engineers Corps serves the Army.

ARE EXPERIENCED

Their ranks are filled with trained and experienced mechanics—electricians, shipfitters, welders, carpenters, technicians, yeomen, accountants, typists, demolition experts, and others.

Their job is to build the airfields, defense installations, docks, drydocks, warehouses, and other shore establishments required by the Navy.

REPLACE CIVILIANS NOV 28 1942

Eventually they are to replace most of the skilled civilian workers who are untrained for fighting when that is necessary.

But before they can build they sometimes must first assault and capture the place where their operations are to be carried on. So they get a thorough training in invasion tactics and defensive fighting.

NOV 28 1942

EXCLUSIVE PHOTOS

The Journal and Guide brings you this week a complete picture story of how a unit of these "Seabees" invades and captures some "enemy"—held island deemed vital to our forces' success.

The enlisted men pictured are largely from the deep South—40 percent from Texas. Most of them, by virtue of skilled trades, came in the Navy with ratings.

And the group shown in the exclusive Guide photos are members of the first and only Negro "Seabee" battalion.

"INVADE THE BEACH"

This "dress rehearsal" was made as nearly real as possible. From out at sea a number of "invasion" barges pounded their bows on the beach and out streamed scores of Negro "Seabees" with rifles and ready to fix bayonets.

NOV 28 1942

As the barges drew toward shore, huge, leaping, spiraling gysers of water and sand shot skyward in a staccato of deafening explosions.

SITUATION IN HAND

There were some "casualties" but the "Seabees" got through and, as the Marines would have said, soon had the situation well in hand.

To record this history in the making, Guide cameramen were up before dawn and whisked away by Navy public relations officers to the scene of the "invasion."

There were other news photographers and movie cameramen in the photo party also, but the Guide was the nation's only Negro newspaper on hand for this **thrilling action.**

Orlando, Fla., Morning Sentinel
November 24, 1942

Special Negro Class

Members of the negro race who are skilled tradesmen or office workers may now enlist in the special battalions of the navy with a rating up to second class petty officer, local navy recruiting offices in postoffice building announce.

Ages for enlistment are from 17 to 50 with pay from $54 per month to $96, plus dependent's allowances. Negroes having qualifications are urged to contact the local office at once.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

He Walks 224 Miles To Be Navy Recruit

NOV 28 1942

(Picture on Page 1)

NORFOLK — Naval authorities know that James Halloway, 17 year old Tarpon Springs, Fla., boy wants to be in the United States Navy. After walking four times to Tampa and returning home, a total distance of 224 miles, he was finally inducted into the messman's branch, and is now stationed at the Naval Training Station here.

Born in Ocilla, Ga., Halloway moved with his parents to Tarpon Springs, Fla., when he was a baby, and it was from this little town that he began the amazing "odyssey" that brought him into the service.

The idea of enlisting first came to him three weeks ago when he noticed a poster in a Tarpon Springs park advising young men to "Join the the Navy and Help Beat the Axis."

OFF TO TAMPA NOV 28 1942

After making inquiries, Halloway learned that the nearest Navy recruiting station was in Tampa, 28 miles from Tarpon Springs.

Without funds, the small youth, weighing less than 100 pounds and barely more than five feet tall, set out on foot toward Tampa to offer his services to Uncle Sam and do what he could to help "Beat the Axis."

But it wasn't as simple as that. When he arrived at the Tampa recruiting station, officers told him he was underweight and not eligible for enlistment. Halloway walked back.

Discouraged, but far from licked, he decided to try again. He began his second 56-mile trip to and from Tampa, only to be told that the quota for the messman branch was filled.

On his third attept, officers at the recruiting station heard of his walking the 28 miles from Tarpon Springs, and decided that the Navy needed men with such stamina and perserverance. He was consequently told to make out an application.

Resting after his 160-mile jaunt, Halloway learned a few days later that he would have to make the trip once more—for a physical examination—before his enlistment could be accepted. He did, and despite the strain of the long journey passed his examination without difficulty.

During the four trips, Halloway, an orphan, had little or nothing to eat and only small change for expenses given him by a friend with whom he was living. The friend had been kind enough to give him part-time employment.

HAPPY NOW NOV 28 1942

Today, he says, he is happier than he has been at any time in his life, beginning a career in the Navy and receiving free room, board, medical care, and schooling in one of the Navy's 49 trade schools maintained for its enlisted men.

Halloway, just beginning eight weeks of military training, says he isn't afraid of the drilling.

"I already know how to walk. But I hope the Navy will teach me how to swim," he says.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
November 20, 1942

Ratings Open For Negroes, Kessler Says

Negro men were urged yesterday by Lieutenant Charles L. Kessler, head of navy recuiting in the State, to take advantage of numerous vacancies open to them in the navy's construction battalions.

A number of skilled Negroes are needed for petty officer ratings. There are vacancies for four yoemen (men with typing and stenographic experience), six storekeepers (men with clerical experience), four electricians and four chauffeurs (who will be enrolled as firemen, first class). In addition, there are numerous other construction ratings open for Negroes and mess attendants are needed both for general service and the construction battalions.

Unlimited vacancies are available for white men, too, in the Seabees.

The endorsement of Senator Harry F. Byrd was added yesterday to those of several other Congressmen who have commended the navy recruiting station for its drive to enlist 2,200 Virginians as "Pearl Harbor Volunteers" by December 7.

Drive Picks Up

Calling upon Virginians to "avail themselves of this opportunity to enlist in the navy," Senator Byrd declared:

"In every great crisis of our nation, Virginians have responded to every call made upon them. There is no State in the Union more navy-minded than Virginia, and today, in spite of overwhelming obstacles that it is necessary to overcome, the United States Navy is rendering an account of itself of which all Americans have a right to be proud."

The drive for "Pearl Harbor Volunteers" picked up a bit yesterday, with 88 enlistments recorded, but it was still running behind expectations.

Recruiters hope that today and tomorrow will be "100 days" at the station, with enlistments each day topping the 100 mark.

Ozark, Ala., Star
November 5, 1942

Navy Seeking Negro Recruits

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—More than 100 Negroes are needed for immediate duty at the Naval Air Station, Pensacola, Fla., Lt. Comdr. J. E. Meredith, Officer in Charge of Navy recruiting in Alabama and West Florida, said Wednesday.

Applicants for this duty will be enlisted as mess attendants first and second class in the naval reserve. To be eligible for the naval rating of mess attendant first class, applicants should have had experience as waiters. Those who are enlisted as mess attendents second class are not required to have previous experience.

The pay for mess attendent second class is $54 a month and for mess attendent first class $66. Those who have dependents will receive an allowance for them, and all who enlist will receive board and lodging, clothing and medical attention free.

Because of the desirable nature of this duty, Lt. Comdr. Meredith urges those interested to apply immediately before the quota is filled.

Application may be made at any Navy recruiting station and those at a distance from Birmingham will be furnished transportation to Birmingham for enlistment. The nearest recruiting Station of this district is located in Dothan, Alabama at the Post Office Building, in Room 303. A temporary Sub-Station will be open in Ozark, Alabama at the Chamber of Commerce Building each and every Thursday from 8:00 A. M. until 6:00 p. m. Mr. Billie Bell, Barber at Goff's Barber Shop has been appointed honorary recruiter for Ozark, Alabama by the Officer in Charge of the U. S. Navy Recruiting Station, Birmingham, Alabama and he will be glad to give any information or accept application of anyone desiring to enlist in the Navy or Naval Reserve. Anyone will be able to contact Mr. Bell at Goff's Barber Shop at any time and he will be glad to work with anyone desiring to enlist in the service.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

500 Negro Specialists Needed in Marine Corps

Nov. 21, 1942

Plans for the immediate enlistment of approximately 500 additional Negroes in the United States Marine Corps Reserves to be trained as occupational specialists were announced today by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Although enlistment for the new quota of Negro marines will be for general duty, special consideration will be given those possessing the qualifications of the specialists desired. The new recruits will be trained in fifty different occupational fields at the huge New River Marine Corps training center or at accredited schools.

Nov. 21, 1942

Civilian occupations corresponding to specialist vacancies under this quota include, clerks, musicians, truck drivers, mechanics, accountants, telephone operators, radio maintenance and repair men, electricians, warehouse men, machinists, and cooks and bakers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Seabees Fight With Same Ease As They Build

Color Of Skin Is Forgotten In Big Task Lying Ahead

Dec. 6, 1942

By JULIUS L. HIBLER

Carpenter's Mate Third Class, U. S. N. R.

NORFOLK, Va.—(S N S)—When the United States Navy decided to give Negroes a chance to use their skill in various trades, more than 1,000 colored men immediately enlisted, and on the twenty-sixth day of September this year, reported for active duty at Allen, the Naval Construction Training Center near Norfolk, Va.

Electricians, carpenters, drillers, blacksmiths, riggers, truck drivers, pipefitters, painters, draftsmen, steel workers, laborers, men of some 50 other trades were placed in one unit to make the 34th U. S. Naval Construction Battalion a unit of that group becoming better known as the "Seabees." More than 300 of these men were given advanced ratings due to special skills in their respective trades.

HARDEST PERIOD OF LIFE

The few weeks at Allen might be said to be the hardest period of anyone's Naval career—detention for physical check-up and inoculation. The first day was easy—assignment of quarters, medical inspection, drawing Navy clothing and filling out experience record cards.

Dec. 6, 1942

Next morning the job of converting the men into "Seabees" began in earnest. From reveille at 5:45 A. M. to taps at 9:30 P. M., there were few idle moments; and for three and one-half hours in both morning and afternoon we followed a prescribed training schedule which consisted of courses in military courtesy, manual of arms combat signals, rifle marksmanship, bayonet drills, extended order marching drill, hand grenade, armaments, chemical warfare, base layout, and air-raid precautions.

Emphasis obviously was on the military, for this was the phase of our coming job with which we were least familiar. The studies of base layout and air-raid precautions, however, provides an insight into the real nature of the job ahead. Since all of the "Seabees" had some skill to start with, training was brief but intensive. However, every man was given a course in the fundamentals of all skills needed to construct a faraway base for the fighting fleets.

OFFICERS LEFT BEHIND

Then came the time to change camps—which meant all the officers of whom we had formed such swell opinions, and the living quarters that were as convenient as modern homes, had to be left behind. Nevertheless, we realized that this kind of living accommodation did have to be left behind, and the really expected hardship had to be experienced. Too, it can be said without fear of contradiction that the few weeks at Allen will always be remembered, by this group of conscientious Negroes, as a new angle in attempting to prove that we are earnestly and sincerely fighting to keep the world safe for democracy.

On our last day at Allen, a battalion parade was given by our outgoing construction group. As we paraded in complete military attitude, symmetry and official formula, Rear Admiral L. B. Combs, assistant chief of the Navy's Bureau of Yards and Docks, along with other high-ranking Naval officers, watched with intense interest, and displayed a most wonderfully expedient ratification of this first Negro battalion of the Naval Reserve. We left Allen on October 25, and arrived at our new Camp, Bradford, the same evening.

Dec. 6, 1942

LEARN LANDING OPERATIONS

Here at Brawford we are given the finishing touches to our previous fundamental military training. With miles of beaches along the Atlantic Coast, brackish swamps, wooded uplands, and lowlands tough with scrub brush, Bradford offers a terrain for training that matches the difficulties we "Seabees" might expect in any distant nook or fissure of the globe. Here we received more combat training, including landing operations and the use of light artillery and anti-aircraft guns.

Through the foresight of our battalion commander, Lieutenant Commander J. P. McBean Jr., this Negro battalion has been placed under the supervision of a group of the best white trade instructors to be found anywhere in the nation. Because 75 per cent of this Negro group came from the South, the officers selected to lead us also came from those parts. It has been clearly shown by our leaders that they want, as much as we do, to make this first group of Negro "Seabees" one of the best battalions to leave the States.

READY TO GO

Dec. 6, 1942

With this kind of feeling and desire coming from our white officers, we colored tradesmen have developed an exceptionally high regard for our superior officers, and are ready to perform any task placed before us.

As we complete our training at this great center, we are ready to go with ever-increasing realization of our responsibility to some unknown "Island X" where this great Negro group will add to the well-earned reputation of our shipmates and comrades before us. We shall increase the sincere and immortal value of this organization toward Victory. The "Seabees" forget the color of one's skin, and shipmates work in complete harmony side by side. Through such combination of skills and determination for freedom has come one of the strongest and most efficient Construction Battalions your Navy's "Seabees" have ever known.

47i-1942

Sailor Here Describes Etiquette Taught to African Invading Force

But It's Orders He Remembers

By MARION PORTER.

On furlough from active duty in North Africa, Petty Officer Third Class John Rhea, 2509 W. Madison, spends considerable time between visits with family and friends studying a blue-backed book of etiquette entitled "North Africa for All Members of the United States Expeditionary Forces in North Africa."

The rules do not always conform to Emily Post's pronouncements. For instance, under the "do's and don'ts," the members of the expeditionary forces are warned that they must always eat with their right hand—"even if you are a southpaw."

No Back Slapping.

Among other admonitions are: Shake hands with Arabs, otherwise don't touch them or slap them on the back.

Don't overstay your visit. The third glass of tea or coffee is a signal for you to leave.

Don't bring a dog into the house.

Never smoke or spit in front of a mosque.

Under no circumstances discuss religion or women with Moslems.

Be generous with cigarettes.

When In Rome.

If your host takes off his shoes, take off your shoes.

If you sit on the floor, sit cross-legged.

Don't drink in front of Arabs.

Always leave a little food in your bowl.

In another section of the compact there is a brief summary of the ancient civilizations and present culture and customs of North Africa, with a not too-veiled hint that the American soldier not assume an attitude of superiority. Here, too, special emphasis is given to the attitude toward Moslem women.

"There are no Arab customs which must be respected more completely than their attitude toward women," one paragraph reads. "The most innocent word addressed to Moslem women is considered an insult and bitterly resented by Moslem men."

Reveals Orders.

Interesting as the book of etiquette is, Petty Officer Rhea values more a mimeographed piece of paper which was passed to every man on board ship just a day before the offensive began.

"These are our orders," he said, proudly displaying the paper, which read:

"We are about to embark upon a most difficult and historical task, the opening of a Second Front in Africa. Our people back home and the entire United Nations will watch us with consuming interest. Don't let them down. To successfully carry out our task we must live up to the glorious past of the Navy which



PETTY OFFICER RHEA.

will require the utmost from all hands and duty beyond the usual call. This is our opportunity to strike a blow for America and our Allies. Let us be ready to give the enemy hell whenever and wheresoever he shows himself. Make every shot count."

Duty Was Exceeded.

You may take Rhea's word for it, the soldiers and sailors exceeded their "duty beyond the usual call." He was especially impressed with the bravery "of the young fellows in the landing boats." He was in the fighting near Safi and Casablanca.

Reticent about giving descriptions of battles and landings because of censorship, Petty Officer Rhea said he was "anxious to get back and get it over with."

He is now in his eighth year in the Navy. He was in the regular Navy four years and then joined the Naval Reserve. As well as being the captain's steward he is gunner of a 20-m.m. gun.

Rhea's wife is Jewell McNari, dancing instructor who gives an annual program of the McNari Dancing Dolls at the Memorial Auditorium.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NATION HEARS NAVAL HEROES IN BROADCAST

Solomon Islands Fighters Tell Vivid Story In NBC Hookup

12-5-42

HOLLYWOOD. -- A dramatic telephone reunion between two Negro Navy heroes of the Battle of the Solomons was broadcast over a nationwide NBC hookup from the movie capitol this week.

Speaking together for the first time since the Destroyer U.S.S. Gregory sang off the Solomons under a hail of Japanese bombs, were Charles Jackson French who swam six hours through sharkinfested waters towing a raft-load of 20 wounded sailors and Wilfred Jackson, ship's cook who aided several critically hurt gobs to lifeboats.

French, an Omaha messman who has become a national hero through his brilliant deed, had been invited to appear on the "Johnny Presents" program of Ginny Simms, singing radio star, which features a phone call by guest to any person in the United States. 12-5-42

The colored navyman said he had not seen his friend, Jackson since the sinking of the Gregory and would like to speak to him. A call was put in to an unidentified destroyer base.

Jackson was finally located and his voice came in to be heard by families throughout the nation: "Hi Frenchy."

The men then told each other what happened when the ship went down. Jackson said: "When I landed in the Solomons I looked and saw Old Glory waving."

Replied French: "And you can bet Old Glory will always wave over the Solomons."

Asked by Miss Simms what they were going to do after the broad cast, both replied that they were going to report to their destroyer base to get back to sea. Then Miss Simms surprised them by announcing that they had been granted an extra 24-hour furlough and that Rochester, Negro radio star, would take them on a tour of Hollywood during their leave. 12-5-42

"You are both brave men and the United States is very proud of you," Miss Simms concluded.

47j-1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The Navy And Status Quo

MAR 8 - 1942

A fortnight ago, so the story goes, naval officers submitted to the President of the United States a report with respect to the future participation of Negroes in the navy. According to usually reliable sources the report was submitted in two sections—a majority and a minority report.

The majority report recommended that the participation of the Negroes in the navy should remain in status quo. It said that Negroes should continue to be confined to the mess attendant branch of the service. They should be barred from promotion to higher ranks despite their qualifications or seniority. They should be limited in the number to enlist. Annapolis should continue the same policy of virtual exclusion so far as colored applicants are concerned.

MAR 8 - 1942

In other words, the majority report which was prepared by the older officers of the navy, asked that democracy be denied to the Negro people of the United States so far as the navy was concerned. It said, in so many words, that the Negro people should bear the same status as they did in the days of slavery. It recommended and advocated to the President the flagrant violation of the letter and spirit of the Emancipation Proclamation which says that colored people could be admitted to the armed forces of the government like any other group of people.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Navy Discloses Name Of Heroic Mess Attendant

MAR 13 1942

MAR 13 1942

22-Year-Old Youth Was Born In State of Texas

NEW YORK CITY -(S N S)— The long silence of the Navy department regarding the identity of the heroic Negro mess attendant who manned a machine gun during the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor was broken Thursday when Lieut. Arthur A. Allen of the Press Relations Section gave the name of the heroic Negro mess attendant.

In response to queries sent by Dr. L. D. Reddick, curator of the Shomburg Collection of the New York Public Library, the Navy Department, wrote

MAR 13 1942

NATIVE OF TEXAS

"This office has been provided with the name of the Negro mess attendant who manned a machine-gun during the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor and I can inform you now that he is Doris Miller, Mess Attendant 2nd Class, U. S. Navy.

"Miller is a native of Waco, Texas, where he was born October 12, 1919. He enlisted in the Navy at Dallas, Texas, on September 16, 1939. He is the son of Conery Miller, Route 1, Box 339, Waco, Texas.

"In company with two officers and several enlisted men, Miller was on the signal bridge of a battleship when the commanding officer of the vessel received a fatal abdominal wound.

MANNED DECK GUN

MAR 13 1942

"While the others sought to construct a stretcher to lower the Captain to a safer location, a Naval Reserve Lieutenant and Miller manned a pair of machine guns and fired upon the attacking planes until fires started by bombs rendered the machine-guns useless.

"Unable to lower their Captain on an improvised stretcher, four officers and men, including Miller, carried him from the blazing bridge of the ship to the more sheltered deck under the portside anti-aircraft guns.

"Dying, the Captain ordered the officers and men to abandon ship. Finding other means of escape blocked because of the flames, they made their way to shore, hand over hand, along lines strung deckward from a boat crane."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 16, 1942

NAVY OPENS DRIVE FOR COLORED BOYS

Those Accepted Here to Be Sent to Training Center for Six-Week Course

The local navy recruiting station, in the federal building, this week is opening an intensive drive to enlist more young colored men in the navy, Chief Electrician's Mate Scott Donaldson, head of the navy recruiting station, announced yesterday.

Negroes between the ages of 17 and 31 are eligible for enlistment. Those who pass the physical examination are sent first to Nashville, where they are given final examinations. From Nashville the men are shipped to a training station, probably the one at Norfolk, va., for a six-week intensive course.

At the training station the sailor's life begins in earnest. The men are first issued a full seabag of clothing, which is valued at $118. Inside the bag the men find three blue uniforms, four white uniforms, three pair of shoes, a coat, a raincoat and all other accessories. They are also given certain vaccinations and innoculations.

Included in Training

Training at the naval base includes personal hygiene, first-aid, how to take care of clothing, what to do in various emergencies which might arise aboard ship, care and handling of rifles and small arms and all naval rules and regulations.

After six-week training the Negroes are sent to sea to become officer's cooks and officer's stewards.

During the first four months' service Negroes are paid $21 a month. Pay then jumps to $30, and those who obtain ratings may receive pay as high as $84 a month, plus food, clothing and maintenance.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Willkie Urges U.S. Navy Posts For Race Men

MAR 25 1942

MAR 25 1942

Correction Of Injustice At Home Is Asked

NEW YORK, —(ANP) — Speaking at the inaugural dinner of Freedom house here last Thursday, Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, urged that the color bar be eliminated in the United States navy to permit the enlistment of Negroes other than as mess attendants.

MAR 25 1942

"Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words?" said Mr. Willkie.

"Don't you thnk that as American citizens, we should insist that our government and navy department eliminate the bar that prohibits any American citizen from serving his country?

Other speakers at Freedmen house were Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures, and Dorothy Thompson, columnist. Mr. Willkie was chairman at the dinner.

Opelika, Ala. News
April 10, 1942

Negro Volunteers Be Accepted By Navy For Reserve

Washington— (AP) —The navy announced that Negro volunteers would be accepted for enlistment for general service as reservists in the navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, with recruiting soon to get under way.

Eventually, Secretary of Navy Knox added at his press conference, small warships such as destroyers or patrol craft may be manned with Negro crews commanded by white petty officers and commissioned officers. As Negroes gain experience and qualify for higher ratings they will be made petty officers themselves, Knox said, but for the present there is no plan to commission Negro officers.

Wetumpka, Ala., Herald
April 2, 1942

Negroes Are Needed For Navy

Lieutenant Commander J. E. Meredith, in charge of Navy Recruiting in this District, today said that one of the urgent needs of the Navy is more Mess Attendants.

"The Officers in the Navy while at sea," said Commander Meredith, "are always on duty or are standing by for duty. They must have food and their quarters must be serviced. They have no time to do this themselves. This work must be done by Mess Attendants and Stewards."

Commander Meredith said some of our battleships have as many as 100 officers aboard and some plane carriers have an officer personnel of over 200. Naturally a great many Mess Attendants are needed and they are not coming forward, though several thousands are needed.

"The main source of Mess Attendants," he said, "is the colored race who can enlist in this branch. The pay is good, the retirement privileges are generous and above all, the beds are dry and the quarters are comfortable. A capable man may gain advancement in rating and his pay may go over $100.00 per month. His food, quarters, medical and dental services are free."

Commander Meredith requests all our readers to advise colored boys with good health and good reputation to join the Navy as Mess Attendants. "I believe," he said, "that every one that enlists will better himself. The training alone, without the retirement privileges, should assure such men a good income in civil life after the war is over."

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Willkie Makes Eloquent Plea For Enlistment of Negroes In Navy, Demands Real Democracy at Home

MAR 28 1942

Joining the ever-increasing number of prominent citizens who have given voice to opposition of the double standard of democracy, Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, attacked the policy of the Navy Department which bars Negroes from enlisting except as mess attendants.

Speaking in the grand ballroom of the Commodore Hotel Thursday evening as chairman of the inaugural dinner of Freedom House, Mr. Willkie cited the heroism of Doris Miller, Negro messman at Pearl Harbor, who has thus far gone unrecognized by the Navy Department while other lesser white heroes have received medals, commendation and public acclaim.

"This meeting," said Mr. Willkie, "is the inaugural dinner of Freedom House, a house, as its name indicates, symbolizing freedom, its membership dedicated to the advancement of the cause of freedom throughout the world.

"Obviously among the purposes of the founders of Freedom House is the encouragement of our armed forces who constitute the battle line on which we fight for freedom everywhere. I wonder sometimes, however, whether we are not a little pharisaical or perhaps ever presumptuous in our high-minded statements about freedom. Are we always as alert to practice it here at home as we are to proclaim it abroad? Do we accord freedom to all of our citizens?

"On December 20th in a belated press dispatch describing the personal heroism of men and officers during the Pearl Harbor attack, occurred this sentence: "A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun, manned a machine gun on the bridge until the ammunition was exhausted." A Negro mess attendant. Who was he? For weeks newspapermen and columnists asked that question of the Navy Department. Letters began to come in from all over the country. Commentators began to speak of the 'unnamed Negro messman'."

MAR 28 1942

On March 5th, Mr. Willkie continued, the Secretary of the Navy released a story identifying the Nergo messman as Doris Miller of Waco, Texas, and gave details of the messman's heroic deeds.

Praises Joe Louis

But, continued Mr. Willkie, "the dispatches give us no further news of that boy and we know none of the details of his life except that a single fine act of judgment and self-sacrificing courage. But there's one fact we know positively and exactly: he cannot enlist in the United States Navy and only for the reason that he was born with a black skin.

Raps Navy's Intolerance



WENDELL L. WILLKIE

"A few weeks ago, I sat in Madison Square Guarden and I watched a perfect specimen of physical manhood risk his World's championship in order to raise almost $100,000 for the Naval Relief Society. A few nights ago, I listened to that same young man make a speech to twenty thousand people at another Naval Relief Society Rally in Madison Square Garden.. a simple speech an ungrammatical speech, yet eloquent and moving. He was preparing to fight in an Army uniform; he couldn't have been preparing to fight in a Navy uniform, for his skin was black.

"Now, you lovers of freedom—I don't think this is right in a free country. Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words. Don't you think that as American citizens, we should insist that our government and Navy Department any American citizen from serving eliminate the bar that prohibits his country?"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

1,051 Negroes Now Employed By Navy Dep't

Shows Increase Of 125 Percent Since October

MAR 29 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(SNS) — Between October, 1941 and February 23, 1942, colored civilian employes in the Navy Department in Washington have increased from 511 to 1,051, it is shown in a detailed list prepared for the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice by the Navy Department.

The list shows that the Navy Department, in its civilian employment, has taken steps to use all available workers, regardless of their race, creed, or color, keeping with Executive Order 8802 issued by President Roosevelt last June, and it indicates that Negroes, who have passed Civil Service examinations, hold jobs in 18 of the 21 bureaus and offices of the Navy, and that they fill positions from "professional" to "custodial," it was pointed out by Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, who revealed the figures yesterday.

JOBS LISTED

The largest number of the colored workers—776—are on the custodial level and include the lowest grade of messengers, elevator operators, and janitorial help; 271 workers are in the "clerical, administrative and fiscal" (CAF) classification and include clerks, typists, senographical and other white-collar workers; three are listed under "professional" and one under "sub-professional."

Last October when 511 Negroes were employed in the Navy Department, they formed 4.7 per cent of the total civilian personnel of 10,872; at the present time, the 1,051 Negroes employed constitute 7.1 per cent of the total 14,745 civilian workers on the payroll of the naval establishment in Washington.

While white employees have been increased since last October by 35.6 per cent, the colored employes have been increased by 125 per cent, the list indicates.

85 IN CAF

MAR 29 1942

The office of the Secretary of the Navy has the largest number of colored employes, with 85 in the CAF classification and 257 in the custodial branch. Other CAF personnel are: office of the judge advocate, 2; bureau of navigation, 40; hydrographic office, 1; bureau of ships, 9. bureau of ordnance, 24; bureau of supplies and accounts, 36; bureau of medicine and surgery, 2; office of naval operations, 1; bureau of yards and docks, 26; bureal of aeronautics, 28; headquarters, U. S. Marine Corps, 17.

The three professional personnel are employed one each in the naval observatory, the bureau of ships, and the bureau of ordnance.

No Negroes work in any capacity with the general board, the compensation board, or the emergency relief for yards and docks.

In addition to the Executive Order 8802 which reaffirmed "the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin," President Roosevelt also sent a letter to the heads of all departments on September 3, 1941, asking them to take "immediate steps .... to facilitate and put into effect this policy of non-discrimination. "To the end that in the federal service the doors of employment shall be "open to all loyal and qualified workers regardless of creed, race or national origin."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

ENLISTING TO BEGIN SHORTLY

Seek Candidates In Schools

MAY 8 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. May 1 — (Special) — Following the announcement last month by Secretary of the Navy Knox that Negroes would be recruited in the Navy, word was released Wednesday that a training base is being established at the Great Lakes base in Illinois. Work is underway on preparing barracks and other facilities and actual recruiting of Negroes other than in messman branch will begin as soon as they are completed.

Seek Candidates

Setting the machinery in motion for enlisting of formidable candidates to man war vessels, the navy has already started negotiation with schools throughout the country for advanced training and facilities for recruiting the youths.

The new plans call for enlisting of Negroes in the navy, marine corps and coast guards as well as construction crews.

It will begin with placing of the recruits in charge of ships such as destroyers or patrol crafts. White petty and commissioned officers will be in command, but the Negro recruits will be advanced as fast as they gain experience.

MAY 8 - 1942

NOTE—Notice of the opening date for enlistment in the navy at the New Federal Building here will be carried in the Argus as soon oas it is available.

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Navy's Color Line

Mr. Wendell L. Willkie made a very pertinent suggestion in New York Thursday night. "Won't you," he asked guests at a Freedom House dinner, "while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home?"

What was he talking about? About the fact that the United States Navy will not accept Negroes, except as messboys.

Here we all are, fighting the worst war in history to bring freedom to all the peoples of the world—and still denying the most fundamental freedoms to our own citizens. It just doesn't make sense.

A Negro messboy distinguished himself at Pearl Harbor, operating an anti-aircraft gun until he fell. Negroes have fought bravely with the army in every war in which they have been engaged. Is our navy more snobbish than our army? Does it imagine that Negroes are not entitled to help defend this, their country?

The stock answer of old-fashioned admirals —"It's never been done, you know!"—seems, somehow, a bit inadequate. If it's never been done, then all the more reason for commencing —now!—Chicago Sun.

47j-1942

COAST GUARD

Chattanooga, Tenn., Free Press
May 19, 1942

Coast Guard Positions Open to Negroes Here

The coast guard recruiting service has announced vacancies for Negro men between the ages of 17 and 35 years. At present five vacancies exist and more are expected to occur from time to time.

Requirements for application are generalized. A candidate must have a high school education and must be able to volunteer his services for the duration of the emergency. Applicants must have good character recommendations and no police record. They will be given the same physical examination as all applicants to the coast guard.

Applications are accepted at the coast guard recruiting station in the basement of the Federal Building.

Hugh Henry Woolly of Brent, Ala., was sent to the New Orleans base for enlistment and training.

47j-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MARINE CORPS

U.S. Marine Corps Reserve Seeks 500 More Recruits

Nov 21 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Plans for the immediate enlistment of approximately 500 additional Negroes in the United States Marine Corps Reserves to be trained as occupational specialists were announced Friday by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Although enlistment for the new quota will be for general duty, special consideration will be given those possessing the qualifications of the occupational fields at the huge New River Marine Corps training center or at accredited schools.

Civilian occupations corresponding to specialist vacancies under this quota include, clerks, musicians, truck drivers, mechanics, accountants, telephone operators, radio maintenance and repair men, electricians, warehouse men, machinists, and cooks and bakers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

3d Officer on Booker T. Florida Man

OCT 10 1942

Graduated from Merchant Marine School in Sept.

OCT 10 1942

By MAX JOHNSON

NEW YORK—Ensign Jesse L. Brooks, Jr., 29, of Jacksonville, Fla., who has just been named third officer on the newly launched Liberty Ship Booker T. Washington, is one of the two colored men who have graduated from the Merchant Marine Officers' Training School at Fort Trumball, in New London, Conn.

Ensign Brooks and Ensign James H. Brown, Jr., of Savannah, Ga., were among a class of 750 men who graduated from the school in late September following an intensified four-month course.

OCT 10 1942

They are members of the U.S. Coast Guard Reserves and wear the same uniform as ensigns graduating from the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., with the exception that they have a braided coast guard emblem on their caps and sleeves, while those from the academy have a star.



ENSIGN JESSE L. BROOKS, JR.

Brooks a Flier, Too

Ensign Brooks, aside from being a commissioned naval officer, is also a licensed airplane pilot, with some 192 flying hours to his credit. He learned to fly at the Roosevelt and Floyd Bennett fields ins New York in 1937 and a few years later flew an observation plane around Baltimore for several months.

OCT 10 1942

It was just eight years ago that Ensign Brooks let his craving for the sea get the better of him and journeyed to New York City for a berth on a small cargo ship.

Since that time, he has sailed to all major ports on the globe and has been active in helping further establish the National Maritime Union, serving as an organizer for this CIO union.

Enlisted in May

Ensign Brooks enlisted in the coast guard in May of this year, later entering the officer school. His courses of study included navigation, seamanship, cargo handling, gunnery, mechanical drawing, mathematics and signaling. He says it is a regular two-year course condensed to four months and many of the whites made even this more difficult by their conduct toward him and Ensign Brown.

OCT 10 1942

The 10,000-ton Booker T. Washington was launched at Wilmington, Calif., last week from the yards of the California Shipbuilding Company, and was christened by Miss Marian Anderson, celebrated concert singer.

Cleveland, Mississippi—News
December 3, 1942

500 MORE NEGROES TO BE TRAINED IN MARINE CORPS RESERVES

DEC 3 1942

Plans for the immediate enlistment of approximately 500 additional Negroes in the United States Marine Corps Reserves to be trained as occupational specialists were announced November 13 by Marine Corps Headquarters.

Although enlistment for the new quota for Negro marines will be for general duty, special consideration will be given those possessing the qualifications of the specialists desired. The new recruits will be trained in fifty different occupational fields at the huge New River Marine Corps training center or at accredited schools.

DEC 3 1942

Civilian occupations corresponding to specialist vacancies under this quota include clerks, musicians, truck drivers, mechanics, accountants, telephone operators, radio maintenance and repair men, electricians, warehouse men, machinists, and cooks and bakers.

Columbia S. C. State
December 5, 1942

Marines Ask For Negroes

Savannah, Ga., Dec. 4—(Special)—Additional enlistments of Negroes in the United States Marines will be effected through the Savannah recruiting office in the post office building, it has been announced by Lieut. Col. Arthur C. Small, officer in charge.

Negroes between the ages of 17 and 29 who are in good physical condition and who possess a fair education are eligible for enlistment in the marines, Colonel Small explained. They are given recruit training at the Marine Base at New River, N. C., and are assigned to general duty.

Negroes accepted will be enlisted and placed in an inactive status until called to active duty.

Already, Colonel Small pointed out, the marines have enlisted several hundred Negroes who are in training. They will, however, perform the same duties as other marines.

Applicants for enlistments should apply direct to the Savannah recruiting office.

MARINE CORPS

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 22, 1942

Negroes For The Marines

Local recruiting offices announce that Negroes now may enlist in the United States Marines. They will be placed on inactive status until training sites are available. An Associated Press story from Washington carries the information from the office of the secretary of the navy that a temporary training center will be set up near New River, N. C. Enlistment of Negroes for the navy will begin June 2, it was also announced in Washington. Here is the opportunity that many Negroes have sought. It is to be hoped that Birmingham Negroes will make an impressive enlistment record.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
May 21, 1942

Negroes Accepted For Marine Corps Duty

For the first time in its history, the U. S. Marine Corps is now accepting negroes for combat duty, it was announced today by the Marine Corps recruiting office on the second floor of the Tuscaloosa postoffice building. They will be enlisted for the duration of the national emergency only.

Requirements for enlistment include: age 17 to 29 years, male, well developed physically and possessed of average intelligence. Men who enlist now will be placed on inactive status until training centers are prepared.

Negroes trained in the following civilian occupations will be placed in the type of work for which they are fitted: accountants, automobile mechanics, musicians, barbers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cobblers, cooks and bakers, clerks, draftsmen, electricians, machinists, mail clerks, truck drivers, meteorologists, motorcycle drivers, motorcycle mechanics, buglers, photographers, plumbers, policemen, powdermen, radio maintenance, radio operators, switchboard operators, tractor drivers, tractor mechanics, telephone operators, toolroom keepers, riggers, sign painters, linemen.

Men who are not qualified for such places will be placed on regular duty. The negro quota for this area is so small that men interested are advised to call at once at the recruiting office at Room 203, postoffice building. They will be accepted in the order that applications are received.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

NEGROES, 17-29, MAY JOIN MARINE CORPS

MAY 24 1942

Negroes who can meet necessary mental and physical requirements will be accepted for enlistment in the United States Marine Corps, local recruiting officials have announced. All applicants must be of sound physical condition and must be between the ages of 17 and 29.

There is a particular demand for accountants, automobile mechanics, band musicians, cooks and bakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers and stenographers. Also needed for draftsmen, mail clerks, truck drivers, photographers, radio operators, switchboard operators, and electricians.

All Negroes enlisted will be placed on an inactive list, subject to call as training sites are made available. All those enlisted will serve for the duration only, officials disclosed.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

MARINES SET DAYS FOR NEGRO LISTINGS

JUN 5 - 1942

Negroes wishing to enlist in the U. S. Marines have been asked to report at 1 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays at the local recruiting station, Room 210 Farley Building, where formal application may be made and examination of those accepted held.

JUN 5 - 1942

Applicants accepted will be placed on inactive duty until further notice. Negroes accepted will be called to New River, N. C., as barracks there are completed. Those between the ages of 17 and 29 are eligible.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Marine Corps Officials Get Enlistment Directions

MAY 29 1942

Information concerning enlisting colored men, between 17 and 29 years, in a combat organization of the United States Marine Corps has been issued by U. S. Marine Corps headquarters to officers in charge of all districts.

The recruiting office in Atlanta is located on the sixth floor, 10 Forsyth Building.

States located in the southern area are Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabame, Mississippi and Louisiana. Headquarters for the southern recruiting division is located on the 11th floor of the Atlanta National Bank Building.

The following information was issued to all districts:

1. The Recruiting Service has been called upon to enlist colored male citizens of the United States, between the ages of 17 and 29 years, inclusive, for service in a combat organization. The following instructions are promulgated for the guidance of all members of the Recruiting Service:

(a) Recruiting of colored personnel will commence 1 June, 1942.

(b) Only well developed men of intelligence who meet our requirements will be accepted. Chapter 11, Manual of the Medical Dept., U. S. Navy, will govern when conducting physical examinations, and modifications of physical requirements issued by this Headquarters will not apply.

(c) No waivers will be submitted and no exceptions will be made.

(d) No man will be enlisted who has a history of venereal or tubercular disease.

(e) Accepted colored applicants will be enlisted in Class III (c), Marine Corps Reserve, and transferred to an inactive status in the general service unit of the Reserve District in which they reside on the day of enlistment.

(f) Service record books will be stamped with the word "COLORED" on the front cover, opposite the form number NMC-109-A and I).

(g) Stamp the word "COLORED" on the front lower left part of the enlistment contract.

2. Present plans call for the formation of a Composite Defense Battalion, as follows:

Civilian Occupation	Southern Div. Quota:
Accountants	2
Automobile Mechanics	2
Band Musicians:	
B-flat Clarinet	4
B-flat Cornet	4
French Horns (Or Altos)	2
Saxaphone, E-flat alto	2
Trombone	2
Barbers	2
Blacksmith	1
Carpenters	4
Cobblers	2
Cooks and Bakers	20
Clerks (stock, warehouse foreman, file, receiving and shipping	2
Clerks (stenographers, multigraph and mimeograph operators	6
Draftsmen	2
Electricians	2
Engineering students (electrical)	0
Instrument Repairman (optical, range finder, etc.)	4
Machine Operators, Machinists and Master Mechanics	12
Mail Clerks	2
Mechanics, General	12
Mechanics and Truck drivers (combination)	4
Meteorologists	0
Motorcycle drivers	2
Motorcycle Mechanics	0
Music, Trumpeters	0
Photographers	0
Plumbers	0
Policemen	0
Powder-man	10
Powder Plant Engineers and Electricians	5
Radio maintenance and repair men	0
Switchboard Operators	7
Tractor Drivers	10
Tractor Mechanics	4
Telephone Operators	6
Toolroom Keeper	0
Rigger	0
Sign Painters	2
Truck drivers	18
Wire Chief or Lineman (power and telephone)	5
No special Qualifications	314
Total	500

3. This battalion will be assembled in the vicinity of New River, North Carolina. Barbers, truck drivers, cooks and bakers will be enlisted at the earliest practicable date.

4. A notation will be made on the front lower left margin of the enlistment contract, stating the man's civilian occupation.

5. It is necessary to place colored men on an inactive status until such time as the training center is completed.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

MARINE CORPS OPENS RANKS TO NEGRO RECRUITS

200 Are Authorized in Chicago Area.

Negroes now are eligible for general duty in the marine corps, it was announced yesterday by 1st Lieut. Col. Chester L. Fordney, chief recruiting officer for the Chicago area. Col. Fordney has been authorized to enlist 200 Negroes in this area as part of the 1,000 in the nation.

The announcement emphasized that every Negro will receive a chance to try for a specialist or noncommissioned officer's rating. Under regular marine corps regulations, an applicant must be between 17 and 30 years old, be unmarried or have an affidavit from his wife that the enlistment will not throw her on relief, and pass the physical examination.

Will Use New Base.

Col. Fordney said the Negroes will be trained at the marines' new overseas operation training base at New River, N. C. The battalion will be commanded by specially selected white commissioned officers, but the noncommissioned ranks will be open to colored enlistees after they have completed training.

Col. Fordney already has interviewed 100 Chicago Negroes, but none has been chosen for enlistment yet.

Modification of requirements for the navy's V-7 course, which permits the enlistment of college men who are married, has brought an increased flood of applications from this area, according to 9th naval district headquarters. Heretofore married college students were not eligible to apply for entry into the midshipmen's school.

Only to Enlisted Men.

Under the new program, however, midshipman training under V-7 will be available only to men enlisting in V-1 or other enlisted men in the navy. The V-1 program provides that college men may continue their studies until they graduate but must take special naval courses meanwhile. Fourteen men were enlisted in the maritime service yesterday. Among them were two former RAF members who were released from pilot training in England to serve under the American flag. They are Thomas Cosbiel of Waukesha, Wis., and Allen J. Rhane of Jasper, Tex. The enlistees were shipped to the maritime training stations in the 9th district have authorized to enroll 10,000 additional college juniors, seniors and graduates for this reserve midshipmen's training.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Prospective Marines May Enlist In Rialto Building

Atlanta Is Made Separate District Of Marine Corps

JUN 3 - 1942

By ROBERT M. RATCLIFFE

Whatever difficulties Negroes encountered in attempting to join the United States Marine Corps here had been cleared Tuesday.

Colonel J. D. O'Leary said colored boys and men, 17 to 29 years, desiring to enlist may do so now by reporting to Marine officers on the second floor of the Rialto Building, 76 Forsyth Street.

The colonel explained that Atlanta was made a separate district of the Marine Corps Monday wherein this city had been a sub-station to the Macon office. Negroes seeking Marine applications before Monday were told they would have to enlist at the Macon office, it was learned.

There are now 13 districts in the southern recruiting division of the United States Marine Corps and 500 men will be selected from this division and sent to a training camp for Negroes which is being erected in the vicinity of New River, N. C.

900 TO N. CAROLINA CAMP

JUN 3 - 1942

A total of 900 colored youths will be selected from the eastern, central and southern divisions for training at the North Carolina camp.

Men who enlist now will have to wait until around the middle of July before they are called, the colonel said. As soon as the barracks are erected at the training site, barbers, truck drivers, cooks, bakers and clerks will be sent there.

"It is necessary to place colored men on an inactive status until such time as the training center is completed," Colonel O'Leary stated.

After the training school is completed, men will be called at rate of 250 a month.

ALERT MEN WANTED

JUN 3 - 1942

The colonel said the Marine Corps wants alert men and is not interested in persons desiring to escape Army duty.

"Only well developed men of intelligence who meet our requirements will be accepted," a Marine officer declared.

Negroes accepted by the Marine Corps will form a combat battalion.

Colonel O'Leary said 314 men with no special qualifications and 186 specialists will be selected from the southern division.

Colored men in the southern division may qualify for the following:

Accountants 2, automobile mechanics 2, musicians 24, barbers 2, blacksmiths 1, carpenters 4, cobblers 2, cooks and bakers 20, clerks 8, draftsmen 2, electricians 2, instrument repairmen 4, mechanics 12, mail clerks 2, general mechanics 12, combination mechanics and truck drivers 4, motorcycle drivers 2, powder men 10, power plant engineers and electricians 5, radio operators 7, switchboard operators 14, tractor drivers 10, tractor mechanics 4, telephone operators 6, sign painters 2, truck drivers 18, and linemen 5.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES SOUGHT FOR MARINE CORPS

JUN 8 1942

Negroes between the ages of 17 and 29 may still enlist in the United States Marine Corps, according to an announcement from the Marine Recruiting Office, 210 Farley Building, Monday.

Applicants who are able to meet physical and mental requirements established for the Marine Corps will be placed on an inactive status and will await call to active duty as barracks at New River, N. C., are completed.

There are vacancies for carpenters, barbers, cooks, bakers, mechanics, cobblers, draftsmen, accountants, stenographers, blacksmiths, truck drivers, and musicians, but all applicants must enlist through regular channels. After completing a recruit training period they will be assigned to special duties.

JUN 8 1942

Temporary recruiting stations have been opened in Clanton and Greenville this week by the Marine Corps, officials announced Monday. A marine sergeant will remain on duty at the Federal Building in each town through Saturday to take applications. Applicants accepted will be transferred to Birmingham for a final physical examination. If they are found physically fit, then will be sent to Parris Island, S. C., for recruit training.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

MARINES WILL OPEN OFFICE AT TUSKEGEE

JUN 24 1942

A temporary Marine recruiting office will be opened at Tuskegee June 25-27, recruiting officers push their drive for Negro volunteers.

Capt. D. A. Holladay said that there was a particularly heavy demand now for Negro volunteers and that men between the ages of 17-30 years would be eligible for service. Those accepted will be placed on inactive duty until the barracks are completed at New River, N. C.

Other branches of the Marine Corps also need additional manpower and are accepting enlistments from men between the ages of 17 and 50 either "for the duration" or [illegible] period.

Class IV, Marine Corps Reserve, is open to men between the ages of 35-50 who will be assigned to Navy Yards as guards, Captain Holladay said.

Sergt. Elbert F. Veuleman will be on duty at the Tuskegee station.

Other Marine Corps recruiting stations in Alabama are located at Mobile, Dothan, Tuscaloosa, Gadsden, Montgomery and Birmingham.

Bessemer, Ala., Advertiser
June 12, 1942

Marine Corps Open To Negro Recruits

Negroes between the ages of 17 and 29 may still apply for enlistment in the Marine Corps. Those interested are requested to call on the Marine recruiting station, 210 Farley Bldg., Birmingham, on Tuesdays and Thursdays at 1 p.m. when formal application may be made. Negroes seeking enlistment ni the Marine Corps must be able to meet certain physical and mental requirements set forth by the Leatherneck branch of the service, and upon acceptance will be placed on inactive duty to await call. All recruits will be sent to New River, N. C., for training as barracks there are completed.

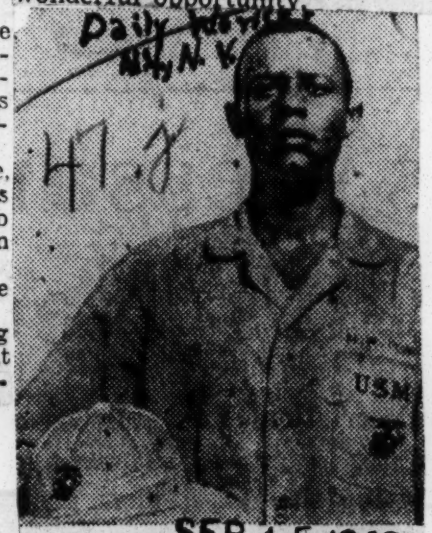
Charlottesville, Va. Progress
September 18, 1942

Darlingtonian Commands First Negro Marine Unit

New River, N. C., Sept. 12—(Special)—Col. Samuel Alexander Woods, Jr., native of Darlington, S. C., the commanding officer here at the nation's first and only Negro Marine camp, reports that the first Negro recruits from all parts of the country are proving so apt and interested in their basic training that he is much gratified with their auspicious beginning and expects them to make excellent Marines.

So far only 109 Negroes have arrived, but 130 more are expected next week. The first recruit enrolled, August 26. He was H. D. Perry, son of Robert Perry, Negro vulcanizer of Charlotte. After taking pre-law courses, he was in landscaping work at Detroit when he decided to join the Marines, "because it is such a wonderful opportunity."

Daily Worker
N.Y.C.



SEP 15 1942

First Negro Marine: Pictured after his arrival at the marine barracks at New River, N. C., is H. P. Perry, of Charlotte, N. C., the first of his race to report for duty with the U.S. Marines. He enlisted in Detroit where he had been working after studying law at Lincoln University.

By the late fall Colonel Woods expects to have his full quota of 1,200 Negro Marines here. They will form the Fifty-first Composite Defense battalion, particularly training infantry and anti-aircraft troops, but attention will also be paid to artillery, submarine gun, tank, mortar and pack howitzer training.

Colonel Woods was graduated at The Citadel in Charleston and several service schools, including the Marine Corps schools and Naval War college. During his 26 years in the Marine Corps he has served in Haiti, the Dominican republic, Cuba, France, the Philippines and China, and has served at sea with both the Atlantic and Pacific fleets, having completed his last sea duty in March, 1942.

Navy Silent On Negroes In The Waves

SEP 29 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—The navy department is going ahead with its plans for the recruitment of thousands of women in the newly formed and authorized WAVES, Women's auxiliary to the navy. Seeking an even larger number than have applied, no definite information has come from the department concerning the enlistment of Negro women in this branch of the service.

A brilliant future is being painted for the women who enter this service with commissions as officers for the specially selected and trained women.

Enlistments for the present are for home duty only, but if the war should be prolonged, there will be provisions for foreign service as well.

Applicants should not apply in person for enlistment in this service, but should send their applications by mail to the nearest navy recruiting station. They will then be sent forms to be filled out and returned. From the information contained on these forms will be determined whether the applicant complies with naval requirements.

No information as to the eligibility of Negroes for this phase of war work has come from the department and the department is loathe to discuss it.

47j-1942

MARINE CORPS

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Marine Corps Is Seeking Negro Volunteers In State

JUL 12 1942

The increasing demand for negro volunteers in the U. S. Marine Corps was stressed again today by Capt. Davis A. Holladay, the officer in charge of recruiting in the Birmingham district, who explained that there are still numerous vacancies for negro men and boys between the ages of 17 and 30.

"We are pleased with the caliber of negroes accepted thus far," Holladay explained, "but the need for more of these men is still urgent.

"To all of them the Marines will offer an opportunity to earn the equivalent of more than $100 per month and at the same time they'll be doing their part in the crisis now facing our country," Capt. Holladay continued.

"Each will be given an opportunity to learn a trade in one of the Marine Corps schools, they'll receive pay of $50 per month plus clothing, rations and lodging, and what medical attention as might be necessary. So far, negro enlistments have been good, but the demand is continually increasing," he said.

Negroes are being accepted for enlistment at the Birmingham recruiting office, 210 Farley Building, where they are interviewed and examined. Those enlisting are placed on inactive duty to await call to New River, N. C., where barracks are being constructed and which will house the Marine Corps' new all-negro combat battalion. Those awaiting call are relased by their draft boards and are then members of the Marine Corps.

"The Corps is accepting negroes for the first time in its 166-year history," Capt. Holladay pointed out, "and it's an opportunity to serve with an always-active outfit on wide [illegible] as a specialist."

JUL 12 1942

Negroes enlisting in the Marines will find their work varied. There are vacancies for carpenters, blacksmiths, welders, cobblers, barbers, accountants, stenographers, truck drivers, automobile mechanics, musicians and cooks and bakers. Local recruiting officials pointed out that no applicant will be enlisted for special duty, but will be given an opportunity to seek a particular field after preliminary training which all recruits must undergo.

All negro applicants will seek enlistment at the Birmingham recruiting office, Capt. Holladay explained, until further notice when sub-stations over the State will receive applications. Those enlisting at sub-stations, he said, will be given government transportation to the Birmingham office where all applicants will stand a final physical examination prior to their enlistment. Applicants under 17 must obtain their parents' consent and negroes with dependents must also get consent of such dependents.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Marines Seeking Negro Recruits

There is still a great demand for negro recruits in the United States Marine Corps, according to Staff Sergt. Elbert Veuleman, local recruiter whose office is in the old postoffice building.

AUG 6 1942

Negroes between the ages of 17 and 30 are eligible for enlistment in the Marines for the first time in 166 years, but all applicants must be able to meet certain physical and mental requirements set forth by Marine headquarters. All negroes accepted will be placed on inactive duty to await call to New River, N. C., where barracks are under construction.

Unlimited opportunities await negro volunteers, with those who apply themselves to be given a chance to enter training schools maintained by the Marine Corps. Marines receive $50 per month plus clothing, rations and lodging. They are also provided such medical attention as is necessary.

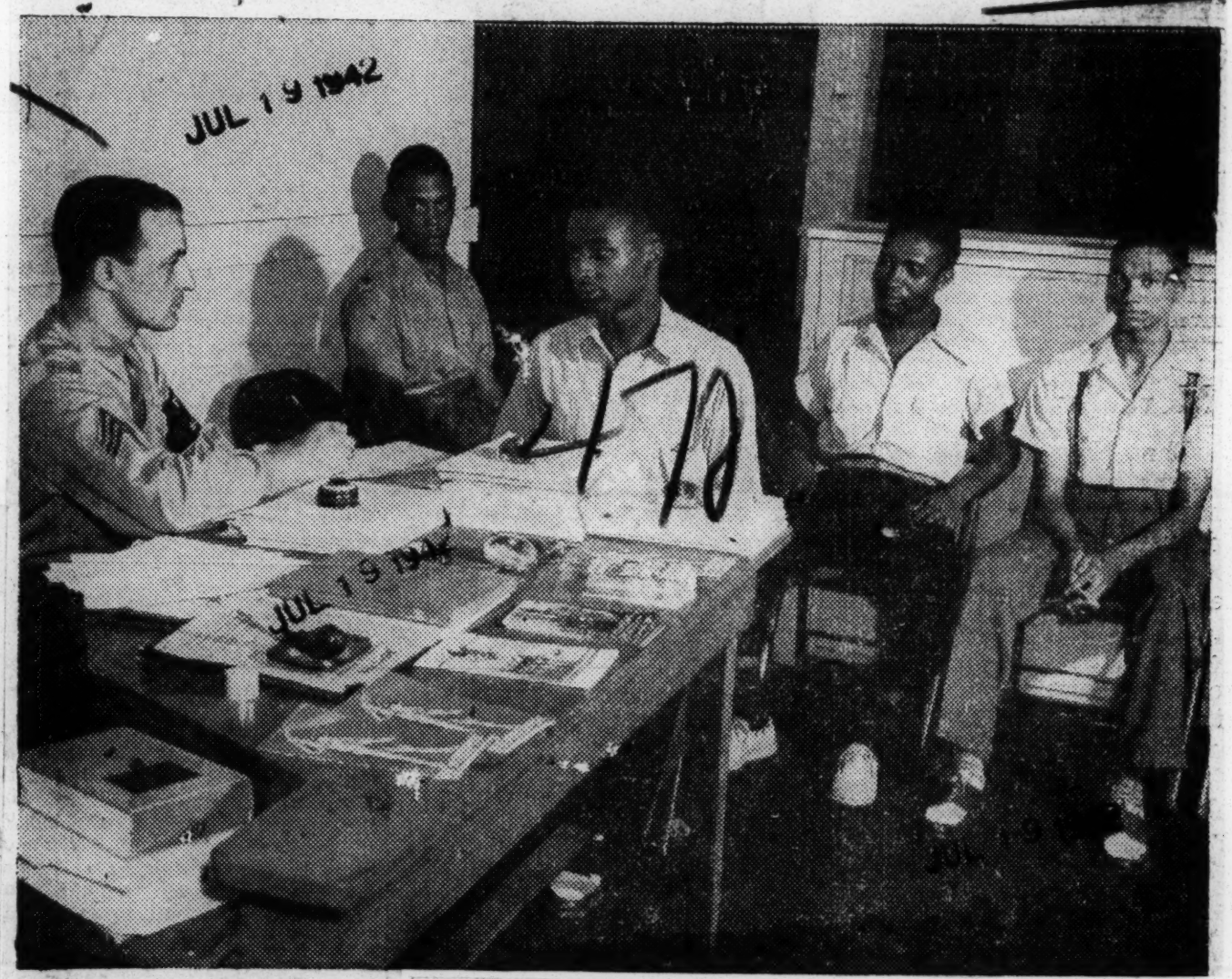
Sergt. Veuleman said vacancies exist for carpenters, cobblers, truck drivers, auto mechanics, stenographers, accountants, bookkeepers, musicians, blacksmiths, welders, barbers and cooks and bakers.

AUG 8

Visit your nearest recruiting office and enlist now with the always-active Devil Dogs, oldest fighting outfit of all. All applicants accepted will be transferred to Birmingham at government expense, Veuleman added.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Another Signs Up For The Fighting Marines



Shown above just before he put his name on the dotted line and became a member of the famous United States Marines is Louie Willie Mason, Jr., of Rome, Ga. seated at desk with Marine recruiting sergeant). Mason and three of his friends from Rome journeyed to Atlanta to sign up with the Marines. All four above were accepted and will report for duty shortly. Young Mason, who lives at 510½ West First St., in Rome, worked as a stock man at The Boston Store, a dry goods establishment, in Rome. He is the son of Louie W. Mason, Sr., 33 Gibbons St., Rome. The new Marine recruit, asked if he had a "girl," shyly said he "sure did, her name was Robbie Richardson, 1 Peachtree St., Rome." But Mason said it would probably be quite a while before he got a chance to marry (Credit: OFFICIAL USMC PHOTO.)

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
July 13, 1942

Negro Recruits Asked For Marine Corps

The increasing demand for Negro volunteers in the United States Marine Corps was stressed again Saturday by Sgt. Gresham, in charge of recruiting in the Tuscaloosa Area. Negro men and boys between the ages of 17 and 30 are eligible for enlistment and are urged to contact their nearest recruiting station where they will be interviewed and examined.

Applicants accepted will be transferred to Birmingham where they will stand a final physical examination. After they have taken the oath of enlistment they will be placed on inactive duty to await call to New River, N. C. All traveling officials said, will be at government expense.

Negro recruits will be paid $50 per month plus clothing, rations, lodging and what medical attention might be necessary. Each new recruit will be given an opportunity to learn a trade in one of the Marine Corps Schools, Sgt. Gresham added.

There are openings for carpenters, blacksmiths, truck drivers, barbers, cobblers, mechanics, musicians, cooks and bakers and stenographers.

Negroes should go to room 203, Postoffice Building, for complete information and enlistment. All expenses will be paid.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

N.C. Training Center Ready for Marines

NEW RIVER, N.C.—Preparations are near completion for reception of the first unit of colored marines who will arrive August 1 to begin their training at Montfort Point of the Marine Barracks here.

The new camp of 120 frame huts will accommodate 1,200 marines. Also under construction are a chapel and a large recreation building, including a theatre, library, dance floor and soda fountain.

Commander Selected

Col. Samuel A. Woods, Jr., now executive officer of the New River Training center, will command the new unit, while Lieut. Col. Theodore A. Holdahl, now operations officer for the center, will be executive officer. Both are white.

The Montford Point site is several miles from Hadnot Point, where a new permanent camp for white marines is under construction, and about two miles east of Jacksonville, N.C.

pot trailer camp, near Texarkana. While being captured he was shot and critically wounded.

Taken from Hospital, Lynched

He was then taken to the Texarkana Hospital for treatment where, it was charged, he was left without a guard or police protection, and in the early morning hours of the following day a mob of approximately fifty men entered the hospital, took him from his bed and lynched him.

The investigation ordered by the Attorney General is designed to determine whether the identity of the lynchers can be learned and whether they can be prosecuted under the Federal Civil Rights Statutes.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
July 11, 1942

Marine Corps Now Open to Negroes

Staff Sergeant Corbett Howell of the Spartanburg marine corps recruiting office announced today the quota for negro enlistments is now unlimited.

This is the first time in the history of the marine corps that negroes have been admitted, Sergeant Howell said. Applicants found qualified will be placed on a list to await transfer to district headquarters at Savannah, Ga.

Huntsville, Ala., Times
August 7, 1942

Alabama Marine Recruit Station In Fourth Spot

Birmingham, Aug. 7 (AP)— The Birmingham Marine recruiting district, which has been given a record high quota for August, stood fourth in the Southern division for enlistments last month, it reported today.

Enlistments last month numbered 267 against 326 for San Antonio, 320 for Dallas and 327 for New Orleans.

The Birmingham district, which covers Alabama and Northwest Florida, has taken in 74 negroes since May to rank second in the division in negro recruiting for that period. New Orleans led with 100.

A quota of 316 white volunteers has been given the Birmingham district for August.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CAROLINA CAMP TO TRAIN NEGRO MARINE UNITS

SEP 1 3 1942

New River, N. C., Sept. 12 [Special].—The first Negroes to be enlisted in the United States marine corps will be trained here as infantry and anti-aircraft troops, Col. Samuel A. Woods Jr., commanding officer, announced today.

SEP 1 3 1942

Thus far 109 recruits have arrived at the nation's only Negro marine camp and 130 are expected next week. Col. Woods said the authorized 1,200 will have been enrolled by fall. They will form the 51st composite defense battalion.

SEP 1 3 1942

128 Reach Virginia School.

Hampton, Va., Sept. 12 (AP).—A group of 128 young Negro seamen, fresh from basic training at the Great Lakes Naval Training station and selected as candidates for specialists' ratings in the navy, reached Hampton institute today for 16 weeks of training in the naval school at the Negro college. The school is scheduled to turn out more than 1,000 electricians, metal smiths, carpenters, and Diesel engine machinists each year.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO JOINS MARINES, BUT ONLY FOR ONE DAY

OCT 3 - 1942

Ready to Entrain for Carolina Navy Yard He's Told It's All a Mistake

By JULIUS J. ADAMS

This is a story of a 22-year old Harlem youth who started out to get into the Marine Corps!

It tells how he actually enlisted, quit his job as orderly at Bellevue Hospital, had his teeth fixed to meet physical requirements, took the pledge, was given an assignment and ordered to his post, and had proceeded part way to his destination when he was recalled and told there "has been a mistake; just forget about the whole thing."

OCT 3 - 1942

The mistake referred to, according to an official at the Marine Corps Eastern Recruiting Division, 299 Broadway, was made by a clerk who failed to note on the application that William Anderson, 255 West 126th Street, is a colored man.

"It was just one of those unfortunate errors that occur from time to time," the official said in explaining the matter to the Star-News. "You probably know the regulations of the Navy Department," he added, "and we have no alternative. We must comply."

Along with 25 other enlistees Anderson was sworn in on Sept. 19 and was sent to Jersey City to entrain for Washington, D. C. from where they were to be sent to Paris Island, Charleston, S. C

"Colored recruits don't go to Paris Island," the official said. "Therefore when it was discovered that Anderson was not white he was ordered back to New York for reassignment."

Anderson said he was waiting in the Jersey City railroad station when a sergeant told him he was wanted on the telephone. It was then he was told about the mistake and requested to return to the city.

OCT 3 - 1942

Center Of All Eyes

As the lanky, fair-haired, fair-skinned youth walked into the recruiting office he became the center of all eyes. Word had passed through the offices that ar error has been made and that a colored man, who could pass for white had been sent to Paris Island.

OCT 3 - 1942

"What is this all about," Anderson demanded as he approached an officer. "One minute I take the pledge of allegiance to the flag and the country, and am a member of the Marine Corps, and the next you say there has been a mistake What about the pledge doesn't that mean anything?"

"Just forget you ever took it," said the officer, tearing up his enlistment application, and Anderson left the premises. Three days later, he received the following letter:

OCT 3 - 1942

Mr. William Anderson,
255 West 126th Street,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that this office is in receipt of authority to enlist you in the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve.

It is suggested that you appear at this office either Thursday or Friday at 1:00 P.M. for enlistment. You shall be enlisted one day and then placed on an inactive status until ordered to report for active duty.

Kindly bring this letter with you when you call at this office.

OCT 3 - 1942

Very truly yours,
Victor I. Morrison,
Lt.-Colonel, U.S.M.C.
Officer-in-charge.

Born and reared in Harlem, Anderson went to P. S. 89 and 139 and attended Benjamin Franklin high school. He lives with his mother, Mrs. Lottie Starks.

Still determined to serve his country, Anderson turned to the Navy and joined up last Tuesday at the Harlem Y recruiting station as a mess attendant. He expects to be called in about 10 days.

WAVES Ban Negro Women

PM Daily
New York, N.Y.

Special Correspondence

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Aug. 25.—There will be no Negro women among the 900 officer candidates who start training Oct. 6 at Smith College for the Women's Naval Reserve.

AUG 25 1942

Capt. Herbert W. Underwood, who arrived here last week to establish the WAVES officers' school, said that if the Navy decides to enroll Negro women at some later date a separate school probably will be established for them.

He said that the Navy's purpose in creating a women's reserve were different from those of the Army, which has made a rule that 10 per cent of the WAAC's woman power shall be Negroes.

The Navy, he said, is training women to take the places of men who will be relieved for active duty. Only in recent months has the Navy been enlisting Negroes and none of them is an officer.

Four Months' Course

To house the 900 students, the Navy has taken over the Northampton Hotel and three college dormitories. Smith College girls will double up in other dormitories and will surrender three study halls and a gymnasium to the WAVES.

A four-month course has been planned, consisting of one month of Naval indoctrination and three months of specialized study. About 400 of the candidates already are specialists. They will get their commissions and go into service after completing the indoctrination course.

About 10,000 enlisted WAVES will be trained at the University of Wisconsin, Indiana University, and Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.

AUG 29 1942

ASK ROOSEVELT TO GIVE RACE WOMEN WAVE TRAINING

The Houston Defender
Houston, Tex.

SEP 19 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP)— When the navy department press relations representatives, Lt. Allen, could give no satisfactory answers concerning the WAVES, the A. K. A. Non Partisan lobby through its representative, Thomasina Walker Johnson, immediately addressed a letter to the president, calling upon him to end the farce of organizing at taxpayers' expense a battalion of women to train as officers for this group excluding Negro women.

She was informed that the probability of using Negro women had been discussed, and that a study was being made on the subject. Lt. Allen indicated no Negroes were assisting in making this study and further said he had no idea how long the study would take before completion, when its recommendations would be known.

SEP 19 1942

He referred Mrs. Johnson to Dr. Will W. Alexander, who is in charge of minority group problems in the War Manpower Commission, and in no way connected with the navy department.

47j-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WOMEN'S NAVAL AUXILIARY RESERVE

No Commissions To Be Given In Navy Auxiliary

Not To Have Separate Units As In The WAAC

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—Negro women will be admitted to the Women's Naval Auxiliary Reserve, just as they are being admitted to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, it was definitely revealed this week by the Bureau of Navy Personnel.

The only difference will be that no commissions will be given Negro women. Commissions in the army unit are being allotted to Negro women on the basis of their ability.

Enlisted colored women and girls in the WAVES will become an active part of the regular navy, not in separate units as they are in the WAAC, it was learned.

The women will perform ground and shore duties releasing men for duty abroad ships. Because there are no colored naval officers, it was said colored women will not be permitted beyond the grades now held by men.

The plans for the Women's Naval Reserve, announced by the Navy Department recently, call for 1,000 commissioned officers and about 10,000 enlisted members, to be assigned to shore positions within the continental United States.

Unlike the women comprising the WAAC, members of the Women's Naval Reserve Corps are to receive the same pay as the navy's male personnel of comparable grades or ratings. They will be indoctrinated at Smith College, Northhampton, Mass.

WAAC plans call for a 10 per cent representation of colored women and this policy is being followed in the army unit's officer training program at Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

Minimum educational requirements set by the Bureau of Naval Personnel for applicants for commissions or appointments as officer candidates include a baccalaureate degree from an accredited university or college, or work in such an institution plus not less than two years' professional or business experience in certain fields that will fit them for administrative or technical positions.

Applicants must be between 20 and 30 years of age, childless and if unmarried, must agree not to marry prior to the completion of their fundamental training.

47k-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Commissioned



Odis Quick, of Seattle, receives his commission as a second lieutenant upon graduation from the Armored Force Officer Candidate School at Fort Knox, June [illegible]. Three colored officers were graduated with the class. Lt. Quick is the son of Dr. and Mrs. F. D. Quick, Charleston, S. C.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

9 Get Commissions from Armored Force School

FORT KNOX, Ky.—Nine soldiers, the first of their race to enroll in the Armored Force Officer Candidate School here, last week received their commission as second lieutenants in the Armored Force and were assigned to the infantry.

At a ceremony held before a capacity crowd at the $100,000 Ft. Knox Field House, three months of intensive study was climaxed by a speech given by Brig. Gen. Frank Lowe, national executive of reserve affairs and R.O.T.C. in Washington, and remarks by Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who personally shook hands with every one of the 518 graduates.

Six of the nine officers have attended college. Lieut. William L. Jones is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, and was a teacher in a Cincinnati Vocational School prior to his being called to service as a member of the National Guard. Two of the graduates are members of the Regular Army.

Lieut. Theodore E. McClain attended Virginia State College for one year on a scholarship. All of the new lieutenants, with the exception of Lt. Othello Dixon, were assigned to the 758th Tank Battalion, a colored unit. Dixon, who was over-age, was sent to the 93rd Division.

Soldiers were enrolled in Army Officer Candidates Schools on June 15, training for commissions as second lieutenants.

This is an increase of 172 colored officer candidates in the past month. Stimson said those in training were distributed among virtually all Army branches.

Washington, D. C. Post
July 4, 1942

769 Negroes Enrolled In Army Officer Camps

Secretary of War Stimson disclosed vesterday that 769 Negro

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Six Race Youths Get Commissions

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Six Negro youths were commissioned second lieutenants in the engineer corps upon completion of their training period in the officer candidates school at the nearby Virginia camp last wednesday.

The six are Pts. Joseph E. Kaufman of New Orleans, Arthur K Williams, New Orleans, Albert L Lott, Brookhaven, Miss., Charles R. Cleveland, Warren; Carlton A Jordan, Elizabeth City, N. C. and Seward S. Boyd, Natchez, Miss.

Immediately upon receiving their commissions from Brig. General Roscoe Crawford, commanding officer, the six young men were given leave to visit Washington for a 24 hour period.

They were ordered to report to the engineer replacement tarining centr at Camp Lonard Wood in Missouri immediately.

This is the third group of Negroes to be graduated from this school, three others having completed the course previously.

They were in the class with 417 whites who received their commissions on the same day having been members of the same class, attending the lectures and living together in the Virginia camp.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Student Flyer Made Commissioned Officer

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Second Lieut. C. Gordon Southall, 22, became the second student officer taking pilot training course at the Tuskegee Army Flying School when he received his commission on May 22 because of four years spent in the ROTC in a Washington high school. The only other commissioned officer who has taken the pilot training here was Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr. who has recently been promoted to lieutenant colonel. Lieutenant Southall, the son of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Southall of 2311 Shannon Place, Southeast, Washington, spent two years at Hampton Institute in the cadet corps before enlisting in the army. He served as a private for four months before becoming an aviation cadet.



Lieut. Southall

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ex-Howard Grid Star to Get "Looies" Bars

ABERDEEN PROVING GROUND. — George Benjamin VanBuren, captain of the Howard University football team of 1940, is one of the six colored soldiers in a class of 200 to be graduated from the Ordnance Officers' Training School, here Saturday.

The graduates who will be commissioned second lieutenants, were selected from their respective army units because of outstanding ability. The course lasts three months.

Several of the graduates are college men, Major Gustave A. Ring, public relations officer revealed on Wednesday. The first colored soldier to graduate from the school was Lieutenant Kenneth Moore, 27, a native of Waukegan, Ill.

Columbia, S. C. State
June 25, 1942

14 SC Negroes To Be Officers

South Carolina selective service headquarters yesterday announced that 14 Negroes in the state will be selected in the month of July as candidates for volunteer officer training in the U. S. army.

Acting upon advice from the war department that an acute shortage of Negro officers exists, especially in technical branches such as field artillery, anti-aircraft artillery, engineers, chemical warfare, signal corps and ordnance, the Negroes will be accepted prociding they pass the required examinations, both mental and physical, have been deferred from the draft because of dependencies, and secure written releases from their dependents.

They will attend officer candidate schools, will receive commissions in the U. S. army upon graduation.

Columbia S. C. Record
June 23, 1942

Negroes May Try For Rank

Selective Service Board Ordered To Receive Applications

For the first time, the way had been opened today for Negro registrants under selective service in South Carolina to become candidates for places in the army as commissioned officers.

Brig. Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state director of selective service, announced this afternoon that South Carolina had been allotted, for the month of July, 14 places for Negroes who may desire to apply for the right to attend officers' training schools.

State headquarters for selective service was sending today to all local boards a memorandum instructing them to receive applications from Negroes who desire to try for commissions.

It was pointed out that only registrants in Class 3-A (men deferred because of dependents) are eligible to apply. And in the cases of those who apply, their dependents must sign waivers of dependency if the men are accepted.

Local boards first give tests to determine which applicants shall be sent on to Fort Jackson where final determination of their fitness to be sent to officers' schools is made.

For some time this state has been sending white registrants to the officers' schools. Approximately 75 white men have been accepted and have either completed their training or are now at the schools. In July, South Carolina will be allotted 23 places in officers' schools. All information on the subject is available at headquarters of local boards.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

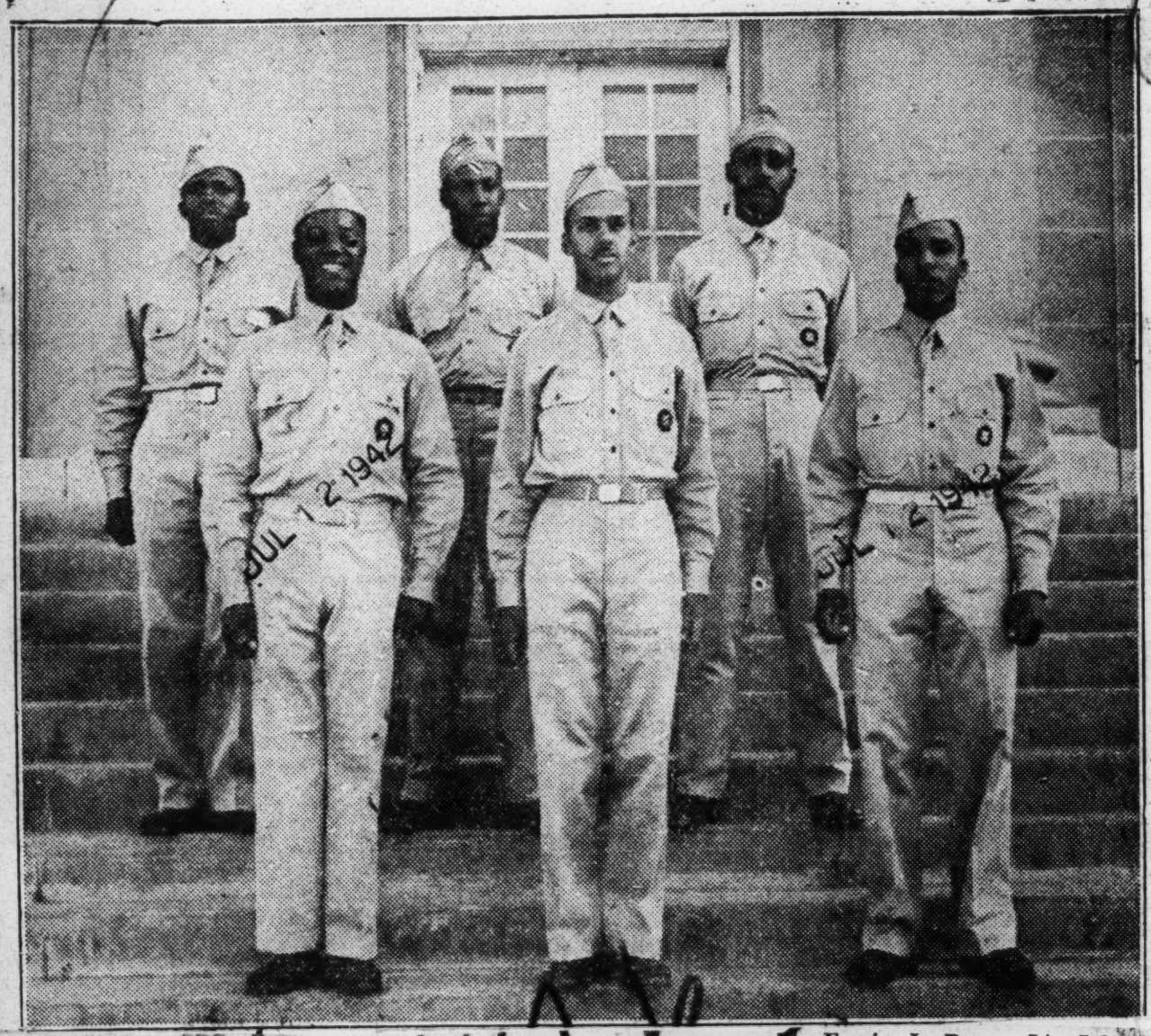
769 Negroes Enrolled In Army Officer Camps

Secretary of War Stimson disclosed yesterday that 769 Negro soldiers were enrolled in Army

Officer Candidates Schools on June 15, training for commissions as second lieutenants. This is an increase of 172 colored officer candidates in the past month. Stimson said those in training were distributed among virtually all Army branches.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

New Officers For Important Ordnance Unit



Graduating with a class of second lieutenants from the Officer Candidate School at the Ordnance Training Center, Aberdeen, Maryland were these six men. They have attended the Officer school for three months, and were granted their commissions at exercises in the War Department's thousand-man theatre on the Post. They are, from row, from left to right, Lt. Farris J. Posey, Lt. John F. Cuyjet, Lt. Arthur C. Ferguson. Back row, left to right, Lt. George B. Van Burer, Lt. George E. Rice and Lt. John M. Couch.

Negro Soldiers Obtain Promotions To High Non-Commissioned Post

CAMP LEE, Va.—A number of promotions to the higher non-commissioned grades have been announced by the 9th and the newly formed 11th Colored Training Regiments of Camp Lee's Quartermaster Replacement Training Center.

From private to master sergeant, the biggest jump in rank possible in the Army's non-commissioned officer grades, is the promotion just given William T. Mosley of Baltimore. Assigned to the mobile laundry school at this Quartermaster Replacement Center, Master Sergeant Mosley, is with Company K of the 11th Quartermaster Training Regiment here.

He is the son of Mrs. Henrietta Fletcher, 1021 North Stricker St., Baltimore. Before induction into the Army in January he was in the employ of Paramount Cleaners. He attended A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C., after graduating from Frederick Douglas High School in Baltimore. Sergeant Mosley is married his wife now residing at his Baltimore home.

Among the recent promotions in the Ninth Quartermaster Training Regiment, was that of Staff Sergeant Howard L. Steward, of Springfield, Ohio, to Master Sergeant. Sergeant Steward, has been sergeant in charge of the Classification Section for more than a year, after having entered the Army in March of 1942. Also promoted were Corp. Albrin C. Walker, to first sergeant; six technical sergeants and [illegible] staff sergeants.

The classification of thousands of soldiers who have passed through the "Fighting Ninth", during the past year has been the job of Sergeant Steward. After graduating from high school in his native Springfield, he went to work in the post office and remained there until called to service. While serving in the Classification Section he saw the Ninth Regiment grow from a small organization to one of the largest training regiments in the United States Army.

Sgt. Albrin C. Walker, who was advanced to "top kick" comes from Monongahla, Pa., a surburb of Pittsburgh. He starred in basketball while attending high school in his native city and later attended Duffs Business College, in Pittsburgh. After graduating from college he joined the staff of the Pittsburgh Courier. Walker entered the Army in September and was assigned to the Administration and Supply School, where he was trained for clerical work. After completing his thirteen weeks training here he became clerk of Company "E", remaining here until his recent appointment.

Corp. James A. May, who was promoted to Tech. Sgt. is a native of Emporia, Virginia. He entered the Army last July and has been with the Regimental Supply Office for nine months. Before entering the service he was engaged in the dry cleaning business in his home town.

Private Leroy Crandell, came to Camp Lee, last February from Delhi, La., and was assigned to Company "D". His promotion to technical sergeant came as a result of his work in the post laundry school.

Private William E. Jones, who was promted to staff sergeant was formerly the owner of a restaurant in Chattanooga, Tenn. He entered the service in March of this year.

Other promotions were: to be technical sergeants, Privates Archie D. Upshaw, Tom Banks, James Hampton, and Charles Taylor. Others promoted to the third grade or staff sergeant were: Privates Stephen H. Jackson and Edward Thompson.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

West Virginia State Has Field Artillery Unit

Clothing, Other Equipment Given By Government

INSTITUTE, West Va. — Field guns have arrived for the Field Artillery Reserve Officer Training Corps unit at West Virginia State College here, it was announced this week. The unit will be organized at the opening of the fall term in September. Lieutenant Colonel Peyton Winlcck is in charge of the preparations at the college for the opening.

Serving with Col. Winlock, who will be professor of military science and tactics, are Technical Sergeant Wiliam H. Ferguson and Sergeant Willis W. Jackson, both of Chicago.

The field artillery ROTC unit at West Virginia State College is the only one of its type in the country approved by the War Department for a Negro college. Male students will be trained in the duties of commissioned officers in the United States Army.

A coast artillery ROTC unit has been authorized for Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., and additional infantry units are being set up at Prairie View College, Texas, and the A. and T. College, Greensboro, N. C. Infantry units have existed for several years both at Howard University, Washington, D. C. and Wilberfore University, Wilberforce, Ohio.

MUST ENROLL IN BASIC COURSE

In each of the colleges having ROTC units, for the duration of the war at least, all male students under 26 years of age, who are citizens of the United States and who meet the necessary physical requirements, will be required to enroll in the basic two-year course.

By virtue of previous military training, proper certification and approval of the proper college authorities, others will be permitted to enroll in the two-year advanced cqurse. Completion of either course will be a prerequisite for graduation unless, in exceptional cases, the student is properly discharged from the ROTC on the recommendation of the commandant.

Students taking the basic course in any college will be supplied without charge with clothing allowances from the government including caps or hats, uniforms, shoes and other equipment.

Men who qualify for the two-year advanced course will receive a monthly stipend from the government and in addition allowances for subsistence, quarters, and transportation during training periods beyond the confines of the college.

47k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

West Point Cadet Gets Red Cross Water Award

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—(SNS)—Outstanding among those who completed the instructor's course in Water Safety conducted by the Tuskegee Institute Chapter of the American Red Cross during August was Cadet Robert B. Tresville Jr. Cadet Tresville, who is from Columbus, Ga. and will enter his 4th year at U. S. Military Academy at West Point in September, came to Tuskegee Institute June 1 as an aviation cade. Cadet Tresville completed his primary training last week and is now taking basic army pilot training at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

All West Point cadets who elect the air branch of the service pursue the primary and basic training at the several training schools about the country. If they are not washed out in basic training they continue their advanced flying training at West Point.

LIKES SWIMMING

Cadet Tresville is enthusiastic about swimming, a sport that he has enjoyed, as he stated to Eugene Jones, Red Cross Staff Water Safety Instructor, "Ever since I can remember, I have been swimming." Cadet Tresville added with a characteristic, ingenuous grin, "I guess it was pretty poor swimming some of the time, but it was a lot of fun all of the time." Mr. Jones commended Cadet Tresville's water technique and demonstrated teaching ability.

Young Tresville is a tennis fan of long standing too, having carried off a number of Junior trophies at Southern and American Tennis Association meets. He gained recognition on the tennis courts and on the cinder path at Penn State in which he was enrolled when he received his appointment to West Point.

MADE FIRST FLIGHT

Cadet Tresville became enthusiastic over flying last summer while visiting Tuskegee Institute to renew his acquaintance with friends, brush up on his tennis and see the annual A. T. A. Tournament. He made his first flight from the C. A. A. field where Tuskegee Institute was training civilian pilots. The civilian pilot who gave Cadet Tresville his first sky thrill is now Lt. William Campbell, of the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Cadet Tresville and Lt. Campbell have played tennis together, swum together and learned Scouting together since they were in the grades at Ft. Benning, Tresville's home and at Tuskegee. Naturally Campbell and the rest of thier "gang" were elated when Tresville was appointed to West Point "to be an officer". There was a good deal of good natured jesting about Campbell and the others having to salute Tresville, when he finished West Point. On July 3 when Campbell received his wings and commission as 2nd Lieutenant, Cadet Tresville was one of the first to salute him. "Well you beat me to it Lt. Campbell".

Cadet Tresville is the son of Warrant Officer R. B. Tresville, bandmaster of the famous 24th Infantry stationed for many years at Ft. Benning, Georgia but now "somewhere on the war front."

Cadet Tresville and Richard C. Pullam were able to take the Water Safety instruction at Tuskegee Institute through the interest of Colonel F. V. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School who made it possible for them to leave the Post to come into the Institute for the classes.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

First Negro as Catholic Chaplain

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) The secretary of war announ on Thursday the appointment the first Negro Catholic chaplai to the armed forces, the Rev. John Walter Bowman, SVD of Lafayette, La., is the first Catholic appointed.

He was immediately assigned to Harvard university where he will undergo a training period covering chaplain's duties and administration and other military subjects necessary to his post with the army. There is no indication as to where he will be assigned upon the completion of his training.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour:

ENLISTED RESERVES TO ENROLL AT LINCOLN U.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. Aug. 7—Lincoln University has been authorized as a induction station to receive enlistments in the Army Enlisted Reserve Corp, it was revealed here last week in an announcement by Dr. W. R. Talbert, faculty advisor for the program.

Applicants between the ages of 18-35, in good physical condition, with acceptable scholastic record, and recommended by the University as potential officers will be accepted as regular members of the Army with reserve status. They will be allowed to complete their undergraduate work before being called to active service, unless the national crisis becomes serious enough to warrant it.

The following eleven men were the first applicants in the summer program: Maurice Harris, George Thompson, William Randol, Wilbert Garrett, James Fields William Estill, Bertran Wall, Everod Coleman, Lester Davis, Edward Walker, and Charles S. Brown. They are completing preliminary examination by Army officials, pending induction at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

36 ARE NAMED LIEUTENANTS AT CAMP LEE

Among 1,200 Men Given Commissions

CAMP LEE, Va.—(ANP)—Ready to take their places in the great war to preserve democracy in all parts of the world, 36 colored members of the Second Quartermaster School regiment were among the more than 1,200 second lieutenants commissioned here at an impressive ceremony.

From the ranks, the new officers emerged to undertake and complete the strenuous quartermaster schooling. Shortly after receiving their gold bars, they left the school area for immediate active duty.

Brig. Gen. Guy I. Rowe, commanding the quartermaster replacement training center, principal speaker at the exercises, extolled the men for their accomplishments and at the same time impressed upon them the dire responsibilities they faced.

"TAKES GUTS"

"You will learn, if you don't already believe it,' Gen. Rowe said, "that it takes more guts to be a quartermaster officer or soldier than it does to be on the front line." Commending on the opening of a second front in Europe, the genreal stated that this massive military venture would depend upon the effectiveness of the allied supply.

Col. George A. Horkan, acting school commandant, warned the graduates to be prepared to fight the Axis on their own methods. "Dont expect any humane demonstrations from that bunch," Col. Horkan stated. "When you meet them you must be tougher and fight harder to beat them at their own game."

With many relatives, sweethearts and friends of the colored officers listening at the gathering, Col. Horkan further advised the new lieutenants: "You must be willing to fight these devils with their own fire. Don't be afraid to do unto them what they have done unto others."

LIST OF OFFICERS

Presenting the class for commissioning was Col. Harry L. Waggoner, commanding officer of the Second Quartermaster School regiment. Col. Horkan accepted the graduating class for commissioning. The oath of office was repeated by Lt. Benjamin Gaston, regimental adjutant.

The list of colored officers who received commissions is as follows:

Oscar S. Burrows, Roxbury, Mass.; Robert E. Montgomery, Lima, O.; William B. Read, Freehold, N. J.; Leon E. Terry, San Francisco, Cal.; Manuel E. Costa, New Bedford, Mass.; Robert C. Long, Norfolk, Va.; Thomas H. Meeks, Joplin, Mo.; George R. Smith, Vocington, Va.; James C. White, Kansas City, Kan.; Channing C. Colston, Montclair, N. J., Mordecai Deaner, St. Louis; Ralph W. Hall, Thomasville, Ga., and Wiley B. Moore, Clarksville, Tenn.

Also included were Richard A. Edwards, Procterville, O.; Crawford H. Lydle, Muskogee, Okla.; Adolphe J. Peters, Stamford, Conn.; Wallace W. Ward, Chicago; Ferdinand C Barnett, Chicago; Clyde W. Briggs, Kansas City, Kan.; Evie L. Fields, Downsville, La.; Robert D. Lloyd, Cleveland; Hugh D. Murdock, St Louis; Orlando W. Loan, Gary, Ind.; John M. Graboy, Toledo, O.; Frank Taylor, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Lloyd M. Wright, Atlantic City, N. J.; William F. Hines, Chicago, and David L. Howard, Brooklyn.

Completing the list were Paul B. Lewis, Rahway, N. J.; Milton V. Seraile, New Orleans; William H. Webb, Indianapolis; Wallace Thomas, Philadelphia, and Wilbur G. Valentine, Baltimore.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Benjamin Davis May Be Major General

Unconfirmed reports state that Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis Sr., highest ranking Negro in the U. S. army, may be promoted to the next rank of major general.

This would be in line with the war department's policy of commissioning Negro officers. Already there are about 1,200 Negroes with commissions or in the officer candidate schools, three times more than in World War I.

If promoted to major general, Brigadier-General Davis would wear two silver stars on each shoulder where he now wears one. His promotion to his present rank came a short while before he reached the retirement age, after he had worked his way up through the army to the rank of colonel. His command as brigadier-general was the fourth brigade composed of the ninth and tenth cavalry regiments, at Camp Funston, Kas.

After he reached retirement age, he was requested by the war department to remain in service, and on June 15, 1941, he joined the inspector general's staff in Washington. Since that time he has made inspection trips and investigations at many of the camps where Negroes are stationed in all sections of the country.

Chattanooga Tenn., Daily Times
August 6, 1942

NEGROES TO BE TAKEN IN ENLISTED RESERVES

Special to The Chattanooga Times

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Aug. 5.—Negro students who enroll at the Agricultural and Mechanical Institute for Negroes at Normal in September will have the opportunity to join the new enlisted reserve corps of the United States army, authorities of that institution have announced. Upon their voluntary request to college authorities, students will be recommended for enlistment.

They are to be selected on the basis of academic records, personal bearing and other qualities indicating leadership ability upon the understanding that they be permitted to continue their education and by maintaining their scholarship and meet physical requirements, will be eligible for consideration as officers in the army. Enlistment in the corps will be open to all classes of students, college officials said.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

General Speaks



BRIG. GEN. DAVIS
—of the Inspector General's office in Washington addressed several thousand Negro troops on Camp Stewart's anti-aircraft range on a recent visit to the camp. The general expressed high approval of the performance of colored troops. (Camp Stewart Public Relations Photo).

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

West Point Cadet Acts As Platoon Leader At Custer

FORT CUSTER, Mich.—(ANP)—The 184th Field Artillery for the first time in its history has a West Pointer serving with it. In keeping with a War Department policy of attaching first classmen to a tactical unit for training, Cadet Clarence M. Davenport, Jr., of the United States Military Academy has reported for temporary duty.

Cadet Davenport entered West Point on July 1, 1939, after receiving an appointment from Congressman G. D. O'Brien of the 13th Congressional District, Michigan. His present assignment with the 184th is to give him actual training with troops, and during his tour of duty he is performing the work of a platoon leader.

Cadet Davenport will rejoin his classmates at the United States Military Academy this week.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

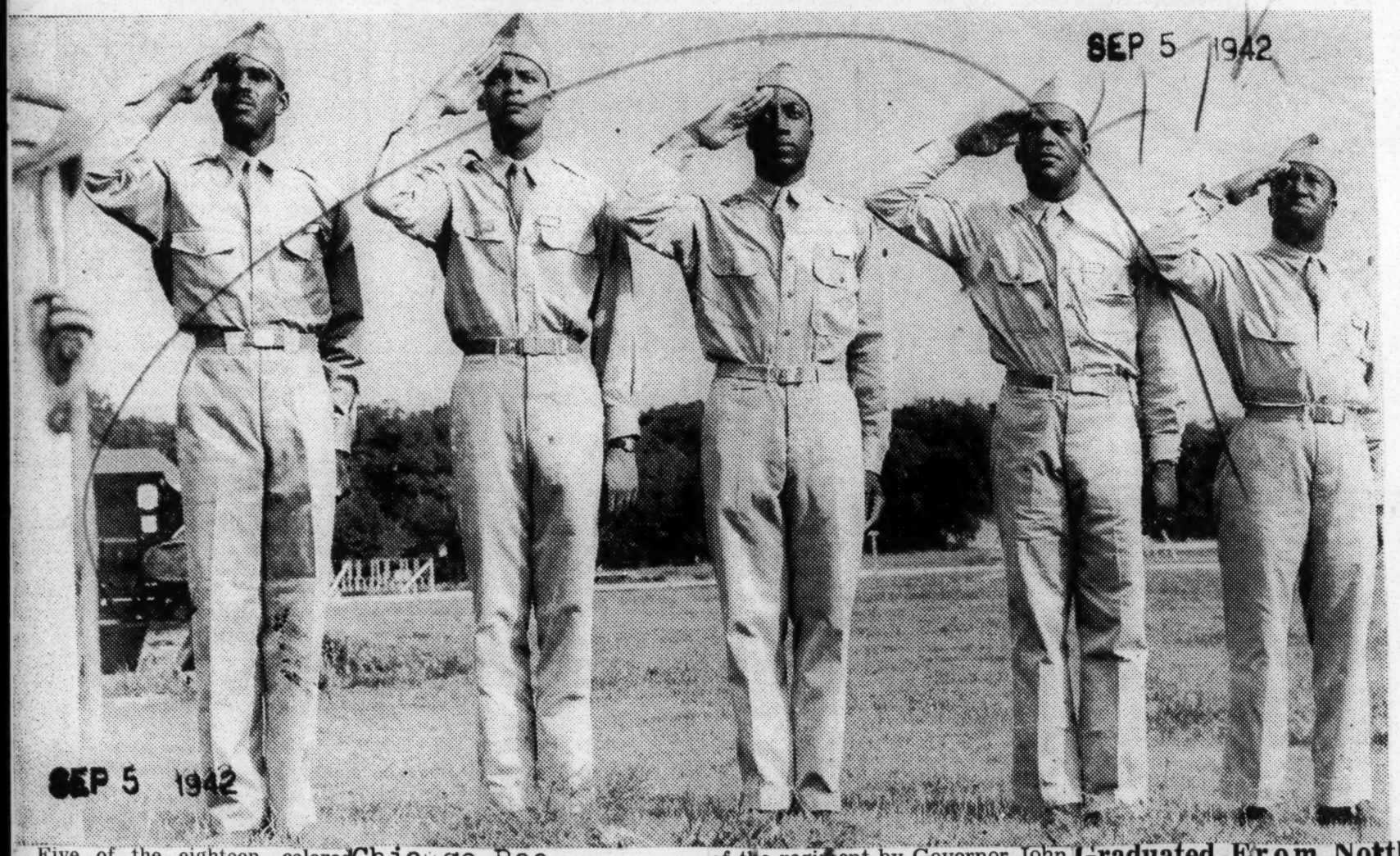
No Color Line Here



Colored and white graduates of Officers' Candidate School at Fort Benning, Ga., shown taking officer's oath at theatre.

47k-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Officer Candidates in Chemical Warfare



SEP 5 1942

SEP 5 1942

Five of the eighteen colored officer candidates in the chemical warfare school are shown saluting the flag at Edgewood Arsenal, Md. They are, left to right:

William H. Land, 1428 E. Madison Street, Baltimore, a Lincoln University graduate; Maurice L. Sisson, 4159 S. Park Avenue, Chicago, a Touga College graduate; James W. Mugerson, 2000 Stanford Avenue, Flint, Mich., a graduate of the University of Michigan; Henry E. Anderson, 1714 McDougall Street, Detroit, a Wayne University graduate, and LaVada W. Cephas, 323 Seventeenth Street, Leria, Ohio, a W.Va. State College graduate.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FORMER NEGRO SLAVE FIRST U. S. COLONEL

SEP 13 1942

SEP 13 1942

Born in slavery, John E. Marshall of Chicago, was the first Negro to enjoy the rare distinction of becoming a colonel in the United States Army. The honor came to him in 1898, during the Spanish-American war. Marshall had been senior captain commanding the ninth battalion of the Illinois National Guard. He organized the Eighth Illinois Infantry, composed of Negroes; was appointed colonel of the regiment by Governor John M. Tanner, and when it was mustered into the volunteer service of the United States, led the Eighth during the Spanish-American war.

While encamped near Springfield before going to the front, Colonel Marshall was presented with a fine saddle horse and equipment by Negro citizens of Chicago. To Major Franklin H. Dennison of the same regiment, was presented a horse, saber and belt.

LT. MATTHEWS AWARDED BARS THE PAST WEEK

Michigan Chronicle
Detroit, Mich.

AUG 22 1942

AUG 22 1942

Graduated From North-Western High School

Lieut. Fleming Matthews, Jr., 4180 Brush street, Detroit, was graduated from the 15th Company, Training Regiment, Officers Candidate school, Fort Benning, Ga., Aug. 14 and became the youngest Negro officer among the fighting forces.

This word was received by telephone by his mother, Mrs. Lillian Wheeler Matthews, last week and she has since been the recipient of many congratulations from her friends and friends of her son.

Mrs. Matthews gives most of the credit for the fine military accomplishments of her son to his early and subsequent training at the Y.M.C.A. Lieutenant Matthews was an honor graduate from Northwestern high school with a record of not being absent or tardy during his whole high school career. He was a member of the "N" club in recognition of his ability as a track man and was also an officer in the ROTC.

He graduated in June, 1940, and entered the Detroit Institute of Technology through a scholarship made available by Wilbur C. Woodson, executive secretary, St. Antoine Branch Y.M.C.A. He completed his first college year with a B average but in January, 1942, as a reserve officer in the ROTC, was hurriedly called to the army.

Four days were spent at Camp Custer, then he was assigned to the Medical Corps, Fort Warren, Cheyenne, Wyo. Here he won his stripes as a corporal and was sent to Officers' Graduate school, Fort Benning, Ga., in late April.

As a boy Lieutenant Matthews was underweight and his mother feared that he would not enjoy the experiences of normal boys. She took him to the "Y" and under the personal direction of Theodore Van Buren, then swimming instructor, he began to show progress immediately. Fleming, as he is known by a host of his friends, became the leader of "Y" splashers, captain of the boys' track team and during his last six months in Detroit, was employed as assistant swimming instructor. He has always been interested in the military side of his school and "Y" programs and was often seen drilling and going through other maneuvers, using brooms or wands or anything at his command. He was a Boy Scout and member of the "Y" Troop 372.

AUG 22 1942

Mrs. Matthews, the proud mother of Lieut. Fleming Matthews, Jr., is expecting her son home Aug. 25 for a brief furlough and on Friday the 28th a reception is being held in his honor in the beautiful lounge of the St. Antoine Branch Y.M.C.A. Other social events will crowd his few days here in Detroit. Lieutenant Matthews on Aug. 14 in his nineteenth year (his birthday was July 27) became the youngest Negro officer in the armed services. He proudly exhibits citations in marksmanship, leadership and athletic ability.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Officers Raise Spirits At Ft. Huachuca

SEP 13 1942

Physical Fitness Program Needed, Asserts Major

SEP 13 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Back in Washington after a tour of 30 army camps in all sections of the country, Maj. Alston Burleigh of the morale division reports exceptionally high spirits among the Negro troops in most of the camps where they are "treated right."

Especially is this true at Fort Huachucha, where the infiltration of evor 100 Negro officers has raised the spirits of the troops to a height hitherto unreached.

Major Burleigh is especially eager to see the physical fitness program adopted for other branches of the service put into effect for the Negro troops.

"An all-star Negro football team capably coached, would be one of the season's sensations," said the major, "Not only would it be successful, but it would prove one of the finest builders of morale for the soldiers. A good choral group, not to sing spirituals only, but to be patterned along the lines of the famous Don Cossack Russian choir; a crack jacker band, all would add something, which the army now lacks for Negro soldiers.

SEP 13 1942

"Heretofore, it has been the need for trained men and the intense training necessary for modern warfare has been one of the drawbacks in organizing extra curricula activities for Negroes. But I am whole heartedly for these things since they are necessary."

Major Burleigh spent a month at Huachucha looking over the situation very carefully and making recommendations to his chief, Gen. Osborne.

His tour extended all over the country and included camps wherever the larger ones were located.

He was enthusiastic over the splendid showing the colored troops are making in the various camps, and in his report to Gen Osborne made certain decommendations for the betterment o certain spots.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Appoints First Army Specialist

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 1—The War Department announced the names of twenty-four New York Cty business leaders who have been commissioned in the Army Specialist Corps. Included in the list is veteran Joe Jordan, race orchestra leader of New York City. It is believed Jordan is the first race man in the country to get an Army Specialist Co

OCT 3 - 1942

Jordan will receive a captain's rating and it is understood that he will be assigned to duty in Ireland, England, to organize entertainment and recreational activities among race soldiers.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Flying School Non-Com Goes to Medical OCS

AUG 29 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Sgt. George A. Johnson of Old Saybrook, Conn., now serving with the Medical Detachment at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, was recently chosen to attend the Medical Administrative Officers' Candidate School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa. — the first colored man from the Fourth Corps Area to attend this school.



Sgt. Johnson

Sergeant Johnson attended Tuskegee Institute, majoring in physical education. He made an enviable record at this field as chief clerk in the receiving office of the Station Hospital.

General Davis Now In Europe

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

LONDON, Sept.—United States Army Headquarters announced that Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, the only colored general in the American Army, had reported for duty "in the European theatre of operations."

OCT 3 - 1942

Gen. Davis was "engaged in an inspection trip during which he gave special attention to colored troops." He will report, following the inspection, to Lieut. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, American commander in the European theatre.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
August 23, 1942

NEGRO GENERAL IS HONOR GUEST AT RECEPTION HERE

Davis Inspects Camp Croft During Brief Visit in Spartanburg

Brig. General Benjamin O. Davis, only negro general in the United States army, was the guest of honor at a reception in the Negro USO center on South Liberty street yesterday afternoon. General Davis is attached to the inspector general's office in Washington and arrived here Friday to inspect troops at Camp Croft.

The general received his commission as brigadier general on the recommendation of President Roosevelt shortly before the United States entered the war. He has served in the army for 45 years and saw service in both the Spanish-American and first World War. He did not have West Point training, and rose to his commission from the ranks.

His tour of inspection at the local infantry replacement center ended yesterday afternoon with a review of the troops. At 5:30 o'clock the local USO received him as guest of honor at an informal party. The general made a brief talk, expressing his gratitude for the hospitality here.

Ed Graham, director of the local USO, stated the general would leave the city today for an unnamed camp. His chief work with the inspection is to inspect negro troops in the various training camps. During his army career, he served as military attache in South Africa, commandant of the ROTC unit at Tuskegee Institute, and commending officer of the New York state 369th regiment.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Only Race Captain In R. A. F. Sees Bright Future In Aviation

NOV 7 - 1942

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—The only Negro holding a commission as a captain in the Royal Air Force declined this week to divulge how many times he has flown across the Atlantic with bombing planes for the Allied Nations as a member of the Ferrying Service Command, because of the requirements of military censorship.

He is Captain Freddie Hutcherson, natvie of Evanston, Ill., who, in a talk before students and faculty members of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, predicted a bright future for the Negro in aviation and urged young men with the mental and physical qualifications to seriously consider its study.

NOV 7 - 1942

Captain Hutcherson volunteered his services to the Canadian Royal Air Force shortly after Germany declared war on England, and the year 1940 found him serving in the Ferry Command flying big bombing planes to England. His exceptional ability as a pilot and instructor won high praise from his superior officers. At present he is serving with the Royal Air Force to which he was transferred in a position of high responsbiility and trust which attests to his unusual flying ability.

The distinguished pilot-captain was heard by a capacity audience at Florida Normal and Industrial Institute on Monday, October 26. Included in the audience were members of the Signal Corps Training Center and War Production training center.

He declined to answer the question as to just how many times he has flown the Atlantic as a bomber pilot because of the requirements of military censorship, but did answer numerous questions concerning the possibilities of aviation in the future.

Together with Mrs. Hutchinson, Captain Hutchinson was the weekend guest of Dean and Mrs. H. R. Barksdale on the Institute campus.

Montgomery Ala. Advertiser
November 7, 1942

Air Raid Sirens Greet First Lady

BRISTOL, Nov. 6—(U.P.)—Sirens sounded, firecrackers exploded and "casualties" were hospitalized today as oft-bombed Bristol put on a realistic air raid demonstration for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

The demonstration turned out to be almost too realistic as Miss Doorthy Williams, who had gone through many raids without injury, was cut and bruised when a brick wall was pushed over and lumps of plaster hit her in the face.

Mrs. Roosevelt talked with many women who had been injured in raids, some of them wives of merchant seamen who have been victims of submarines. Two of them wore clothing sent to England by the Bundles for Britain organization.

Later Mrs. Roosevelt met Big. Gen. Ben Davis, highest ranking negro officer in the American Army, and accompanied him to the docks where negro soldiers were unloading supplies from the United States.

She also visited the American Red Cross Club in Bristol for negro troops and talked with many of the soldiers.

47k-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

2,300 Men To Receive Training

Qualified Men To Be Recruited from Negro Units

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP).—To meet the increased demands for officers in the U. S. army, the war department has opened officer training schools which will receive and train some 2,300 students, selected from warrant officers and enlisted men. Ten such schools are established and integrated in the personnel will be colored students, qualified for officer training.

The [illegible] consideration governing the selection of students for the course was leadership, as demonstrated by actual service in the army. And six months' actual service was necessary before a student could apply for admission to the officer training school.

The course consists of a three months' intensive training upon the successful conclusion of which, the candidate receives a commission as second lieutenant.

No candidate over 36 years of age was acceptable for the course, thereby keeping the age limit of the junior officers within a well-regulated scope.

Three schools for infantry officers will be conducted, one in July, one in August and one in September; two for field artillery, one in July and one in August; one each for cavalry; engineers; signal corps; quartermaster and machine gun outfits. In addition to the 1,982 men set in the quotas for those named above, there will be 250 candidates selected t oattend the armored force school in Fort Knox. Graduates of this school will be commissioned in the infantry or cavalry.

An additional quota of 50 has been set for the air corps, of which 25 will attend the signal corps school; 10 the ordnance school; 10 the engineer school; and five the quartermaster school. A combined quota of 18 for the chemical warfare service and the finance department will attend the infantry school. War department officials advised that certain of these men will be recruited from the Negro units.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SEPARATE NEGRO OFFICERS SCHOOLS

Fifty Negroes of prominence have repudiated the request of a few other prominent Negroes, made in a letter to the President, for establishment of separate training schools for Negro officers.

While we applaud the position of the fifty prominent Negroes, we should like to suggest that more consistency on this question of segregation in the armed forces would immensely strengthen our fight for absolute equality without which the American Negro is doomed to a perpetual pariah status.

If a majority of the prominent Negroes does not want a segregated officers' training school, is it prepared to take an equally definite position against segregated units in the various branches of the Army?

If these people are opposed to such segregated units, why have they not said so long ere this?

A message to the President a year ago when the Selective Service Law was just beginning to swing into operation would have opened up the whole question of segregation, but these gentlemen remained silent and permitted the "equality" provisions in the law to become a mockery.

We are going about this whole thing in our usual emotional, indefinite, haphazard, wishful-thinking, traditional manner and mouthing the same meaningless platitudes.

It is agreed that we want and should have no discrimination against Negroes entering the commissioned personnel of the Army, but there is no agreement as to the METHOD of getting them.

The Cadet Corps at the U.S. Military Academy consists of 1960 young men, by law: 6 from each state at large, 288; 3 from each Congressional district, 1305; 3 from each territory (Hawaii and Alaska), 6; 5 from the District of Columbia, 5; 3 from Puerto Rico, 3; 1 from the Canal Zone, 1; 180 from among enlisted men of the Regular Army and of the National Guard, in number as nearly equal as practicable; and 172 from the U.S.A. at large (3 appointed by the Vice-President, 40 selected from honor graduates of educational institutions designated as "honor military schools," and 40 are chosen from among the sons of veterans killed in action or died prior to July 2, 1921, of wounds received or diseases contracted in line of duty during the World War.) The President also has about 15 appointments. Altogether less than 13,000 cadets have been graduated from West Point since 1802.

So far we have no national organization among Negroes helping to get Negroes commissions in the U.S. Army or entrance into West Point.

We can expect to receive no appointments from the states in which most of the Negroes live, but we could strive to get young qualified men serving in the Regular Army to prepare for the examination. We could urge the President and Vice-President to use some of their appointments for Negroes. And certainly our numerous American Legion posts could seek out and prepare sons of deceased veterans for examinations. Our national guard regiments could also busy themselves to this end.

Further, it is clear that West Point with its present facilities and with the present restrictions of the law, cannot turn out sufficient officers to man an army already three times larger than that of peace-time France or Germany.

We could get a lot of support from white people if we would urge a revision of the law to increase the Cadet Corps of the Military Academy to three or four times its present size, with consequent increases in the number of appointments from every source.

This sudden expansion would afford us an opportunity to get a considerable number of bright young Negroes into the Academy.

A revision of the law could also be used to push a demand that many Negro colleges now giving military science courses be promoted to the category of "honor military schools" which none now enjoys.

Only by going about the matter in some such business-like way can we hope to achieve our end.

Merely signing round robins against segregated officers' training schools is futile and unrealistic. Let us present the President with a workable plan of action.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Bridg. Gen. Benj. O. Davis Cordially Received by Macon

By MINNIE D. SINGLETON

Brif. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Washington, D. C., highest ranking race army officer, complimented Camp Wheeler and the city with a personal observation visit Friday and Saturday which was included in his itinerary of camps.

A fine group of citizens joined the Macon civilian defense recreation committee, the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, pastor of Steward Chapel, chairman of the Negro division of the committee, from 6 to 7 p.m. Saturday in receiving Brig. General Davis at an informal reception in the beautiful and exquisitely appointed Col. Charles Young Center, which just two weeks previous das dedicated for the amusement and recreational pleasure of the men in the armed forces. The social committee of the Macon defense recreation center with Prof. James A. Colston as head served delicious sandwhiches, punch and mints.

The visit of Brigadier General Davis was indeed a distinct honor for the camp and city and many rejoiced at the privilege to receive the warmth of a friendly handshake with the brigadier general, as they passed the receiving line headed by the Rev. Mr. Robinson, who served as the efficient toastmaster for a brief impromptu program

The gracious brigadier general, who had given 40 years of service in the United States Army, stationed in Europe, Asia, Africa and was on duty at Tuskegee for several years and the Isles of the sea, in his talk to the group stated that he found America the best place to live.

Opening his message, Grigadier General Davis spoke of his pleasure in the interest that the Macon civilian defense recreation committee had manifested in the erection of the beautiful center to strengthen the morale of the men in the armed forces. Speaking further he stated, "We are engaged in war. It is more your war than it is mine. You will be more conscious of it in the near future as it is going to engage all our efforts. You will wonder what we are going to do. Well, I tell you there are many things you can do. The government is going to reach down in our homes and call on you to render service of some kind. Do it with a smile. I hope we won't look upon the men in uniform as something to be exploited or shuned for just yesterday he was in a home like you and oth-

ers, many of whom are possessed with fine character. Soldiers get into the bad parts of the city because no one invites them to come into the church, home, club, school and etc. I urge upon you to receive him into your religious, social and community activities and I assure you he will feel more like fighting your battle. Remember, we get back what we give out. With all participating in the principles of true democracy then we will be victorious. I feel your community will pay you back with interest if you do the things you can to make the community better."

Mr. Joseph Clisby, co-ordinator of the Macon civilian defense recreation committee, respended to Brigadier General Davis' talk and said that he hoped the results of the inspiration that has accompanied the visit of Brigadier General Davis will encourage this group to continue doing their bit to create a better understanding between both races and help keep the morale of the soldiers high.

The Rev. R. W. Stennett, pastor of Washington Avenue Presbyterian church and church committee chairman, gave timely remarks and announced that March 29 the church committee was sponsoring a vesper forum at the center, which would present Dr. Horace Mann Bond, principal of Fort Valley.

Mrs. J. [illegible] Williams, chairman of the advisory board of the USO; C. R. Woodward, supervisor Charles Young Center, and J. E. Robinson, Houston, Texas, vice supreme commander of the American Woodmen, were others presented.

While in the city Brigadier General Davis also visited the USO center, Mrs. Lucyle McAllister, director; Ballard Normal school, Mrs. E. R. Cunningham, hostess, and the Rev. and Mrs. L. T. Robinson.

Brigadier General Davis is proud to claim Atlanta University, Atlanta, Ga., as the alma mater for his oldest daughter, and to have his son, Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, receive his wings last week as captain of the race's only group of aviators. Captain Davis heads the 99th pursuit squadron which is stationed at Tuskegee.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Capt. Watkins Made a Major

MAR 20 1942

FT. CUSTER, Mich.—(ANP)—Capt. Raymond Watkins, for 21 years a member of the 184th field artillery (formerly 8th Illinois infantry) was promoted to the rank of major this week. A native of Chicago, Major Watkins is 39 years old, a lawyer, a former inspector of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and a graduate of the infantry officers' school at Fort Benning, Ga., and of the artillery officers' school at Fort Sill, Okla.

It was Watkins who filed a $10,000 damage suit against the Santa Fe railroad when an Oklahoma City ticket agent refused to sell him a pullman berth. The case will be tried in the United States District court of Oklahoma on March 25.

MAR 20 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

In Chaplain School

MAR 26 1942



Chaplain Robert Johnson Smith, who has just been assigned to active duty at the Chaplain's School, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana. He is the first Negro to be assigned to this recently activated chaplain's school. He is a graduate of Morehouse College, 1937, and of Andover Newton Theological Seminary, Mass. In civilian life the is the minister of the Calvary Baptist Church, Haverhill, Mass.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

LIFE OF GEN. DAVIS

General Davis, on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, as a brigade commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division, was born in Washington, D. C., June 1, 1877.

He entered the military service on July 13, 1898, during the War with Spain, as a first lieutenant of the 8th United States infantry. He was mustered out on March 6, 1899, and on June 14, 1899, he enlisted as a private in Troop I, 9th Cavalry, of the Regular Army. He was promoted to corporal and squadron sergeant-major and on February 2, 1901, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry in the Regular Army. He was promoted through all grades to that of brigadier general on October 25, 1941.

Service

General Davis' first service as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army was in the Philippine Islands with the 9th Cavalry in the Island of Samar. On August 9, 1901, he was assigned to duty with the 2nd Squadron of the 10th Cavalry, and returned from the Philippines with that organization and served as Adjutant at Fort Washakie, Wyoming.

MAR 15 1942

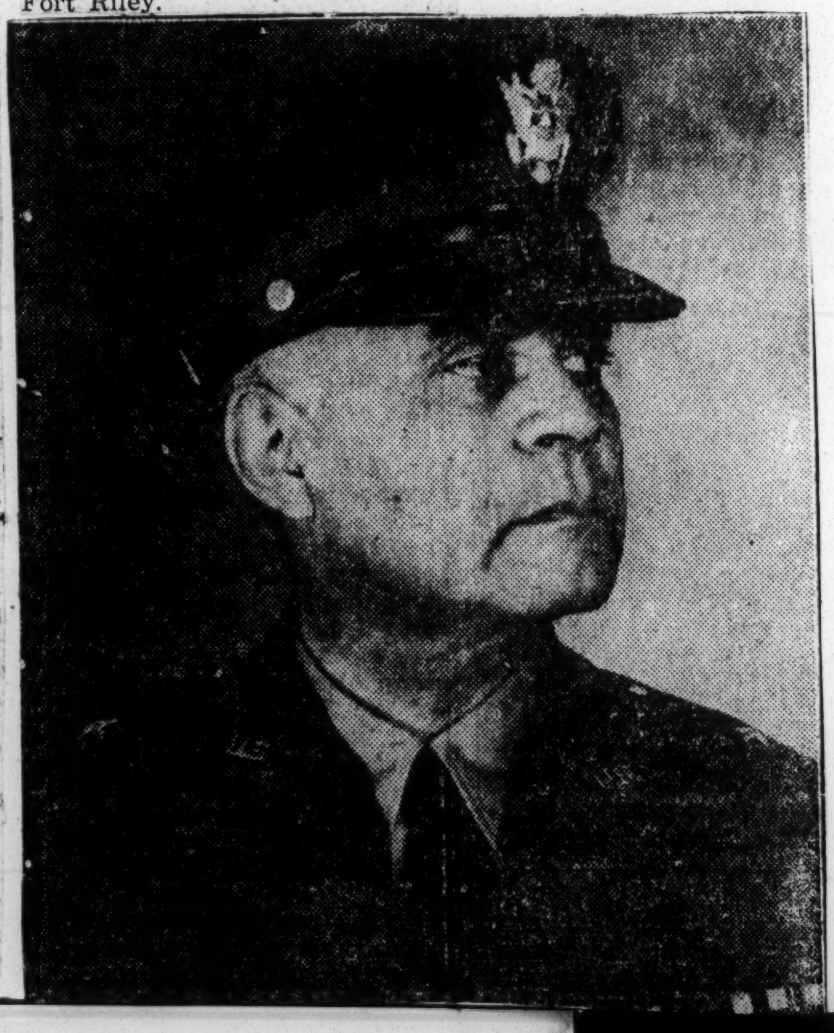
On September 1, 1905, he was made professor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce university, Ohio, remaining there until September 1, 1909, when, after a brief service at Fort Ethan Allen, he was detailed as Military Attache at Monrovia, Liberia, remaining on that duty until January, 1912. He was then assigned to duty with the 9th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and at Douglas, Arizona.

He remained with his regiment on border patrol duty until February, 1915, when he was again returned to Wilberforce fessor of Military Science and Tactics at Wilberforce university, remaining there until the summer of 1917, when he went to the Philippines for duty as Supply Officer of the 9th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg.

He returned from the Philippines in July, 1920, and was assigned to duty as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, remaining there until July 23, 1924, when he became instructor of the 372nd Infantry of the Ohio National Guard with station at Cleveland, Ohio.

On July 1, 1929, General Davis again returned to Wilberforce university as professor of Military Science and Tactics. However, he was immediately placed on detached service for duty with the Pilgrimage of the War Mothers and Widows, making frequent trips to Europe in that connection. For his work on this assignment he received letters of commendation from the Secretary of War and from the Quartermaster General.

Subsequently he was transferred from Wilberforce university to Tuskegee institute of Tuskegee, Alabama. On August 7, 1937, he was transferred from Tuskegee institute to Wilberforce and after a year at that institution was assigned as instructor and commanding officer of the 369th Infantry of the New York National Guard. On January 13, 1941, General Davis was ordered to Fort Riley.



Albany, Ga., Herald
May 1, 1942

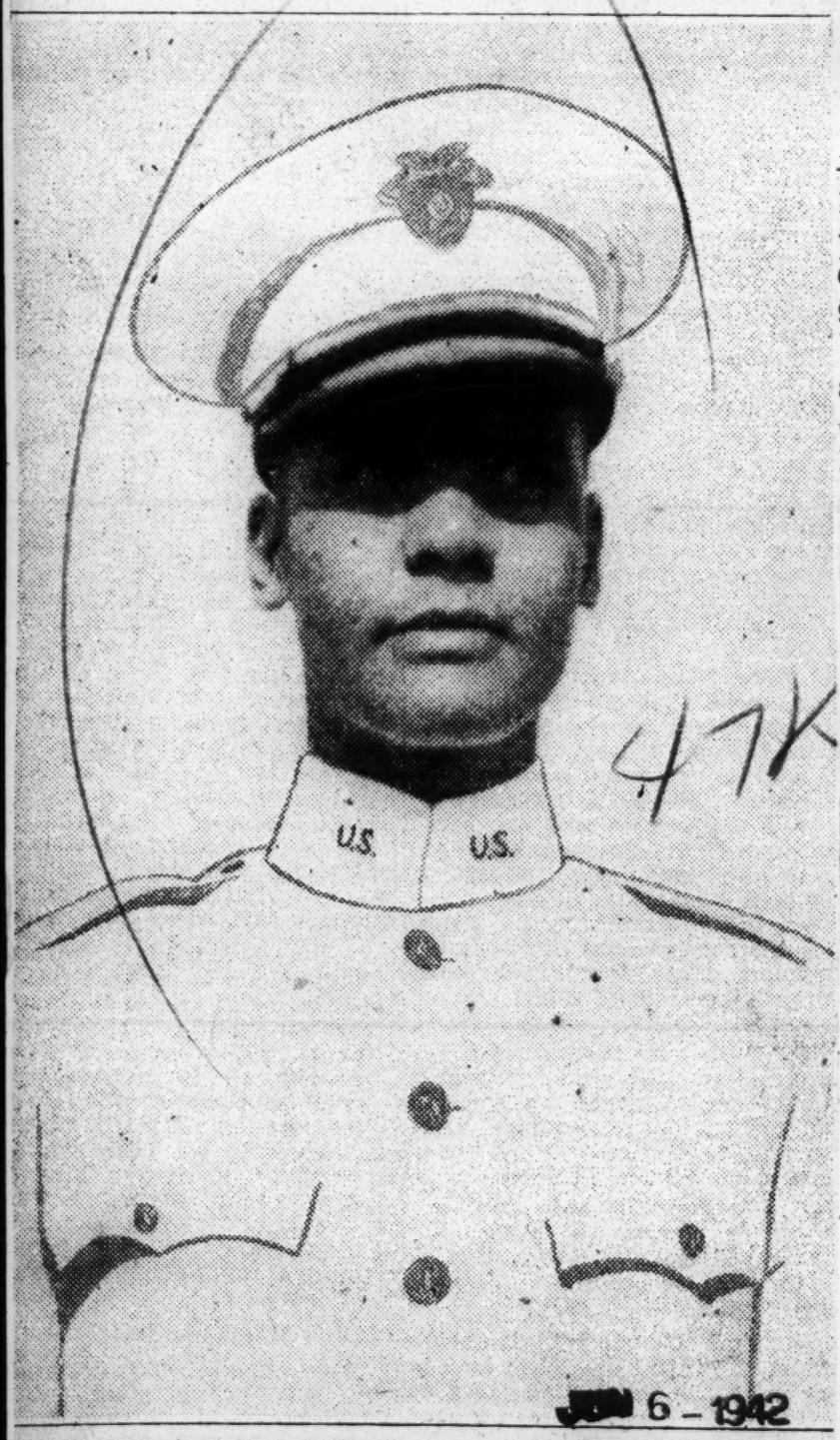
SECOND CLASS OF NEGRO FLYING CADETS GRADUATES

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 1. (AP)—Graduation of the second class of Negro cadets from its Tuskegee flying school was announced today by the Southeast Air Corps Training Center.

Second Lieutenant commissions and wings were awarded by Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer, who told the graduates, "People will expect much of you in the future and I know that in your hearts it is your sincere purpose to fulfill in every way this expectancy."

47k-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Earns Rapid Promotion In Air Force



JUN 6 - 1942

Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. who has earned rapid promotion in the Army Air Forces, passing from captain through the rank of major to his present rank in a week. He is the son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis and is a graduate of West Point.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., IsMade Lt. Colonel In Army Air Forces

JUN 6 - 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—(ANP)—From captain to major to Lieutenant colonel in one week is the saga of Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., attached to the 99th pursuit squadron here.

A graduate of West Point and assistant post executive officer of this field, young Davis was promoted from captain to major a week ago Wednesday. Exactly seven days later Maj. Davis was sworn in as a lieutenant colonel. The new orders were dated as of May 23. At 29, Davis is one of the youngest lieutenant colonels in the army.

In less than a year—the training of cadets for officers in the U. S. Army Air Forces was inaugurated at Tuskegee Institute with appropriate ceremonies on July 19, 1941—the Negro has flown his way from no place in the air army of the country's fighting forces to a Lieutenant Colonel and several Lieutenants.

Colonel Davis is following quickly and brilliantly in the footsteps of his distinguished father Brigadier General B. O. Davis. Colonel Davis after his graduation from West Point was stationed at Fort Benning, Georgia. After a year at that Post, he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and detailed to Tuskegee Institute as Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The spring of 1941 brought the double bars and as Captain he was sent to Fort Riley, Kansas as aide to Brigadier General Davis.

JUN 6 - 1942

With the authorization of army air training at Tuskegee Institute, Captain Davis returned and began the exacting program of training for the coveted wings of the Air Corps. He was a member of the first class to be graduated from the Tuskegee Army Flying School

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

Graduate of Air School Promoted

MAY 28 1942

Major Benjamin O. Davis, Jr. assistant post executive officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School and one of the first class of Negro pilots to be graduated at this school two months ago, has been promoted to a lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps.

Colonel Davis was a captain only ten days ago. His promotion to major came on May 19 just seven days before his latest promotion. The new colonel is a graduate of West Point, class of 1936. His father is Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., of Washington, D. C., the only Negro general in the U. S. armed forces.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Negro Student in Buffalo Is Named to Annapolis

JUN 3 - 1942

By the Associated Press.

BUFFALO, June 2—Leeland N. Jones Jr., 20-year-old Negro student at the University of Buffalo, today learned of his appointment to the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, an honor to which he had long looked forward.

JUN 3 - 1942

One of two Negroes in the nation named, Jones is president elect of the junior class, played football and was active on the debating team.

The appointment was made by Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Mitchell Names 2 To Annapolis

MAY 30 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP)—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who retires from congress next January, has recently appointed two Negroes to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis.

They are Joseph Banks Williams, Hampton institute, and Leeland N. Jones, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. These young men, who are exempted from mental examination because of their high academic standing in high school and college, will take the physical examination and are expected to enter the naval academy July 1.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 29, 1942

ALL IN THE SAME BOAT

Editor, The Advertiser:

The present hour demands accurate and constructive thinking, wise and discrete expressions and a loyalty and faith that will not wane. Certainly it is not the time for agitation and complaining about the shortcomings and mistakes of the nation. In some of the publications coming from the Negro press a few weeks ago General Benjamin O. Davis was criticized for his speech before the Southern Negro Youth Congress which convened at Tuskegee Institute. Judging from the criticisms given, General Davis was expected to do a little "muck raking." His critics thought that he should have told his audience something about the race riot in Detroit growing out of the Federal housing project in that city, that he should have told them of the race clashes in some of our army camps or that he should have talked about the evils of the poll tax. But General Davis wisely passed up these temporary ills and confined his address to the primary need of the hour, namely the part the Negro youth must play in winning the war. This should be the primary concern of every man, woman and child whose privilege it is to claim American citizenship.

Why dwell on the temporary ills of the hour when the very existence of the nation is threatened with destruction? "What will it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul." What will it profit the Negro to gain every right enumerated in the Declaration of Independence and guaranteed him by the Federal constitution if the nation loses in the present conflict?

Neither the Negro nor the white man should, in this critical period of our national life sulk in his tent and indulge in fault finding and complaining; for both are riding on the same boat; if destruction comes to one disaster is certain to overtake the other. Should the democratic nations of the earth lose in the present conflict both white and black will be reduced to a state of abject slavery; and the Negro's lot will be a thousand fold worse than it is today. Let us therefore "not weary in well doing for we shall reap if we faint not." If there be any virtue in our democracy, any truth, any hope for the downtrodden and oppressed, any reward for the toiler and the thinker, any recognition of the inalienable rights of men let us think and talk about these, for these are the things we now fight to defend and to perpetuate.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

9 Officers Commissioned At Ft. Knox Tank School

FT. KNOX, Ky.—Nine colored soldiers, the first of their race to enroll in the Armored Force Officer Candidate here, last week received their commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the Armored Force and were assigned to the infantry.

At an impressive ceremony held before a capacity crowd at the $100,000 Ft. Knox Field House, three months of intensive study was climaxed by a speech given by Brig. Gen. Frank Lowe, National Executive of Reserve Affairs and ROTC in Washington, and remarks by Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who personally shook hands with every one of the 518 graduates. This was the fifth class to graduate, and the first of the 500-man groups under the new expansion policies.

Well-liked by their fellow students and commanding officers, six of the nine officers have attended college. Lt. William L. Jones of Cincinnati, Ohio, is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and was a teacher in a Cincinnati Vocational School prior to his being called to service as a member of the National Guard. Two of the graduates are members of the Regular Army.

The new lieutenants are: William F. Bivens, Carrier Mills, Ill.; Othello Dixon, Marion, Ind.; Henry T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Frederick D. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.; John H. Eiland, Washington, D. C.; Leon C. Hayes, Boston, Mass.; Theodore E. McClain, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Victor A. Moore, Waukegan, Ill.; William L. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

McClain, who attended Virginia State College for one year on a scholarship, played football, also stars at track and baseball.

All of the lieutenants with the exception of Lt. Othello Dixon, were assigned to the 758th Tank Battalion, a colored unit. Dixon, who was over-age, was sent to the 93rd Division.

A Colored Judge

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
May 29, 1942

Tuskegee Officer Gains Promotion In Record Order

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 28—(AP)—From captain to major to lieutenant colonel in the Air Corps in less than two weeks is the record of Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., assistant post executive officer at the army flying school here.

Davis, member of the first class of Negro pilots to be graduated here two months ago, was promoted to the rank of major May 19. Word of his advance to lieutenant colonel came Wednesday.

He is a West Point graduate of 1936, and is the son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., Washington, the only Negro general in the U. S. armed forces.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
May 24, 1942

Urban League Bulletin

The purpose of the Bulletin is to chronicle the worthwhile things done for, by and with the Negro, as a basis of increasing interracial good will and understanding.

By JESSE O. THOMAS.

Since the National Urban League launched its Match Campaign March 30, with Wendell L. Willkie accepting the first packet, 100,000 matches have been distributed in the nationwide campaign.

The first packet of matches distributed by the Urban League, of Kansas City, in its effort to break down discrimination in defense industries was presented to Mayor John B. Gage recently by C. A. Franklin, editor of the Kansas City Call and advisory board member of the Urban League. The presentation ceremony took place in the mayor's office.

The mayor, in indorsing the campaign, praised the loyalty of Negro workers and urged they be given greater employment opportunity.

Elmer A. Carter, editor of Opportunity Magazine, official organ of the National Urban League and members of the Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board, Department of Labor, state of New York, recently was appointed by Governor Herbert H. Lehman to the newly created state war council.

According to an announcement, of the 20,223 Negro trainees enrolled in national defense vocational training projects of the Works Projects Administration prior to mid-March, 9,381 have left projects for jobs in private industry or with other government agencies.

Job placements among Negro trainees who formerly were enrolled in vocational schools numbered 9,274. Others were trained through the in-plant pre-employment programs or in special airport servicemen's courses.

As of March 17, there were 3,962 Negro trainees on WPA national defense vocational training projects. Illinois led in enrollment by states with 606 trainees. Ohio followed with 548. Puerto Rico reported 361, Michigan 288, New York City 285, District of Columbia 198 and Pennsylvania 163, Georgia and Missouri each had 135; California 130, Tennessee 129, South Carolina 99, Mississippi 97 and Indiana 89. Others included Oklahoma 80, Louisiana 70, Alabama 63, Arkansas 48, Maryland, Massachusetts and Florida each 42, Virginia 36, West Virginia 34, Delaware 27, North Carolina and New York (exclusive of New York City) each 24, Kansas 20 and Texas 16.

With his assignment to the Third air force, First Lieutenant Don Benn Owens, chemical warfare service, United States Army, becomes the first Negro officer assigned to a white unit as technical advisor. Lieutenant Owens is chemical warfare officer and responsible to the commanding officer for the training of all unit gas officers and non-commissioned officers at the Tampa (Fla.) station.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Only One of His Race In The World



High, up in the control tower, overlooking the mile-long runways at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, is the only colored officer in the world to hold such an important job. He is Second Lieutenant Nelson S. Brooks, until a year an instructor in photo-engraving and printing at the Tuskegee Institute, now on duty as post communications officer at the T.A.F.S., ten miles away. Lt. Brooks is talking over the wireless telephone, telling an army air pilot how and when to land on the runways below them. In other words, Lt. Brooks has the last word in directing all aerial traffic in and out of this important army field.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

MITCHELL SEEKS WEST POINTER

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 11—Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell is looking for a bright young man who wants to make the Army a career and possesses the necessary qualifications, mental and physical, plus the fortitude and courage to stand the rigors of life at West Point. Any man, graduate of a Class "A" High School and ready for admission to a Class "A" College, under 22 years of age and whose scholastic standing is such that he will be exempted from the mental examination is urged to write Congressman Mitchell, House Office Building, Washington, D. C. The appointment must be made before June 25th.

47k-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Soldiers Find No Prejudice At Officers' Candidate Schools

MAY 15 1942

By A. E. White

WASSHINGTON.—(ANP) — Out of the mass of rumors and hearsay emanating from various camps where Negro soldiers are quartered now and then comes a refreshing bit of information, and the urge to pass it on to Negro newspaper readers is too strong to ignore. This one, a personal letter, is from a soldier in the officer's candidate school at Edgewood arsenal, Md., dated April 23. In part it says:

"I finally broke into the officer's candidate school here. Another fellow, Willard Ransom, and I are the first Negroes to be admitted. My class registered yesterday. We will be here for 13 weeks training; after which we will be commissioned second lieutenants.

"Here at the school there is a complete reversal of the army policy of segregation. I sleep, eat, bathe, and so forth with the other men. There are 40 in my class, representing every corps area in the U.S.A., one fellow came from Alaska.

"They really put you through the works here Everything is done in strict military style. The officers in charge are West Point men and hard! Six hundred eighty-five hours of instruction will be jammed into these 13 weeks. That plus study hours will keep our noses to the grindstone with no let up.

"We are not known by the rank we hold. All stripes were taken off sleeves Everyone is 'Mister.' I didn't think that I would be 'Mister Ray' again until the war and the army were just memories. To outsiders we are 'cadets.'"

The letter is signed by William Ray, a Cleveland lad who has as his class mate the son of the business manager of the Mme. C. J. Walker business in Indianapolis.

Once again Edgewood forges to the front as an army plant where real democracy is proven, according to Ray's letter, a copy of which was handed to a friend coming to Washington.

MAY 16 1942

The two youths are the first to be trained in the science of chemical warfare, one of the most advanced courses yet opened to Negroes. But their admission to this school is in keeping with the new policy adopted by the army which permits Negroes to be trained in every phase of army duties.

The exuberance expressed in the letter is an indication of the high morale prevalent among the men, especially when they are given some semblance of an opportunity.

The proportion of Negroes in the class is just about 5 percent, but it is expected that others will soon be admitted dependent largely upon what the first two show. Mr. Ransom is said to be a graduate from the Yale university school of law.

Negro Army Officer Students Increase

WASHINGTON.—A total of 374 Negro candidates are now attending army officer candidate schools, according to a statement issued by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson at his press conference last Thursday. Stimson asserted this is 46 times the enrollment on Feb. 1.

The figures he gave showed 148 candidates enrolled in infantry; 81 in quartermaster corps schools; 41 in anti-aircraft artillery schools; 29 in field artillery schools; 28 in armored force schools, and the others scattered.

Officers' School Sacks 4 Negroes

MAY 2 - 1942

Special

Four Negro candidates for commissions in the medical field service school of the Officers' Training School at Carlisle, Pa., were dismissed last week on the basis of: "Lack of military bearing, non-adaptability and not smiling enough!"

People's Voice

After completing five weeks of a three-month course which consists of strenuous studying and rigid examinations, the four Negroes, along with a few white classmates whom it is thought were merely being used as "blinds," were given the sack, although they had successfully passed the entrance examinations which called for: display of excellent leadership character; recommendation from commanding officers; passing rigid mental and physical exams.

One candidate is a first sergeant with 24 years in the armed service; his grades were among the highest, had no demerits. He was given no reason for his dismissal. A second candidate, also a first sergeant, is a veteran of over 16 years' army experience, grades were high, had superior ability to control and drill men. He was given the excuse that he was TOO GOOD for the group.

MAY 2 - 1942

The third candidate dismissed is a selectee with a BS degree in pharmacy from the University of California, has good grades. The fourth man is a staff sergeant who was selected from among 4500 Negro soldiers of the 46th Bridage FA., a college graduate who was working toward a Master's degree at the University of Michigan.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
May 17, 1942

Negro Army Officer To Present Certificates

Negro youths recently reaching the age of 21 will be presented with certificates of citizenship at 3:45 p. m. Sunday at East Vine Avenue Methodist Church.

The certificates will be presented by Second Lt. J. J. Johnson, Knoxville's first Negro selectee to receive a commission in the present war. Johnson was commissioned at Fort Benning after completing officers training school. He is en route to the new station, Fort Huachucha, Ariz., and is spending a 10-day leave with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Johnson, 1645 College Street. He addressed fellow members of the Tri-Ad Club yesterday.

DAVIS AND CAMPBELL JOHNSON PROMOTED

Pittsburgh Courier

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 21—Capt. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., 99th Pursuit Squadron, United States Army Corps, has been advanced to the rank of Major. Major Davis, whose father is a Brigadier General in the Inspector General's office, was graduated from West Point in 1936. His present rank in the Air Corps places him ahead of his classmates who are on the line in the Infantry, artillery and other branches of the services.

MAY 23 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 21—The War Department announced this week the promotion on May 13 of Major Campbell C. Johnson to Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army, to rank from February 1. Colonel Johnson, executive assistant to Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, will continue for the present in that position, the War Department said.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

NEGRO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE --U. S. ARMY--

APR 9 - 1942

Although things are by no means ideal for the Negro in the United States Army, they are 100 percent better than in the last war if we compare the number and rank of Negro commissioned officers with those of 1918. Moreover, Negroes have been inducted in more different branches of the armed service than at any time in our history and are set to play a bigger part in the titantic struggle than few of us dared hope for a few years ago.

APR 9 - 1942

During the last war the highest ranking Negro officer was Col. Charles Young, who was never permitted to take an active part in the conflict. This time we have Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, who has been assigned to command a cavalry division in Kansas, where a large number of draftees are being trained.

Col. Franklin O. Dennison, commander of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, was the only Negro to command a regiment in active service. This time we have a number of experienced regimental commanders who are likely to see active service. The 369 Anti-Aircraft Regiment of New York, now stationed at Ft. Edwards, Mass., is commanded by Col. Chauncey Hooper. The 372nd Regiment, under command of Col. Edward O. Gourdin, now guarding New York, is also likely to see active service; and the 366th Regiment at Ft. Devens, Mass., of which Col. West Hamilton was recently in command, is also likely to see active duty.

APR 9 - 1942

The War Department's Department of Public Information hasn't given out any figures recently on the number of other commissioned Negro officers in the Army but in the last war most of these officers were "green" and recently out of the Officers Training School at Des Moines, Iowa, whereas no less than a hundred Negro commissioned officers now in the service have had several years experience and have had special training at the Army Artillery School a Fort Monroe, Va., and the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

APR 9 - 1942

This does not include the Negro cadets now training for the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the Army Air Corps at Tuskegee.—New York Age.

DAVIS INSPECTS 99TH

Pittsburgh Courier

TUSKEGEE, May 7—(ANP)—A three day inspection tour marked the first official visit of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, of the inspector general's office, Washington, to this post. The tour began Saturday, and ended Monday. Gen. Davis made special mention of the excellent progress being made by the flying cadets, and he also was extremely pleased with the manner in which the advanced flying students were mastering the new combat ships.

MAY 9 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Gets Promotion

Negro General's Son is Major

MAY 25 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., formerly captain of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, United States Air Corps, stationed at Tuskegee, Ala., has been promoted to the rank of major.

Major Davis, whose father, Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., is the only Negro Brigadier General in the regular army, graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1936 and is about 27 years old. His new rank in the Air Corps is said to put him in advance of the men who graduated with him, they being line officers in the infantry, artillery, cavalry, etc.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

MAJ. JOHNSON ELEVATED TO A LIEUT. COLONEL

MAY 22 1942

Ranks Next to Highest Office Held by Negro

Has Distinguished Self In Service

WASHINGTON—The War Department announced this week the promotion on May 13, 1942, of Major Campbell C. Johnson to Lieutenant Colonel in the United States Army, to rank from February 1, 1942.

Colonel Johnson, Executive Assistant to Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, will continue for the present in that position, the War Department said.

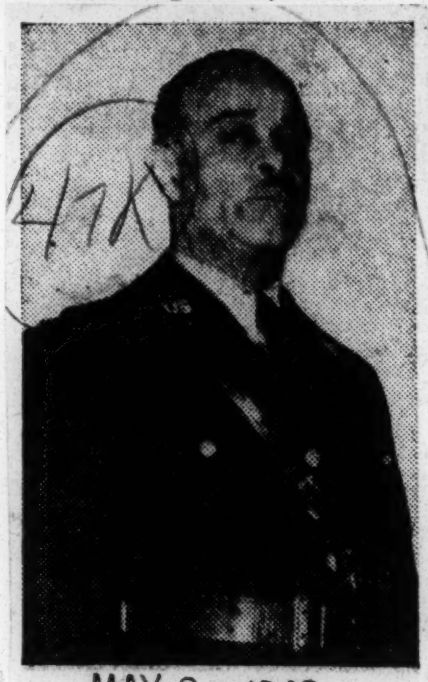
Commissioned a first lieutenant October 15, 1917, during the World War 1, Colonel Johnson was promoted to the rank of Captain a year later. In 1919 he was detailed to organize the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Howard University, and became the first professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution. September 11, 1929, he was appointed a Major in the organized reserve corps, U. S. Army, which rank he had held until his present promotion.

MAY 22 1942

Colonel Johnson was, at the time of his appointment an Executive Assistant to the Selective Service Director, Executive Secretary of the Twelfth Street YMCA here. He is a member of the bar of the District of Columbia and North Carolina; member of the Board of Indeterminate Sentence and Parole of the District of Columbia; National Director of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity's Achievement Project, and a member of numerous civic and public welfare organizations.

His appointment as Executive Assistant to Major General Hershey in October, 1940, was widely acclaimed. Appointed to his position before the first draft registration, Colonel Johnson was instrumental in seeing to it that Negroes got in on the ground floor of the Selective Service System.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.



MAY 23 1942

MAJOR HINKSON

Major Hinkson Transfer red To Fort Huachuca

TUSKEGEE — Major DeHaven Hinkson, chief of the Station Hospital here, has been transferred to duty at the Station Hospital at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

MAY 23 1942

Major Hinkson has been in command here since early in 1941. He is a native of Philadelphia, Pa.

Mrs. Hinkson is expected to join him at the beginning of 1943, following the graduation of one of their daughters from college.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Named Lieutenant Colonel; Assists General Hershey

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MAY 28 1942

Colonel Johnson, Executive Assistant to Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of the Selective Service System, will continue for the present in that position, the War Department said.

Commissioned a first lieutenant October 15, 1917, during World War I, Colonel Johnson was promoted to the rank of Captain a year later. In 1919 he was detailed to organize the Reserve Officers Training Corps at Howard University, and became the first professor of Military Science and Tactics at that institution. September 11, 1929, he was appointed a Major in the organized reserve corps, U. S. Army, which rank he had held until his present promotion.

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MAY 20 1942

Through his influence and recommendations, Negroes occupy positions in the Selective Service System as Government Appeal Agents, Draft Board members and chairmen, medical examiners, and in other capacities.

It is thought that the activity of Colonel Johnson has been the reason why the Selective Service System has been practically void of racial discrimination in any part of the country.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

B. O. Davis, Jr. Receives New Army Promotion

MAY 30 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — (S N S)— From captain to major to lieutenant colonel in less than two weeks is the record of Colonel B. O. Davis, Jr., son of Brig. General B. O. Davis, Sr., of Washington, the only colored general in the U. S. armed forces.

Now assistant post executive officer at the Tuskegee Army Flying School and a West Point graduate, Colonel Davis was graduated here two months ago in the nation's first class of colored pilots.

He was promoted to the rank of major on May 19 and was notified this week of his advancement to lieutenant colonel.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY OFFERS COMMISSION TO COLLEGE MEN

Dental and Veterinary Students Promised Lieutenant Rank

JUN 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.— Physically qualified students over 18 years of age who are accepted matriculants at an approved dental or veterinary school may apply for appointment as second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps, Army of the United States, the War Department announced Monday.

Students so commissioned will be placed in an inactive status until their dental or veterinary schooling is completed, at which time they may be appointed first lieutenants, dental or veterinary corps, Army of the United States. Such appointments will be made without reference to an examining board and without a report of physical examination. Students of approved dental or veterinary schools within or without the United States may apply. Applications from within the United States will be made through the deans of the schools to the commanding general of the corps area in which the school is located.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

NameChicagoan to West Point

JUN 2 - 1942

CHICAGO.—Toussaint Gadsen, mathematics student at the Illinois School of Technology, last week, was nominated first alternate to the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., by Congress William G. Stratton.

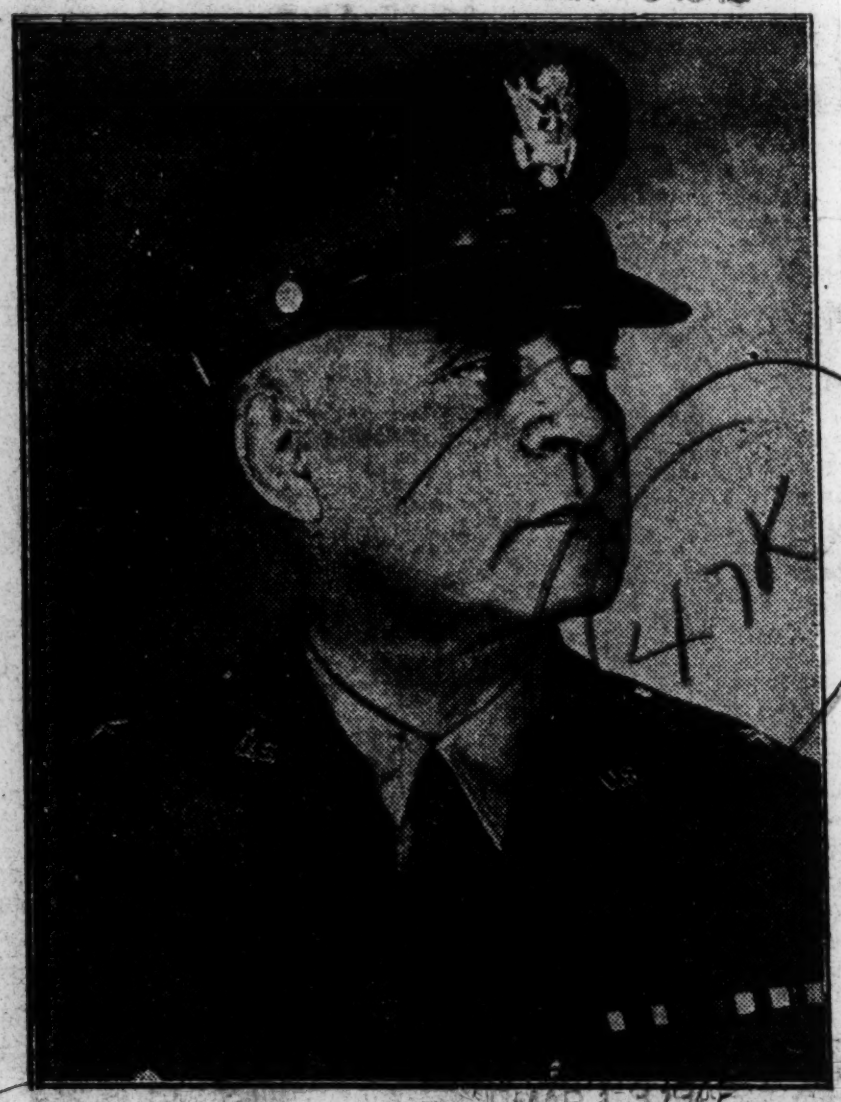
Gadsen, who previously had been nominated for the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, passed his entrance examinations but was later rejected.

47k-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

A Real Soldier, Gentleman

MAR 1 3 1942 MAR 1 3 1942



MAR 1 3 1942

The return of General B. O. Davis to Fort Riley to command a brigade of the Second Calvary Division was announced this week by the war department. General Davis previously had been attached to the War Department in Washington in the morale division. He has been in the army since July 13, 1898, and was made brigadier general on October 25, 1941.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

General Davis Rose From Army Ranks

MAR 1 4 1942

MAR 1 4 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, now on duty with the Inspector General's office here, is one of the few Army officers to be continued on active duty after passing the statutory retirement age. General Davis highest ranking Negro army officer, who was promoted through all the grades to his present high rank on October 25, 1941, was kept on active duty by special orders of President Roosevelt.

Prior to being ordered to the office of the Inspector General, the veteran Army officer was on duty at Fort Riley, Kansas, having been assigned on January 13, 1941 as a brigade commander of the Second Calvary Division. It was while serving in this capacity that he reached the statutory retirement age, but was ordered continued on active duty by the Nation's Chief Executive.

Born in Washington, D. C., on June 1, 1877, General Davis entered the military service on July 13, 1898, during the War with Spain, as a first lieutenant of the 8th United States Infantry.

MAR 1 4 1942

RE-ENLISTED AS PRIVATE

He was mustered out on March 6, 1899, and on June 14, 1899, he enlisted as a private in Troop I, 9th Cavalry of the Regular Army. He was promoted to corporal and squadron sergeant-major and on February 2, 1901, was commissioned a second lieutenant of Cavalry in the Regular Army. He was promoted through all the grades to that of brigadier general on October 25, 1941.

General Davis' first service as a commissioned officer of the Regular Army was in the Philippine Islands with the 9th Cavalry in the Island of Samar. On August 9, 1901, he was assigned to duty with the 2nd Squadron of the 10th Cavalry, and returned from the Philippines with that organization and served as Adjutant at Fort Washakie, Wyoming. On September 1, 1905, he was made professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, Ohio, remaining there until September 1, 1909, when, after a brief service at Fort Ethan Allen, he was detailed as military attache at Monrovia, Liberia, remaining on that duty until January, 1912

MAR 1 4 1942

He was then assigned to duty with the 9th Cavalry at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and at Douglas, Arizona. He remained with his regiment on border patrol duty until February, 1915, when he was again assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce University, remaining there until the summer of 1917, when he went to the Philippines for duty as supply officer of the 9th Cavalry at Camp Stotsenburg

MAR 1 4 1942

He returned from the Philippines in July 1920, and was assigned to duty as professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, remaining there until July 23, 1924, when he became instructor of the 372nd Infantry of the Ohio National Guard with station at Cleveland, Ohio.

MAR 1 4 1942

COMMENDED BY SECRETARY OF WAR

On July 1, 1929, General Davis again returned to Wilberforce University as professor of military science and tactics. However, he was immediately placed on detached service for duty with the pilgrimage of the war mothers and widows, making frequent trips to Europe in that connection. For his work on this assignment he received letters of commendation from the Secretary of War and from the Quartermaster General.

Subsequently he was transferred from Wilberforce University to Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama. On August 7, 1937, he was transferred from Tuskegee Institute to Wilberforce University and after a year at that institution was assigned as instructor and comanding officer of the 369th Infantry of the New York National Guard.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

White Officer Picked to Head New Division

MAR 1 4 1942

MAR 1 4 1942

All-Colored Outfit to Be Activated at Ft. Huachuca in May, Says Stimson

MAR 1 4 1942

WASHINGTON (ANP).—Brig. Gen. C. P. Hall, 55, has been assigned to command the 93rd Infantry Division, all-colored unit to be activated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in May, it was announced Thursday by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

MAR 1 4 1942

Hall, now on duty with the 3rd Infantry Division at Fort Lewis, Wash., will have many colored line officers serving under him, Stimson said. It is believed Hall will be elevated to the rank of major general since such an officer is usually in command of a division.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BRIG. GENERAL HALL ASSUMES POST IN MAY

MAR 1 4 1942

Only Negro Eligible For Position Considered Too Old For Duty

MAR 1 4 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Brig. Gen. C. P. Hall, 55, has been assigned to command the Ninety-third infantry division, all-Negro unit to be activated at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., in May, it was announced Thursday by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

MAR 1 4 1942

Hall, now on duty with the 3rd infantry division at Fort Lewis, Wash., will have many Negro line officers serving under him, Stimson said. It is believed Hall will be elevated to the rank of major general since such an officer is usually in command of a division.

The only Negro brigadier general is Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis who has reached the retirement age is considered too old for active duty. He is now serving with the inspector general's office.

The 25th infantry, part of whose members are in the Philippines fighting with Gen. MacArthur and which is one of the only two Negro regular army infantry regiments, is expected to serve as the nucleus of the 93rd division along with the 368th infantry, now on guard along rail lines and highways of the Pacific coast region. Both regiments are based at Fort Huachuca.

MAR 1 4 1942

A third regiment will be chosen to complete the streamlined triangular division. Other necessary units will also be added. Although no official word has been given it is believed the 795th tank destroyer battalion, now being trained at Fort Custer, Mich., with an all-

Negro officer staff, will be included. The war department plans for a second division after the 93rd is activated.

The entire headquarters staff serving with Gen. Hall, will be white. They have been selected and, along with Gen. Hall, left Thursday for Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where they will receive special instruction in the command and general staff school located there.

A native of Sardis, Miss., where he was born on Dec. 12, 1886, Gen. Hall graduated from West Point, in 1911. He was a captain when World War No. 2 started and held a temporary commission as major and later lieutenant colonel.

He was commissioned colonel on March 1, 1940, and was appointed a temporary brigadier general on January 29, 1941. He participated in several important operations in France and received decorations for extraordinary heroism. Back in America he served at various camps, including Fort Benning, Ga., home of the 24th infantry regiment, and also taught at West Point.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Commissions For Howard U. Cadets

MAR 24 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—Cadet officers in the ROTC Unit at Howard University will receive their commissions on March 27, it was announced today by Col. Lloyd Zuppann, head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the university.

Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of the university, will make the presentation of commissions to each cadet officer at 8:30 a.m., in the university stadium.

The presentation of warrants to cadet non-commissioned officers will be made by Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, and L. K. Downing, dean of the School of Architecture and Engineering.

Two More Race Youths Are Appointed To West Point!

MAR 14 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DETROIT, Mich., Mar. 19—Information has just been released that Congressman John Dingell, who this week is introducing a resolution in Congress asking that the Congressional Medal of Honor be conferred upon Dorie Miller, 22-year-old mess attendant here, has made another Democratic gesture.

He has appointed two Negro youths to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point. Arthur Robinson is the nominee, with Harold Lewis White his alternate. Andrew Smith, head of a Detroit civic group, recommended the appointments.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Sergeant Fredrick Mack Becomes Master Sergeant in U. S. Air Corps

MAR 20 1942

Tuskegee — (ANP) — After 25 years of continuous service for his country Technical Sergeant Fredrick A. Mack becomes the first Negro master sergeant, air corps, in the military annuals of the United States.

Sgt. Mack enlisted at Dallas on July 25, 1917, in the medical department, and was sent to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Des Moines, Ia., for training. After four months spent in recruit training, he was assigned to the medical detachment, 505th Engineers battalion at Camp Lee, Va., sailing with his outfit on Dec. 13, 1917 for France. Sgt. Mack served seven months in the 505th at Bordeau and saw service at the front in the St. Michael drive and the Toule defense.

MAR 20 1942

Fred Mack returned on June 13, 1919; was discharged June 15, at Camp Lee, Va., and reenlisted June 16 for the medical detachment, veterinary service. He was promoted to the grade of sergeant on Jan. 20, 1920, and to staff sergeant in Nov. 1921. He was reduced to the grade of private in November, 1930, and promoted to the grade of corporal in January, 1931.

Upon receiving his fifth discharge from the medical department in 1931, Sgt. Mack reenlisted for the cavalry, at West Point. From the cavalry he transferred to the medical department in November. He was promoted to sergeant in January, 1934 and to staff sergeant in 1936 and transferred from the medical department to the air corps in May, 1941. He was made the organization's first sergeant. On Dec. 1, he become its first technical sergeant and became master sergeant in February.

MAR 20 1942

Florence, S. C., Morning News
March 15, 1942

THAT—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro to hold that rank in the U. S. Army, told more than 100 Negro soldiers of quartermaster and service detachments at Camp Wheeler that "the army will afford you far more than a sound preparation for war." "It will give you a firm and lasting foundation for the pursuits of peace," he declared.

Savannah, Ga., Press
March 19, 1942

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, only Negro in the high army ranking in the United States Army, is going the rounds of army posts where colored troops are stationed and addressing the men on the high principles, duties and responsibilities of army service. At Camp Wheeler, this week, he told 100 negro soldiers that "the army will afford you far more than a sound preparation for war. It will give you a firm and lasting foundation for the pursuits of peace." He is traveling at the direction of President Roosevelt, and is making personal interviews of the men at each camp. His son, Capt. B. O. Davis, Jr., is head of the 99th United States Air Squadron, which received its wings at the Tuskegee Air Field three weeks ago. It will be recalled by some than Captain Davis, then a senior at West Point, was entertained here upon the occasion of the visit of the West Point seniors to Savannah several years ago.

Air raid wardens of the Fifth district, under Chief George R. May, met at the offices of the Pilgrim Insurance Company in the Guaranty Life Building last Sunday afternoon. W. E. Belser was made captain of the 13th precinct of the Fifth district, with Deacon McCullough as his assistant. This sector now will at once be thoroughly organized. A large number of wardens and officials were present and participated in the meeting.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO COMMISSIONED OFFICERS IN THE U. S. ARMY

ALTHOUGH THINGS ARE by no means ideal for the Negro in the United States Army, they are 100 percent better than in the last war if we compare the number and rank of Negro commissioned officers with those of 1918. Moreover, Negroes have been inducted in more different branches of the armed service than at any time in our history and are set to play a bigger part in the titantic struggle than few of us dared hope for a few years ago.

APR 4 - 1942

During the last war, the highest ranking Negro officer was Col. Charles Young, who was never permitted to take an active part in the conflict. This time we have Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, who has been assigned to command a cavalry division in Kansas, where a large number of draftees are being trained.

Col. Franklin O. Dennison, commander of the Eighth Illinois Regiment, was the only Negro to command a regiment in active service. This time we have a number of experienced regimental commanders who are likely to see active service. The 369th Anti-Aircraft Regiment of New York, now stationed at Ft. Edwards, Mass., is commanded by Col. Chauncey Hooper. The 372nd Regiment, under command of Col. Edward O. Gourdin, now guarding New York, is also likely to see atcive service; and the 366th Regiment at Ft. Devens, Mass., of which Col. West Hamilton was recently in command, is also likely to see active duty.

APR 4 - 1942

The War Department's Department of Public Information hasn't given out any figures recently on the number of other commissioned Negro officers in the Army but in the last war most of these officers were "green" and recently out of the Officers Training School at Des Moines, Iowa, whereas no less than a hundred Negro commissioned officers now in the service have had several years experience and have had special training at the Army Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., and the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga.

This does not include the Negro cadets now training for the 99th Pursuit Squadron of the Army Air Corps at Tuskegee.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gen. Davis Pays Visit To 99th Pursuit

MAY 2 - 1942

TUSKEGEE—A three day inspection tour marked the first official visit of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, of the inspector general's office, Washington, to this post. The tour began Saturday, April 18, and ended Monday.

Gen. Davis made special mention of the excellent progress being made by the flying cadets, and he also was extremely pleased with the manner in which the advanced flying students were mastering the new combat ships.

MAY 2 - 1942

In accordance with army regulations, Gen. Davis held interviews for the purpose of receiving reports and complaints. His interview with a group of 12 soldiers, all privates, was one of the highlights of the inspection tour.

The 99th squadron was also commended by Gen. Davis for keeping its equipment in an admirable condition.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
April 15, 1942

Negro General Will Speak at Tuskegee

TUSKEGEE, April 15.—(AP)—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of the inspector general's office, Washington, will address the all-Southern Negro Youth Congress at Tuskegee Institute next Sunday.

The War Department announced yesterday at Washington that General Davis, the first negro to achieve the rank of a general officer in the United States Army, would discuss opportunities of negro youth in the war program.

He will remain four days at Tuskegee Institute and at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, to inspect troops.

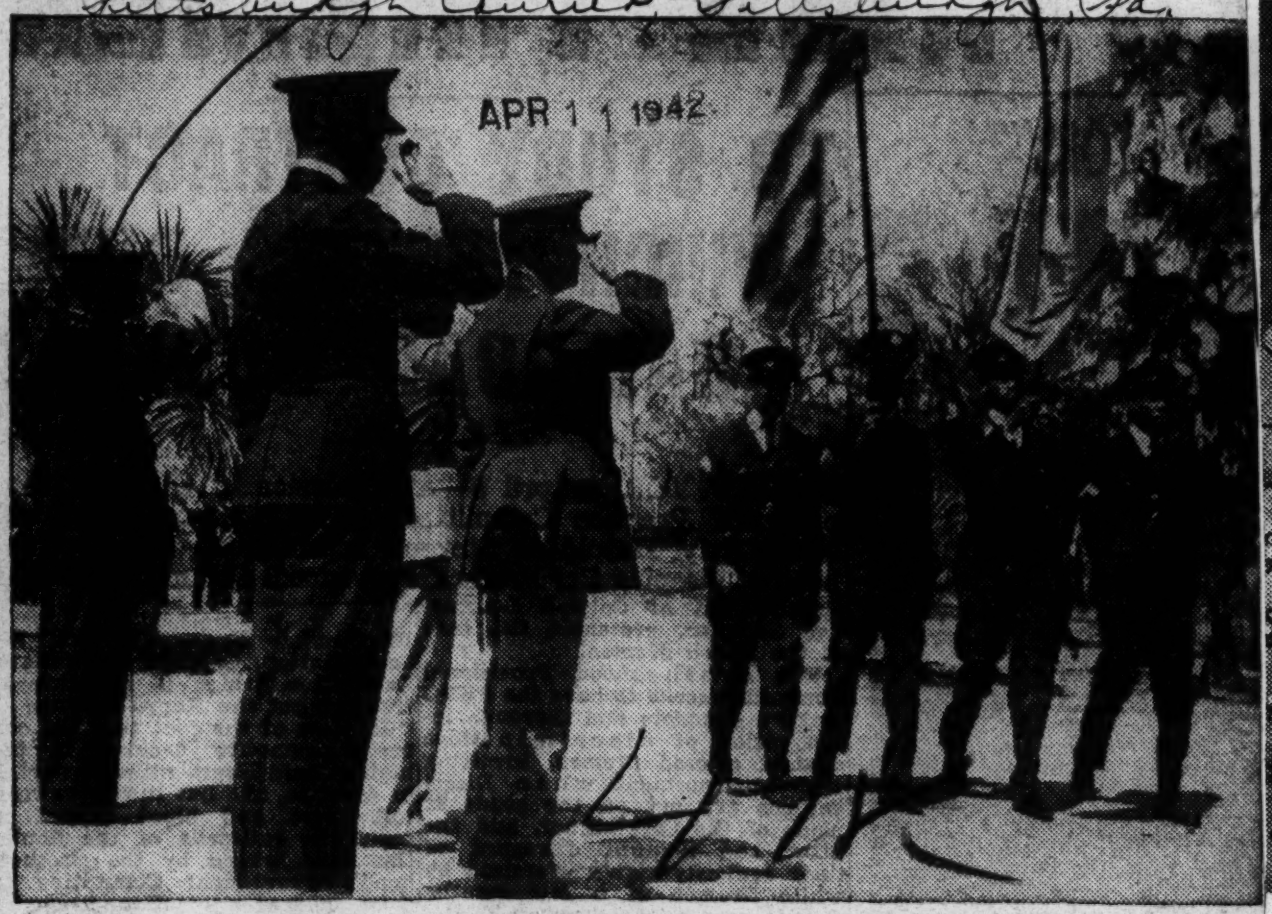
General Davis' son, Capt. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., recently completed a flying course at the air corps training school at Tuskegee.

47k-1942

GENERAL DAVIS REVIEWS FLORIDA CADETS

Pittsburgh Courier, Pittsburgh, Pa.

APR 11 1942



On a recent visit to Florida A. and M. college, Tallahassee, Brig. Gen. Davis reviewed the cadet corps and young women of the school prior to addressing them in the college auditorium. Here, General Davis salutes the color bearers who led the student battalion.

MAKING A RECORD

L17K



Pittsburgh Courier

Cadet Robert B. Tresville Jr., third-year student at West Point pictured when he visited Washington, D.C., recently. Tresville is making a brilliant record at the military training school and is at present a member of the West Point track team. He is one of several race youths appointed by Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell to the school. Lieut. James D. Fowler, first of Mitchell's appointees, graduated from West Point last June. He is now in Uncle Sam's service.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Court Martial Two Colonels

APR 25 1942

Davis and Gilbert To Face Trial Monday, According to Report

Allegations that Col. Howard Gilbert and Lt. Col. Alexander R. Davis, both of Fort Dix, N. J., were to be courtmartialed next week were denied by Lt. Col. Davis Tuesday, but in his statement to the Star-News he asserted that they were to be reclassified.

The Lt. Colonel stated that he did not know what the matter was all about, but informed the press that Col. Gilbert and himself will be represented by Attorney Mercer Burrell, of Newark, N. J.

The Star-News also learned that two other captains of the 372d Infantry will also appear at 641 Washington Street, next Monday, before high Army officials.

It could not be ascertained whether the reclassification was a follow-up of the recent Fort Dix shakeup which brought demotion to both Lt. Col. Davis and Col. Gilbert.

APR 25 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Four New ROTC Units To Be Formed At Negro Colleges

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) —Four new Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps units have been authorized for training Negro college students, making a total of seven such units now in operation providing future Negro officers for the Army, the War Department announced today.

The colleges selected for this purpose, with the types of their units are:

West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia; Field Artillery Unit.

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia; Coast Artillery Unit.

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. Carolina; Infantry Unit.

Prairie View State Normal and Industrial College, Prairie View, Texas; Infantry Unit.

These four colleges were selected by Army officers after a careful inspection of the facilities of schools applying for the Negro Senior ROTC units, officials said.

WILL BE COMMISSIONED

They will provide the same type of training as other ROTC institutions giving two years of basic instruction with selected students who successfully complete the basic course, receiving advanced training during their Junior and Senior years. Students successfully completing the advance courses, and whatever additional training the Secretary of War may direct, will be commissioned as Second Lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and may be assigned immediately to active duty.

Brigadier General C. R. Huebner, Chief of Training, Services of Supply, predicted that the new ROTC units would fill an important role in providing additional Negro officers for the expanding Army. He said:

"Great care has been exercised in the selection of these institutions for Senior ROTC units. They will receive every assistance from the Government and have great possibilities for fulfilling the growing need for Negro officers in the Army."

TO BE ORGANIZED AT ONCE

Will Increase Production Of Officer Material for Army

Organization of the units will begin at once, War Department officials said, in order that they may proceed with the Basic Training course as soon as the Fall term begins. It is expected that about 400 students in each school will join the Basic Training course, about 100 new Reserve Officers will be commissioned each year.

Until these units were designated only three Negro colleges offered ROTC courses. They were Howard University, Washington, D. C.; Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio; and Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama. All were Infantry units.

In the school year of 1941-42, Tuskegee Institute had a ROTC enrollment of 461 students, Howard University 376 and Wilberforce 188.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Fisk University Seeks ROTC Unit For Its Students

College Takes Important Steps To Meet Nation's Demands For War; School Year Shortened 2 Weeks

The Board of Trustees of Fisk University at their meeting on April 15, 1942, took action on National Defense as follows:

A faculty committee on National Defense appointed last fall reported the collection of information from the United States Office of Education, American Council on Education, United States Office of Civilian Defense, and other governmental agencies, both national and state.

A faculty committee for the sale of defense stamps and bonds is in operation.

The college year has been shortened two weeks for 1942-43.

Application for Reserve Officers Training Corps has been made as soon as the additional ROTCs might be provided for Negro colleges.

The possibility of co-operation with Meharry is being studied and co-operation negotiated where possible.

Entrance requirements have been altered to allow more male students to enter Fisk.

The Fisk faculty and student body are co-operating with the Red Cross in courses for first-aid, nurse-training, knitting, etc.

A summer school program under Professor Redd is planned to give special courses for pre-medical students and for students desiring to finish college in less than four years.

Government aids in setting up special courses in chemistry, physics, accounting, and other subjects to fit students for the services and positions in defense industries are being worked out.

Soldiers from Camp Forrest are being entertained at the college by the Women's Clubs and the choir is a feature of the entertainment at Camp Forrest. Efforts are being made to get the Jubilee Singers as regular artists in the Army Camps over the country.

In aiding the government's efforts to increase the sense of unity with our South American neighbors, the Latin American festival of Music and Fine Arts received most favorable comment.

The United States Department of Education, representatives of the government, and co-ordinating committee for South America, were enthusiastic over this contribution to a basis of understanding.

Upon Secretary Knox's announcement, investigation has been undertaken as to the establishment of a naval training unit.

The University's efforts, to quote from the President's Chapel address, have been "to make our students, alumni, and the community feel that in fighting with them for democracy, we are spreading a way of life that extends across the barriers of nationalism and racialism to build bridges of opportunity for all."

Fisk is alive to its responsibilities not only in training its students for opportunities as they may be offered, but in making our alumni and others conscious of the leadership in intelligent effort to co-operate with our government in preventing waste, not only of materials, but also of energies and directing them into the best co-ordinated channels.—L. H. W.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

372nd to Have 61 in Officer Schools

NEW YORK—The 372nd Infantry Regiment has sent thirty-nine trainees to infantry, engineer, armored force and signal corps officer training schools since early in February, and has a detail of twenty-three more candidates who are to enter the infantry officer school on May 10.

The unit recently completed over a year of active duty and continues to do all that was predicted for it. The health rate of members of the regiment is far above par as compared with that of other regiments and civilian life.

40 Become Non-coms

Forty members of the unit recently received promotions in non-commissioned officers' rank. Those now attending officer candidate schools are:

INFANTRY SCHOOL

Edw. W. Mitchell	Robt. M. Shamwell
Clyde L. Clarke	Edw. W. Parker
Elmer B. Jountze	Kenneth J. Trice
Alonzo W. Farr	William I. Reeves
H. C. Harris, Jr.	William T. Josey
John R. Reaves	Robert S. Williams
James L. Bosley	William J. Smith
Andrew S. Morse	Andrew J. Cary, Jr.
Francis C. Battle	Kwegyir Aggrey
Frederick E. Smith	M. F. Robinson
Norman M. Perkins	Emmett A. Turner
Anthony A. Paul	Chas. B. McKinney
Frank F. Daughton	William H. Janey
Solomon Walker	Napoleon B. Helm
Richard W. Nevius	Herbert J. Lowry
Richard E. Taylor	

ARMORED FORCE SCHOOL

John E. Eiland	T. E. McClain
William L. Jones	Henry T. Morgan
Leon C. Hayes	

SIGNAL CORPS SCHOOL

Matthew Brandon

ENGINEER SCHOOL

William H. Collins

Recruits who are to report to the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., on May 10 are:

Edward J. Watson	William G. Hilton
Ray A. Parham	Russell Holman
Francis E. Alves	Charles R. Hall
Lloyd P. Wheaton	Melville D. Greene
Joseph M. Clifton	William A. Tarby
L. A. Johnson	Chester R. Boles
Artis Hunt	Jos. B. Singleton
Albert Gamble	Donald M. Adams
Robert Clark	C. H. Drummond
William M. Brown	Lewis Russell
Lacey Irving	Lloyd C. Newton
Clifford R. Wilson	

Non-com Promotions

Recruits who recently received non-com promotions are:

MASTER SERGEANTS

James Bosley	Leroy R. Bettis
Hugh R. Lee	

FIRST SERGEANTS

Irving V. Stevens — Raymond E. Roberts

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Geo. A. Reynolds — Chas. H. Underhue

STAFF SERGEANTS

Rodger L. Brown — Albert D. Williams

SERGEANTS

Wm. H. Hamilton	Russell Holman
N. H. Mitchell	Richard G. Berkley
Warren D. Evans	Augustus A. Peyton
Stewart Saunders	Stephen Newton
Kwergyir Aggrey	Wilbert W. Moody

CORPORALS

David Miles	Allan F. Howard
Stanley S. Jackson	M. F. Robinson
Thomas E. Nelson	Charles A. Bush
Robert Johnson	Paul Durrah
A. T. Jennings	Perry S. Johnston
Oliver Watt	F. Saunders
Harry A. Taylor	Henry E. Ayler
George R. Seaborn	John H. Lee
Franklin Douglin	Edward Merriman
John A. Oliver	Alfred L. Wallace

PUBLIC RELATIONS HEAD

NEW YORK. — The National Maritime Union has announced the appointment of Leo Huberman, white, to the post of director of public relations and education.

Christian C. Lopes

MARITIME UNION NAMES

Staff Sergeant Clavin T. Hackett, Sergeant John K. Carter and Corporal Ernest Johnson have been transferred to the army postal service.

47k-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUCCEEDS GEN. BENJAMIN O. DAVIS

JAN 24 1942



Brigadier General Harry D. Chamberlain, reputed to be the Army's foremost authority on horsemanship, assumed command of the 4th Cavalry Brigade recently. He is no stranger to many of the soldiers now in the brigade, for he was on duty with the 9th Cavalry when at the Cavalary school and with the 10th while at West Point. General Chamberlain was on several of America's Olympic equesetrian teams and is an author of books on the subject. A native of Elgin, Ill., he is a member of West Point, the Army War College, and the General Staff school. General Davis, who has reached retirement age, has been assigned to the Inspector General's office.

BROTHER TRIO ARE ARMY OFFICERS

FEB 7 - 1942

Courier
Pittsburgh, Penn.



Three brothers, all graduates of Howard university, are now on active duty as officers in the Army. The officers received their commissions upon graduation from the Reserve Officers' Training Corps unit at the university, and have since received promotions.

Left to right: Major Ernest R. Welch, of the 366th Infantry, stationed at Fort Devens, Mass., who was an associate professor of electrical engineering at Howard university, when called to active duty; Capt. John A. Welch, who is serving as an assistant professor of military science and tactics at Tuskegee Institute, and First Lieut. George F. Welch, stationed at Fort Devens.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Say Hastie Would Quit In Protest

Efforts for Square Deal Frustrated; Black Cabinet on the Spot

JAN 31 1942

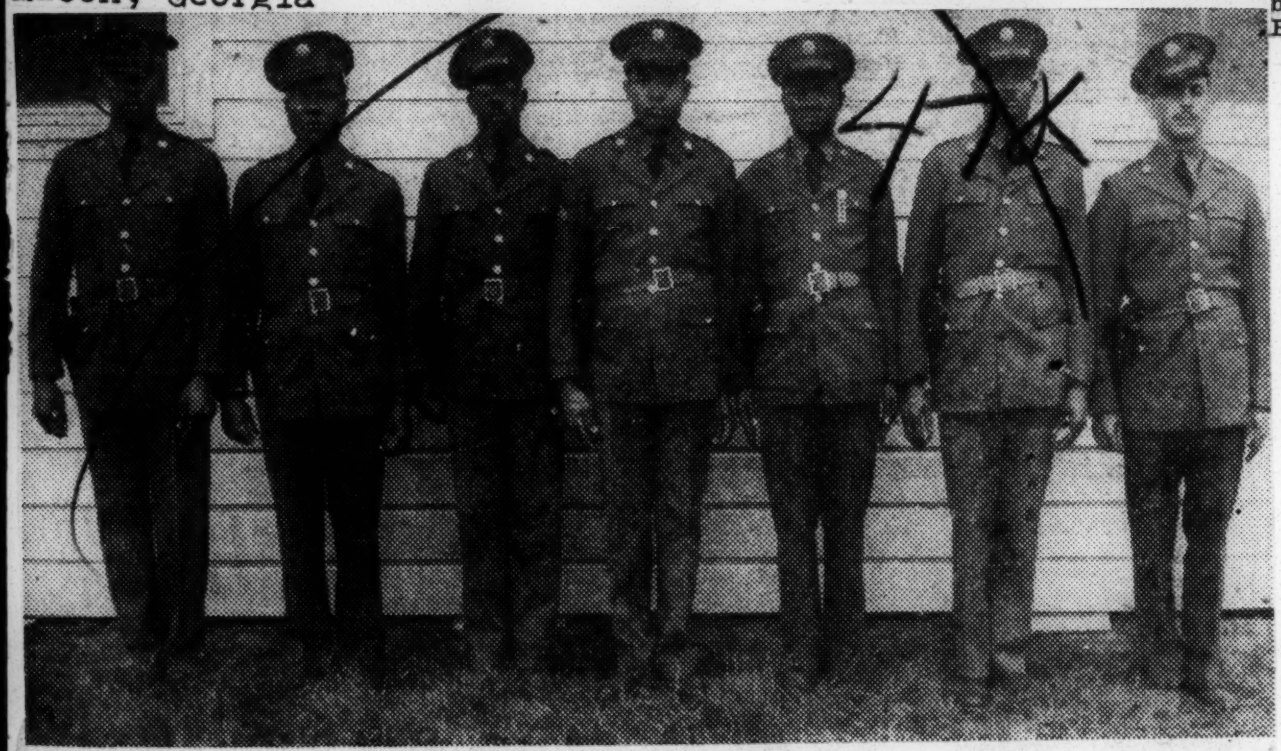
WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (ANP). Although he has attempted to step out of office no less than three times, the War Department refuses to accept William Hastie's resignation, it is reliably reported in circles high in the Administration's favor. Judge Hastie, who has made an enviable reputation in a tough spot, finds, it is reported, the department is not doing the things he would like to see done, nor is it doing the little bit that is being done fast enough to suit him. When he discovered that his recommendations were not being taken as he thought they should be and as he had been promised they would, he submitted his resignation, only to have Undersecretary Patterson point-blank refuse to accept it.

The same sources are responsible for saying that Hastie's assistant, Truman Gibson, of Chicago, has frequently done the same thing, in fact, often sustaining Judge Hastie's opinions and joining with him in resenting the ignoring of their findings.

All told, the "Black Cabinet" has fallen on evil days since the inception of war. The NYA, with Mrs. Bethune as head, is on the way out or to become a part of another organization formed by combining the NYA, CCC and possible the WPA.

Housing is in a dither because the heads of the departments have all followed Straus' mandates as to play and the elimination of discrimination.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia



Race Military Police Stationed at Camp Wheeler FEB 9 - 1942

FROM LEFT to right, the Negro Military Police stationed at Camp Wheeler (shown above) are Privates Jesse Crawford, Hezekiah Lawrence and John Wilson, Corporal Peter Jones, Privates Henry Patrick, Herbert Thompson and Ulysses Taylor.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr.

Many Atlantans were treated with the sight of General Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., in our ranks Friday. The General, wearing his stars and bars, was driving through on his duties. He is the picture of a soldier first. His fine personality becomes an army officer and his method of wearing his laurels with dignity highly becomes the fine and modest man he is. JAN 28 1942

President Roosevelt answered his critics with a bombshell when the gallant general was promoted. Of course we know in war times there are certain tenets to which we all must adhere, we feel that there is no violation of any edict in our expressions of joy that many of our people were enabled to see the highest ranking soldier of color in the world. We are proud of him and his fine record. We feel that he will wear his colors with distinction and the boys of our group will gain a new inspiration as to their possibilities and the calm movements of justice. JAN 28 1942

Prairie View College Granted Senior R. O. T. C. Unit One of Three Awarded Negroes

FEB 12 1942

PRAIRIE VIEW, Feb. 11.—(Sp)—Prairie View Normal and Industrial college here has been granted a senior R. O. T. C. unit, beginning September, 1942, it is announced by Principal W. R. Banks. Granting of the senior R. O. T. C. unit, one of three for negroes, will bring many advantages to the college, Principal Banks said. Some $58,000 in equipment for the unit will be transferred to the college by September and in addition a $25,000 military building is certain to be approved. Students of the college who apply and are approved for advanced military training will be furnished with uniforms and a cash allowance, Principal Banks stated. At the end of the junior year all R. O. T. C. students who have satisfactorily completed the course will be appointed noncommissioned officers in the United States reserves. Those who complete the senior course will be commissioned officers in the reserve. A commissioned officer and approximately four sergeants will be assigned by the army for duty at Prairie View beginning September, Principal Banks said.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Gen. Davis Commanding Cavalry Division

MAR 14 1942



BRIGADIER GENERAL BENJAMIN O. DAVIS, highest ranking Negro officer in the United States Army, has been assigned to Fort Riley, Kans., as a brigade commander of the 2nd Cavalry Division, the War Department announced in Washington on Monday.

General Davis entered the military service on July 13, 1898, during the Spanish-American War, as a first lieutenant of the 8th United States Infantry and since that time has served in the armed forces with distinction. MAR 14 1942

His son, Captain Benjamin O. Davis, a West Point graduate, on Saturday received his wings in the United States Army Air Corps at Tuskegee, Ala.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

West Point Aspirants Need Only to Apply

MAR 14 1942

BALTIMORE

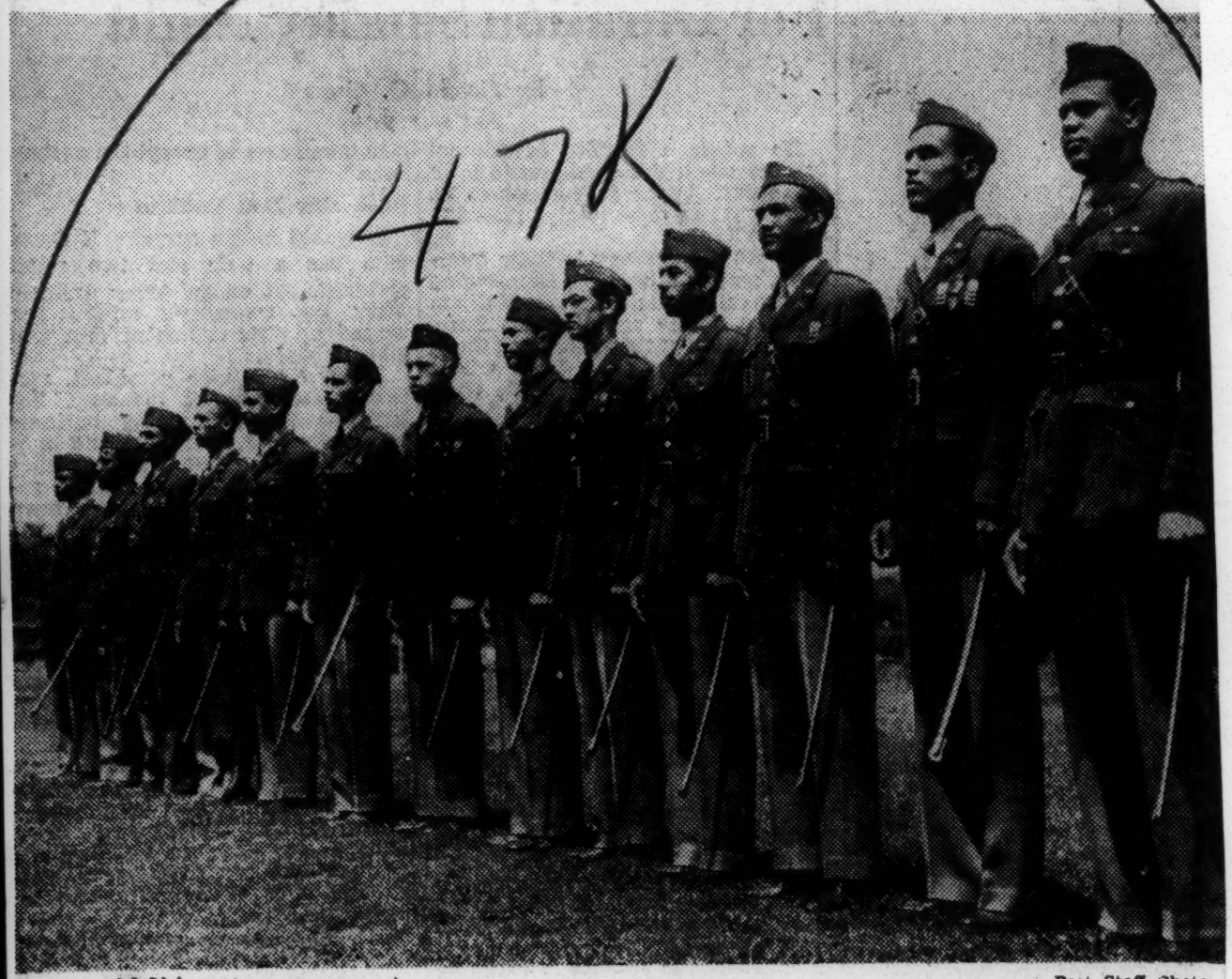
Aspirants for training at the West Point Military Academy have only to write to him to be considered for appointment, John A. Meyer, 4th District Representative from Maryland told the AFRO this week.

Mr. Meyer stated that his appointments are made "solely with regard to merit and irrespective of extraneous considerations," and that no colored applicants have ever applied to him.

If they do, the Representative says, they will be given the same consideration as others. Representative Meyer has had two groups of appointments to the military and naval academies, one group this year and another last year. MAR 14 1942

47k-1942
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Student-Officers Commissioned at Howard



MAY 28 1942

Post Staff Photo

MILITARY DAY REVIEW—These men of the R. O. T. C. unit at Howard University, with one exception, were commissioned as second lieutenants in the Army yesterday at Military Day exercises at the school. Those commissioned and ordered to active duty are Charles W. Bowser, August B. Garner, Sewell D. Horad, Hugh D. Jackson, Albert H. Price, Rudolph D. Raiford, NoNrman V. Robinson, Emory H. Smith and Frederick D. Wilkinson, jr. Albert L. Gaskins will be commissioned upon completion of his course. Those commissioned but deferred from active duty were Wirrion L. Bomar and Frederick R. Randall.

Drill Awards Are Presented At Howard U.

MAY 28 1942

Cadet Capt. Sewell Dejoie Horad, commanding Company B, Howard University Reserve Officers' Training Corps, was the winner of the Maj. Gen. Hanson Ely cup and gold medal for the best drilled company at the military day exercises held ni the university stadium yesterday. The awards were made by Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, university president.

To Cadet Maj. Frederick D. Wilkinson, jr., Dr. Johnson presented a gold medal as the second advanced student, for outstanding leadership and military efficiency.

Albert W. Winthrop Honored

Other awards included the following:

MAY 28 1942

Presented by Col. Ralph Holliday, gold medal to Cadet Sergt. Albert W. Winthrop, as outstanding first advanced student, for leadership and highest standing in military subjects.

By Dean William H. Hastie, gold medal to Cadet Lieut. Albert Lee Gaskins, for the best drilled platoon.

By Dean Charles H. Wesley, gold medal to Cadet Corpl. Robert P. Madison, for the best drilled squad.

By Dean Charles H. Thompson, gold medal to Cadet Lieut. Albert L. Gaskins, for the best saber drill.

By Dean Lewis K. Downing, trustees' award to Cadet Pvt. Coleman Tuckson, Company C, as the best drilled first-year student.

By Dean William B. West, trustees' award to Cadet Victor Thompson, Company C, trustees' award shrd 1 Company C, as the best drilled second-year student.

By Lieut. Robert Wilson, gold medals to Myron Ross, Albert H. Gaskins and Albert H. Price as the average high score members of the R. O. T. C. rifle team, and to Ruth Powell, Imogene K. Hawkins, Patricia Burke, Della Ellis and Lillias Riviera, rifle marksmanship merit award for girls' rifle team.

Marksmen Get Awards

MAY 28 1942

Others honored:

Expert riflemen—Leon Ayton, John Buchanan, Walter Combs, Robert Friend, William Hyde, Philip Johnson, Woodie Lewis, James Montgomery, Rudolph Miller, Warren Sterevs.

Sharpshooters—Gordon Allen, Stewart Brooks, Sergill Cave, R. C. Covington, William A. Davis, Kenneth Dunghill, Willard Lane, David T. Luck, Charles T. Powell.

Marksmen—Richard A. Banks, Henry C. Brown, Charles C. Davis, Robert Bell, William Delaney, Charles Foster, T. A. Gaines, Hamilton Heyward, Louyco Holmes, James Hopkins, John Howard, Jefferson Ish, William Jefferson, Jesse Johnson, Ernest Law, Alphonse Lewis, Theodore Maduro, James McWilliam, Talmage Moore, Ferdinand Nicholson, Robert Ransom, Garrette Reid, George Ricks, Charles C. Smith, James A. Smtih, Delmar White.

Commissioned as second lieutenants, Infantry Reserve, in the Army of the United States; presentations made by Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis—Charles W. Bowserm, August B. Garner, Sewell Horad, Hugh D. Jackson, Albert H. Price, Rudolph D. Raiford, Norman V. Robinson, Emory H. Smith, Theodore O. Smith, Frederick D. Wilkinson, jr.

Commissioned but active duty deferred—Wirrion L. Bonar, Frederick R. Randall.

Certificate in lieu of commission for successful completion of the course—Albert Lee Gaskins.

A set of officer's insignia to the honor graduate was presented by Registrar Frederick D. Wilkinson to Second Lieut. Frederick D. Dickinson, jr.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MITCHELL APPOINTS 2 YOUTHS

MAY 30 1942

WASHINGTON, May 28—(ANP) — Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, who retires from Congress next January, has recently appointed two Negroes to the United States Naval academy at Annapolis. They are Joseph Banks Williams, Hampton institute, and Leeland N. Jones, Jr., Buffalo, N. Y. These young men, who are exempted from mental examination because of their high academic standing in high school and college, will take the physical examination and are expected to enter the Naval academy July 1.

DIFFICULT TO GET RIGHT

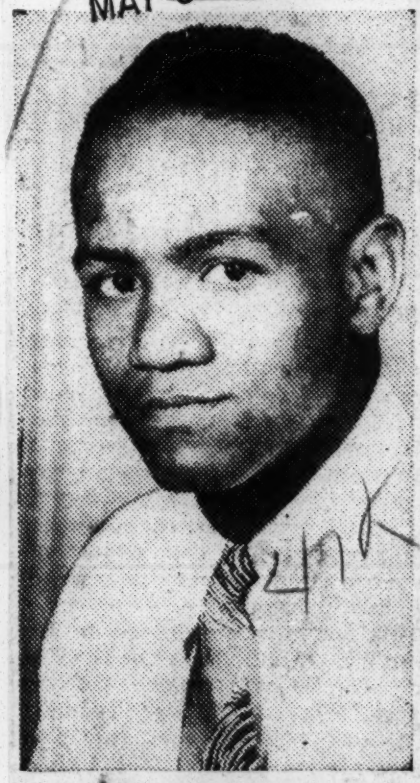
Mr. Mitchell has made several appointments of colored and white boys to West Point and to Annapolis. One of his colored appointees, Second Lieutenant James Fowler, graduated from West Point last June. Cadet Robert B. Tresville, Jr., is now third year, and Cadet H. Minton Francis is first year. Both are making good at West Point.

"It has been difficult to get the right type of colored boy interested in the Naval academy," the congressman said. He added that he now thinks that he has two young men who "are capable and worthy and have the courage to fight it out and remain at the school." It is one of his most cherished ambitions to see colored men make good and graduate from the United States Naval academy, he added.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Gadsen Is West Point Appointee

MAY 30 1942



TOUSSAINT GADSDEN

MAY 30 1942

"Everything happens to me" might well be the tune that Toussaint Gadsden could use for his theme song this week....only with happier lyrics.

The young man, a brilliant mathematics student at the Illinois School of Technology, recently received one of his life's severest disappointments when following an appointment he passed entrance examinations to the naval academy at Annapolis, but was refused on a flimsy excuse, believed to have been a cover-up for racial prejudice.

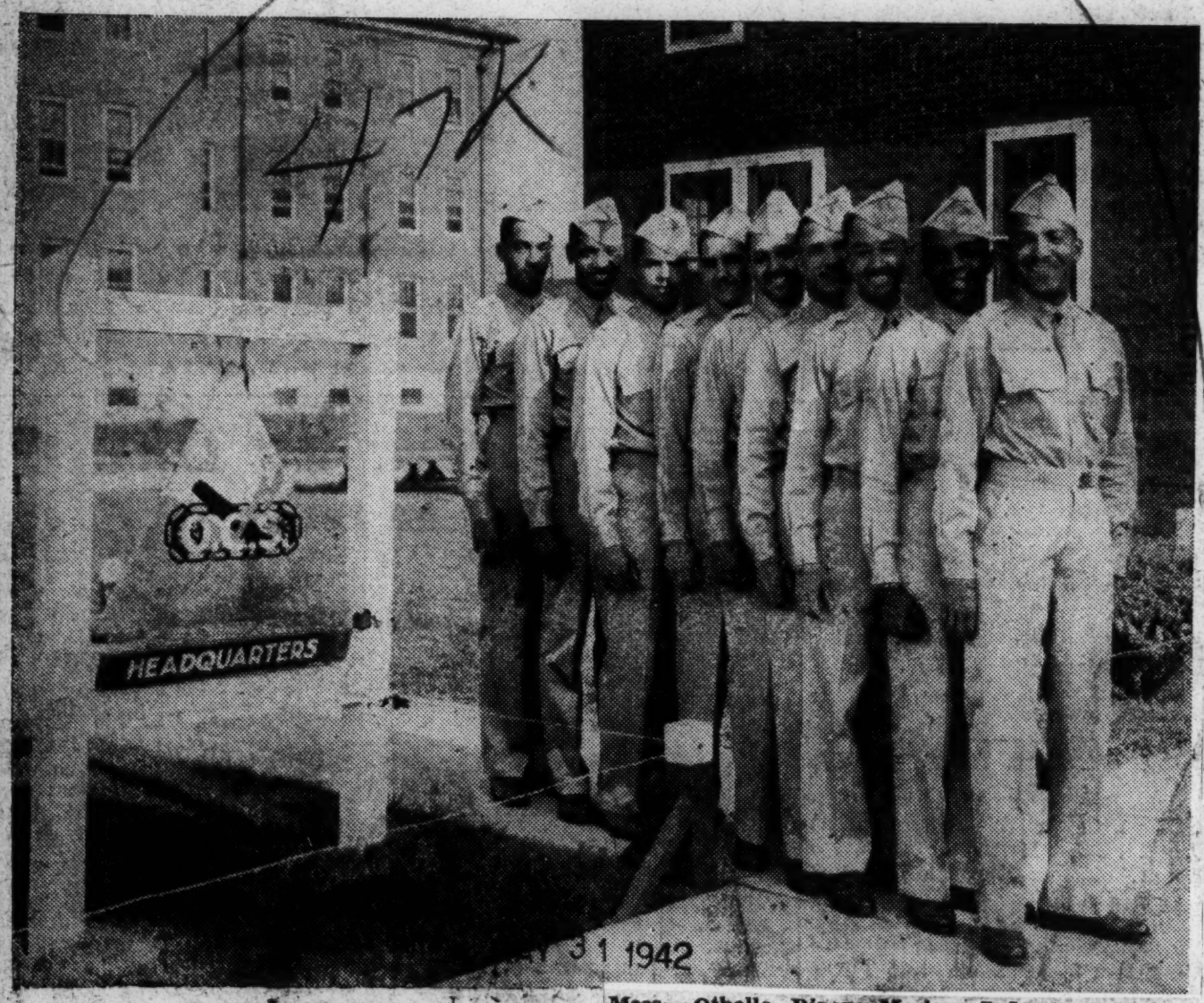
Later, he applied for admission to a naval training course for ensigns and was encouraged until it was learned that he was a Negro.

But this week tells a different story. Gadsden has been appointed first alternate to the military academy at West Point. In addition to that he has been given a job with the Apex Smelting company as statistician in the physical laboratory. The West Point appointment was made by William G. Stratton, congressman-at-large from Illinois and came as the result of Gadsden's successful execution of a competitive examination.

A third honor which came to Gadsden this week was his election to membership in the Chicago club of physics which is composed of outstanding physicists and mathematicians.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

First Class Of Negro Armored Force Officers



First colored soldiers to receive commissions as 2nd Lieutents in the Armored Force are these nine men, shown in front of Armored Force Office Candate School Headquarters at Ft. Knox, Ky. Left to right: Leon C. Hayes, Boston, Mass.; Victor A. Moore, Waukegan, Ill.; Theodore E. McClain, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Othello Dixon, Marion, Ind.; Frederick D. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.; William F. Bivens, Garrier Mills, Ill.; John H. Elland, Washington, D. C. Henry T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William L. Jones, Cincinnati.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Two Negroes Become Second Lieutenants; Number Now 56

JUN 6 - 1942

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—Two Negroes became second lieutenants in the graduation of the fourth class from the Officer Candidate School at the Army's Medical Field Service School, Carlisle Barracks, last week. The members of the class received their letters of commission as second lieutenants, medical administrative corps, after three months of intensive training. They were chosen for the school for their merit, ability and outstanding performance of duty.

The two Negroes are: Lieutenants James Henri Page, formerly of Uniontown, Pa., and Elliotte Johnson Williams of 507 W. 159th Street, New York City. Both have been ordered to Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Second Lieutenant Page, who came to the school in the grade of staff sergeant, received his commission just as he completed six years of service in the army.

He attended Uniontown Senior High School and Schenley High School, Pittsburgh, as well as the Pharmacy School at the Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

SOUTH CAROLINIAN

Second Lieutenant Williams, who was also a staff sergeant, was born in Greenville, S. C. A graduate of George Washington High School, Brooklyn Academy, and City College of New York, he has been in the army almost two years.

JUN 9 - 1942

Lt. Williams is married and Mrs. Williams resides with his mother, Mrs. George L. Williams, 507 W. 159th St., New York City.

The graduation of the two brings to a total of 56 the number of Negro officers and enlisted men graduated from the Medical Field Service School since President Roosevelt first declared the national emergency.

GRADUATES 22

Twenty Negro officers have been graduated from the officers' refresher courses, and 22 from the officers' special cadre courses.

Lts. Page and Williams are the second and third Negro enlisted men who have won commissions at the Officer Candidate School, and 11 enlisted men satisfactorily completed the sanitary technicians' course.

In the fifth and sixth classes now in session at the Officer Candidate School there are five Negro candidates.

They are Candidates Sylvester W. Booker, 4737 Milford Avenue, Detroit; Howard N. Matthews, 214 W. Coulter Street, Germantown, Pa.; and Sylvester W. Moore, 308 Grant Street, Salem, N. J., all of the fifth class; Harry Rowe Carter, 163 West 131st Street, New York City, and Russell M. Marshall, 205 Windmill Lane, Southhampton, N. Y., of the sixth class.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Commission First Class Of Negro Tank Officers

Armored School Graduates To Be Assigned To All-Nergo Contingent At Camp Claiborne

MAY 31 1942

FT. KNOX, Ky.—(SNS)—Nine colored soldiers, the first of their race to enroll in the Armored Force Officer Candidate School here, last week received their commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the Armored Force and were assigned to the infantry.

At an impressive ceremony held before a capacity crowd at the $100,000 Ft. Knox Field House, three months of intensive study was climaxed by a speech given by Brig. General Frank Lowe, National Executive of Reserve Affairs and R. O. T. C. in Washington, and remarks by Maj. General Jacobs L. Devers, who personally shook hands with every one of the 518 graduates. This was the fifth class to graduate, and the first of the 500-man groups under the new expansion policies.

Well-liked by their fellow students and commanding officers, six of the nine officers have attended college. Lt. William L. Jones of Cincinnati, is a graduate of Fisk University, Nashville, and was a teacher in Cincinnati Vocational School prior to his being called to service as a member of the National Guard. Two of the graduates are members of the Regular Army.

MAY 31 1942

The new lieutenants are: William F. Bivens, Carrier Mills, Illinois Othello Dixon, Marion, Ind.; Henry T. Morgan, Pittsburgh; Frederick D. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.; John H. Elland, Washington, D. C.; Leon C. Hayes, Boston, Mass.; Theodore E. McClain, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Victor A. Moore, Waukegan, Ill.; William L. Jones, Cincinnati.

McClain, who attended Virginia State College, for one year on a scholarship, played football, also stars at track and baseball.

All of the new lieutenants, with the exception of Lt. Othello Dixon, were assigned to the 758th Tank Battalion, a colored unit. Dixon, who was over-age, was sent to the 93rd Division.

47k-1942
Moultrie, Ga., Observer
May 29, 1942

DAVIS IS DOING WELL FOR SELF

TUSKEGEE, Ala., May 29.—Top this: From captain to major to lieutenant-colonel in less than two weeks.

Col. Benjamin O. Davis, Jr., son of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., Washington, the only negro general in the U. S. armed forces, made the record.

Now assistant post executive officer at the Tuskegee army flying school and a West Point graduate, Davis graduated here two months ago in the nation's first class of negro pilots.

He was promoted to the rank of major on May 19 and was notified Wednesday of his advancement to lieutenant colonel.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAMPTON REGIMENTS PREPARE FOR R.O.T.C.

47K



JUN 13 1942

Student regiment at Hampton Institute (Virginia) which will be inducted into the U.S. Army in September as an official R.O.T.C., in Coast Artillery, is above shown inspecting one of the big railway guns used by the Germans in World War I. The gun is now at Fortress Monroe, nearby Hampton's campus. The Hampton R.O.T.C. will be the only Coast Artillery unit in a colored college. Military training will be compulsory for all freshmen and sophomores, and 70 juniors and seniors will be selected for advanced Coast Artillery work in preparation for being commissioned in the Army as second lieutenants upon graduation. President M. S. MacLean has announced that a regular U. S. Army major will be commandant of the corps and have two lieutenants and three sergeants assisting him. All candidates will be furnished uniforms, rifles and other equipment by the Army and will receive, in addition, $7.50 a month. It is expected that anti-aircraft and large coastal artillery guns will be brought on the campus by the fall.—Hampton Photo.

JUN 13 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Flying Officer Directs Airmen

JUN 13 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala.,—The Tuskegee Army Flying School has one of the best safety records in the Southeast Army Air Forces Training Center. This outstanding performance record, to a large degree, is due to the good work of 2nd Lieutenant Nelson S. Brooks, post communication officer, and the men of the communications detachment.

It is the job of the radio section to direct the pilots off the ground, and to keep them informed of all new developments, while they are in flight. This is the section that controls the famous "radio beam" that gives the pilots their position and guildes them to happy landings.

47K

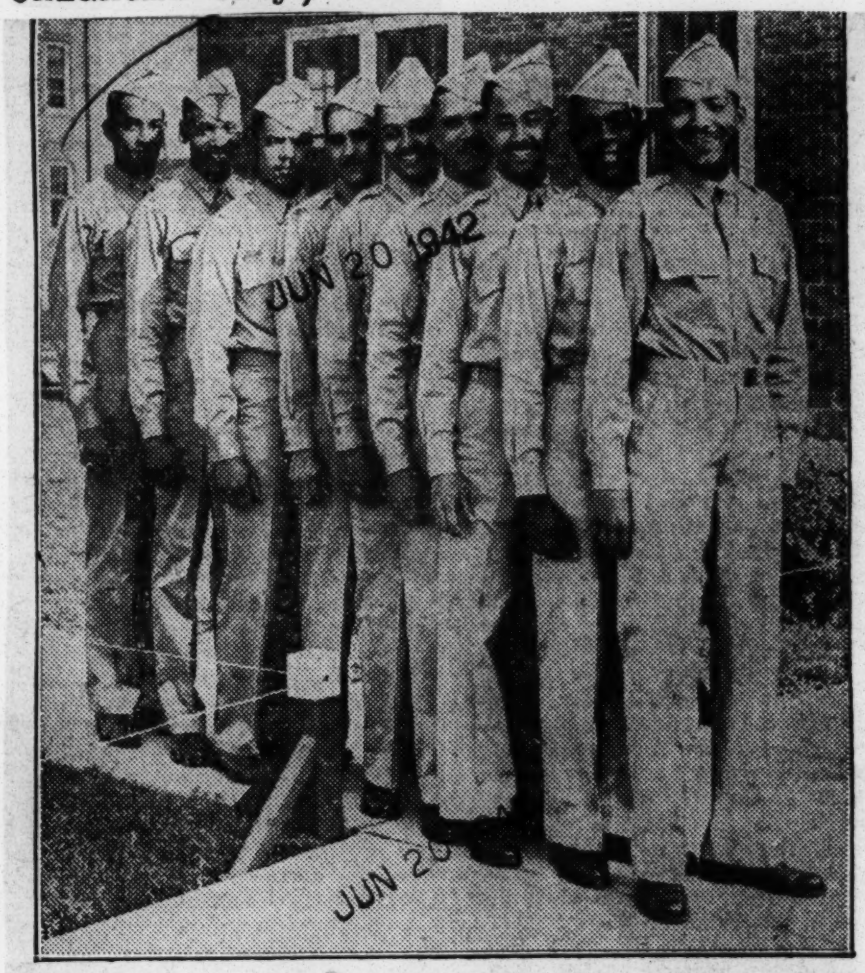
The person in charge of this highly technical work is a bright-eyed young lieutenant, who was an instructor of commercial printing and photo-engraving at Tuskegee Institute prior to his entrance into the service. Lieutenant Brooks is a native of Springfield, Ill., and has been an amateur radio operator since 1933. In 1941, he won the coveted radio sweepstakes for the state of Alabama.

JUN 13 1942

The army is nothing new to this young communications officer however, because, while he was a student at Tuskegee, he studied military strategy and tactics under Lt. Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., and was Cadet Colonel of the R. O. T. C. In June 1941, he went to the Air Force Technical School at Chanute Field, Ill., as an aviation cadet. Upon the completion of the course, he was commissioned a 2nd Lientenant, Air Corps, and ordered to the flying school at Tuskegee.

47K

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.



First colored soldiers to receive commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the Armored Force are these nine men, shown in front of Armored Force Officer Candidate School Headquarters at Ft. Knox, Ky. Left to right: Leon C. Hayes, Boston, Mass.; Victor A. Moore, Waukegan, Ill.; Theodore E. McClain, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; Othello Dixon, Marion, Ind.; Frederick D. Coleman, Little Rock, Ark.; William F. Bivens, Carrier Mills. Ill.; John H. Eiland, Washington, D. C.; Henry T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, Pa.; William L. Jones, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Cleveland Guide
Cleveland, Ohio

Col. Bousfield At Huachuca

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — Lieutenant-Colonel Midian O. Bousfield, commander of the general hospital at this fort, arrived here last Saturday to take charge of his new duties. He was accompanied by Assistant Civilian Aide, Truman K. Gibson, Jr.

Upon his arrival Colonel Bousfield conferred with hospital officials and immediately entered upon the discharge of his duties in connection with the command of the hospital unit.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Named to West Point

CHICAGO—Toussaint Gadsen, a student at the Illinois School of Technology, was nominated last week as the first alternate to the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., by Congressman William G. Stratton. Gadsen, who previously had been nominated for the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., passed his entrance examinations but was later rejected.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

NINE COMMISSIONED LIEUTENANTS

Brig. Gen. Frank Lowe Delivers Address To Future Men of War.

Ft. Knox, Ky.—Nine colored soldiers, the first of their race to enroll in the Armed Force Officer Candidate School here, last week received their commissions as 2nd Lieutenants in the Armed Force and were assigned to the infantry.

At an impressive ceremony held before a capacity crowd at the $100,000 Ft. Knox Field House, three months of intensive study was climaxed by a speech given by Brig. Gen. Frank Lowe, National Executive of Reserve Affairs and R. O. T. C., in Washington, and remarks by Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, who personally shook hands with every one of the 518 graduates. This was the fifth class to graduate, and the first of the 500-man groups under the new expansion policies.

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McClain, who attended Virginia State College for one year on a scholarship, played football, also stars on track and baseball.

All of the new lieutenants, with the exception of Lt. Othello Dixon, were assigned to the 758th Tank Battalion, a colored unit. Dixon, who was over-age, was sent to the 93rd Division.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Promoted to Lieut. Colonel

FORT DEVENS, Mass. — (ANP) —The war department Saturday announced the promotion of Maj. Alonzo G. Ferguson, commanding the first battalion of the 366th infantry regiment, to the grade of lieutenant colonel. This promotion comes to this veteran officer after 25 years of service extending back to World War I. Lt. Col. Ferguson, native of Washington, where he graduated from Armstrong high school, is a graduate of the University of Illinois. He is an architect and engineer and in civil life is a teacher and military instructor at Armstrong high school. He has been with this regiment since March 3, 1941.

His military record is as follows: Commissioned 1st lieutenant October 15, 1917, after graduating from first officers training camp at Fort Des Moines; assigned and joined 350th machine gun battalion, Camp Grant, Ill., November 1, 1917; assigned to Company A as reconnaissance officer and 2nd in command; later upon relief of company commander assumed command of company. Battle record: St. Die and Marbache sectors, Meuse-Argonne offensive. Discharged from service April 11, 1919.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Major Ferguson Made Lt. Colonel

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MILITARY RECORD

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Army Officer At West Virginia To Begin ROTC Unit

Students to Get Training As Artilery Officers

INSTITUTE, West Va.—(S N S) —Lieutenant Colonel Peyton Winlock, F. A., formerly reception center commander at Camp Beauregard, Lounsiana, has arrived at the gin the organization of the recent- West Virginia State College to be ly authorized senior unit of the Reserve Officer Training Corps in Field Artillery.

Colonel Winlock is a veteran of World War No. 1, serving overseas with Field Artillery units in the First Division. After the war he served with the Army of occupation in Germany, receiving in 1920 a commission in the regular army.

Immediately prior to his assumption of command, he served as a member of the faculty of the Military Department of the University of Ames, Iowa, where he earned for himself enviable distinction as an instructor in military art. It is in recognition of his ability as an educator that the War Department designated him to organize the newly established Military Department at West Virginia State College.

Although artillery units of R. O. T. C. have been established at such leading colleges as Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Leland, Stanford and others, the unit at West Virginia State is the only one designated for the training of colored artillery officers for the Army of the United States.

47k-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

25 Are Promoted At Ft. Benning

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—Twenty-five enlisted men, Headquarters Reception Center, Fort Benning, have received promotions, post headquarters announced Wednesday.

The men promoted are: Staff Sergeant Delbert J. Goforth, Blacksburg, S. C., to the grade of master sergeant; Sergeant Boyd L. Curry, Indianola, Mississippi, to the grade of staff sergeant; Sergeant Luther Jackson, Meridian, Miss., to the grade of staff sergeant; Technician 4th Grade Thomas W. Hall, Birmingham, Alabama, to the grade of sergeant.

Willie H. McGhee, Chicago, to the grade of sergeant; Technician 4th Grade Isiah Polk, Memphis, to the grade of sergeant; Technician 4th Grade Hoarce E. Simmons, Sidon, Miss., to the grade of sergeant; Technician 4th grade George Williams, Newark, to the grade of sergeant; Corporal Mosley H. Baker, Camp Meade, Md., to the grade of sergeant.

Corporal Alton A. Davenport, Birmingham, to the grade of sergeant; Corporal Van J. Malone, Knoxville, to the grade of sergeant; Technician 5th Grade George E. Archibald, Jr., Monroe, Ga., to the grade of sergeant; Private Leross A. Rocker, Miami, to the grade of sergeant; Technician 4th Grade Walter B. Herron, Memphis, to the grade of sergeant.

Corporal Robert McDaniels, St. Petersburg, Florida, to the grade of technician 4th grade; Corporal Theodore R. Russell, Atlanta, to the grade of technician 4th; Corporal Cyprien W. Stokes, Algiers, La., to the grade of technician 4th; Technician 5th Grade Gaston H. Andrews, Boliver, Tenn., to the grade of technician 4th; Technician 5th Grade John Pattison, Shreveport, La., to the grade of technician 4th.

Technician 5th Grade Lowry G. Wright, Montgomery, to the grade of technician 4th; Private Samuel Barnes, Auburn, Alabama, to the grade of technician 4th; Private George Brown, Thomasville, Ga., to the grade of technician 4th.

Technician 5th Grade Henry C. Garrett, Cuthbert, Ga., to the grade of corporal; Technician 5th Grade Henry Keener, Clayton, Alabama, to the grade of corporal; Technician 5th Grade Lawrence W. Massey, Atlanta, to the grade of corporal.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

769 Officer Candidates In Army Schools June 15

Negro students enrolled in Army Officer Candidate Schools have shown a steady increase, the Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, told his press conference recently.

On June 15 there were 769 Negro officer candidates enrolled in Army schools. That number represents an increase of 172 over the 597 Negro officer candidates enrolled on May 15.

Secretary Stimson said that these officer candidates are distributed through nearly all branches of the service. The largest numbers are assigned to the Infantry, the Quartermaster Corps, Coast and Anti-Aircraft Artillery, Field Artillery, and the Corps of Engineers. He added that probably 75 percent of the Negro officer candidates are in those branches.



Selected as the outstanding member of his class, Lt. Willie Rachal, Jr., of Lake Charles, La., center, has his "lucky" gold bars pinned on by Lt. Col. George M. Grimes, Third Quartermaster School regiment commander, left, and Col. George A. Horkan, acting commandant of the Quartermaster School. The presentation was made at graduation exercises for 1,200 lieutenants, the largest class in the school's history. Presented to a graduate several months ago, the bars were returned as "lucky" when the officer was promoted in a short time. (Photo by Public Relations, QM School, Camp Lee, Va.)

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Four To Duty Immediately At Huachuca

Rodman L. Turner Of Winchester Only Virginian

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—The twelve Negroes graduating last week brought to a total of 83 the number of Negro officers graduated from the Army's Medical Field Service School at Carlisle Barracks, Pa.

On August 29, eight physicians, all of whom hold commissions as first lieutenant in the Medical Corps, will complete an intensive course of training for field duty with medical troops.

Earlier this week, four Negro enlisted men were commissioned second lieutenants in the Medical Administrative Corps after completing a three months course in supply, transportation, training, and other administrative duties in connection with medical department units.

EIGHT WILL REMAIN

The eight Medical Corps officers who graduated Saturday have been selected to remain here for advanced training with a few white officers of the 14th Officers Class, which included 436 Medical officers, one Dental officer and one Medical Administrative officer.

LIST GIVEN

The eight officers are first lieutenants James Alexander Batts, 5616 Girard Avenue, Philadelphia; Walter Lester Henry, 2119 Reed Street, Philadelphia; Ralph Rudloph Tolver, 4612 Mulberry Street, Philadelphia; Cary Hatton Freeman, 5211 Dix Street, North West, Washington, D. C.; Theodore L. Hughes, 841 Boston Boulevard, Detroit; Marshall Mensee Jones, 425 Georgetown Street, Lexington, Ky.; James J. Miree, 801 Cedar Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.; and Eugene Lloyd Youngue, Jr., Laiken, W. Va.

HOWARD, McHARRY MEN

Lieutenants Batts, Henry, Jones, Miree and Youngue are graduates of Howard University Medical School, while Lieutenants Freeman, Hughes and Tolver received their degrees from McHarry Medical School.

FOUR TO ARIZONA

The four so commissioned are at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. The newly commissioned second lieutenants are Ernest W. Wright, 807 Fifth Avenue, Columbus, Ga.; Alfonso Williams, 2217 West Seybert Street, Philadelphia, Rodman L. Turner, 21 West Hart Street, Winchester, Va.; and Cosmo H. Morgan, 5202 Harlem Avenue, Cleveland, O.

All four left the school immediately after graduation for duty

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Oklahoma City Girl Serves U. S. Army



Second Lieutenant Ida Mae Burley spent her furlough at home July 2 to 9, with her mother, Mrs. Minnie Burley, and friends. She is a graduate of Douglass High school, class of 1935, and of John A. Andrews Memorial Hospital, Tuskegee, Alabama. At present, Lieutenant Burley is stationed at Camp Livingston, Louisiana. Oklahoma City takes pride in claiming her as its first Negro War Nurse. During her stay, she was recipient of many social courtesies.—(Photo by Kerr's Studio).

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Three Bring Negro Medical Officers Graduates To 59

Regular Army Men Complete Carlisle Course

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa.—(S N S)—At the graduation of the Fifth Officer Candidate Class at the Medical Field Service School of the United States Army at Carlisle Barracks, Penn., on Saturday morning, June 27, the Commandant, Brigadier-General Addison D. Davis, Assistant Surgeon General of the United States Army, handed the coveted diploma of the School to three happy Negro enlisted men. Their hard work and excellent records have won for them commissons in their country's service.

The three new colored officers are Second Lieutenant Sylvester W. Booker, 822 Manzanita Avenue, Pasadena, California; Second Lieutenant Sylvester W. Moore, 308 Grant Street, Salem, New Jersey; and Second Lieutenant Howard M. Matthews., 214 West Coutler Street, Philadelphia.

By a coincidence all three of the new colored officers have served in the Regular Army, and in the case of Lieutenants Booker and Moore, achieved the grade of Sergeant, while Lieutenant Matthews was a Staff Sergeant. These officers, together with the white officers, who also graduated at this class, received their diplomas amid the applause of a large audience who witnessed the ceremony at the grandstand on Stark Field, at the Medical Field Service School.

This is one of the most historic drill fields in the United States. On it men have drilled for every war yet fought by the United States, and the three new colored officers have themselves drilled there during the period of their training at the Medical Field Service School, while candidates for commissions.

The oath of office was administered by Major Thomas G. Hester, Adjutant of the Army Medical Center in Washington, one of the senior officers of the Medical Administrative Corps. The three new Negro officers have been assigned to Fort Huachuca, Arizona and proceeded to their new duties as officers immediately upon graduation at the School.

With the graduation of the Fifth Officer Candidate Class, the total number of colored officers who have earned the diploma at the Medical Field Service School is now brought up to fifty-nine.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

19 Medical Officers End Field Training

CARLISLE BARRACKS, Pa., Aug. 6—At impressive exercises held on the same drill field that once saw the great Carlisle Indians romp to athletic fame, 19 colored commissioned officers of the Medical Corps were graduated from the Field Service Medical School in a class of 840 men, the largest group to finish the noted army school.

The men, all First Lieutenants, Medical Corps, had completed an intensive course qualifying them for field duty with troops in the actual theatres of war. After the exercises all were assigned to various units for combat duty. War censorship would not permit the publication of their assignments at this time.

DUAL ROLE

The officers heard Major General James C. Magee, surgeon general of the Army, warn them of the dual role they will play in the war as soldiers and physicians. "You are to go out from this school into war," declared General Magee. "Not theoretical war such as you have witnessed at demonstrations here, but actual hard, grim war. You will have a dual role to play, for you must be at the same time a physician and a soldier."

All the graduates had recently completed their medical training and internships. They were: First Lieutenants John W. Moore, LaGrange, Ga.; Stanis S. Melendez, Pittsburgh, Pa.; C. E. Morgan, Aiken, S. C.; William J. Reden, Tampa, Fla.; Arnold H. Maloney Jr., Washington, D. C.; Warren W. Schell Jr., Jacksonville, Fla.; Ernest W. Williams, Buffalo, N. Y.; James D. Phillips, Harrisburg, Pa.; Edmund F. Noel, Jackson, Miss.; Asa C. Johnson. Atlanta, Ga.; Joseph J. Quarles, Norfolk, Va.; Bruce P. McDonald, Sumter, S. C.; Roscoe C. Williams, Anne Marie, Ala.; Thomas W. Harris, Annapolis, Md.; James C. Gray, Washington, D. C.; Claude V. Walker, Washington, D. C.; George J. Thomas, Winston Salem, N. C.; Thomas M. Campbell, Tuskegee, Ala.; and Edwin A. Lee, Indianola, Miss.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
June 1, 1942

A NEGRO LIEUTENANT

TAMPA.—One of the greatest boosts to the morale of the young negro civilian was the return of James Hewitt, on furlough. Hewitt is now Lieutenant Hewitt, wearing the shiny gold bar of a Second Lieutenant, after completing his course of officers' training at Fort Benning, Ga. He was greeted with a warm reception by his old acquaintances, and is responsible for much of the voluntary enlistment among the young negro men in and around Tampa since his return.

Luck to you, Lieutenant. We appreciate your encouragement of your pals to join the armed forces, for after all, we are all Americans. ROBERT YOUNG.

47k - 1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

E. P. SAWYER BURIED WITH MILITARY RITES

AUG 29 1942

Commander of 15th N. Y. Regiment Interred With Full Honors

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Col. Elmer P. Sawyer, commander of the Fifteenth regiment New York guard, was buried from the St. Philip's Episcopal church, Monday, with full military honors.

AUG 29 1942

Colonel Sawyer died in the Togus Veterans' hospital, Augusta, Me., August 9, following a stroke. He was 50 years old.

Rev. Shelton Hale Bishop, rector of St. Phillips, and Rev. John H. Johnson, rector of St. Martin's Episcopal church, conducted the rites. Interment was in the family lot at Providence, R.I.

The body of the late commander was escorted to the church from the armory by a detachment from the 15th Regiment. Among prominent personages in the procession and in attendance at the services were: Gov. Herbert H. Lehman; General Ottman, commanding officer, New York guard; Gen. William A. Taylor, former commander of the Fifteenth Infantry and General Costigan.

AUG 29 1942

Colonel Sawyer was born in Providence, R.I., September 4, 1891, and received his early education there. Later he attended Tuskegee institute and Brown university, Providence.

During World War I he received training at the officers training camp, Des Moines, Ia., and was commissioned a second lieutenant. He saw service in the Vosges, the Argonne and Marbascho sectors.

The military figure organized the Fifteenth regiment in July, 1940, and was commissioned colonel in October of the same year.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

Proof That Democracy Can Work at Fort Sill Officer Candidate School

OCT 30 1942

BY ROSCOE DUNJEE

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla. — (ANP) — Shades of Edgar Brown who pleaded some time ago for a jim crow officer's training camp! If you want inspiration and discovery that democracy is actually creeping out from under the blanket of segregation, go down to Fort Sill, Okla., and make observations around the officer's training center.

OCT 30 1942

We arrived at Fort Sill Monday afternoon, and in company with the director of the USO center, E. C. Singer, and saw there what every white and black American should know about.

We arrived around six o'clock when the officers were marching in from field work. We had wanted to see the officers at mess, but we did not go on the reservation with proper credentials to make this observation, but we did see an eyefull from our seats in the old Buick.

OCT 30 1942

"Look yonder" I called to my companions, as the first squad or section came into view.

My excitement was aroused similarly as it was several years ago as I drove into Memphis and discovered a Negro running up a telephone pole. I thought that Memphis Negro was playing. We knew he would be if he ran up a telephone pole in Oklahoma. But we discovered when we arrived in close proximity to the Memphis black that he was working for the telephone company doing the same things white folk do for pay down in Oklahoma.

I could not believe my eyes Monday when I discovered that squad of white officers passing right before my eyes was actually commanded by a Negro. Marching straight and erect, with his piercing eyes constantly flashing at his white comrades, I saw him give orders that were instantly obeyed.

"Is he actually in command?" I turned to Director Singer and asked that question.

"Yes, he's in command, and you'll stay here long enough to see that democracy is actually practiced on this reservation."

We drove around into a more advantageous position for we observed that most of the units were discharged at a certain place.

Heavens! The squad that arrived when we stopped in a small, seemingly unused zone, had three Negroes marching, indiscriminately placed. They broke ranks right before my eyes and two Negroes and two whites dashed into the same hut.

OCT 30 1942

Well, blow me down! Do you know that on the government reservation at Fort Sill white and black youths are housed together? According to Director Singer there has never been any difficulty or strained relationship of any sort. Those white and colored officers I saw dashing into that hut were diving in home. Edgar Brown ought to see that!

A New York colored boy who knew Singer, walked up and we started talking with him.

"Yes, we eat and sleep together, and you'd be surprised to know that one of the boys in my hut is from Florida," he said. "I never had a better friend in my life. I believe that he'd fight for every right I believe is mine."

Chaplain W. H. Gross, of Greenwich, Conn., a fine, tall speciman of black manhood, told us in his quarters that there were somewhere around 75 Negro officers in training.

Our New York boy told us that he had received previous training at Forts Bragg and Benning. "But conditions were terrible there," he said.

OCT 30 1942

"I've made this discovery at Fort Sill. If the army will get rid of its jim crow rules and segregation policies, the men will get along together."

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C

Negro Sergeant Heads Mixed Northern Unit

OCT 30 1942

Negroes Command, Eat and Bunk With White Soldiers

OCT 30 1942

Washington, Oct. 30 (ANP)—Twenty-four soldiers comprised the party being moved from a southern camp to a destination up north. It was a mixed group, white and colored, which too was unusual since the army's policy of segregation still holds.

When they went into the dining car, they all sat together, pairing up as they pleased. But the payoff came when the steward asked for the meal vouchers which soldiers are given while traveling. He went to one of the white soldiers, who pointed to the Negro sergeant and said, "The sergeant has all of our vouchers."

This was again repeated in the Pullman where they were quartered. When the conductor asked another white soldier for his ticket as the conductor entered the car, he was told, "The sergeant has all the tickets," again pointing to the Negro who apparently was in charge of the detail while en route.

OCT 30 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Ex-High School Cadet Not Sold on College Men as Officers

General's Statement on Colored Regiments with Colored Officers Made in 1939 Printed Here for First Time, Because in Three Short Years He Has Changed His Mind

OCT 24 1942

By JOHN JASPER

What kind of a fellow is Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis of the Inspector General's Office, War Department, now in Europe to investigate a recent riot in which a colored soldier was killed?

General Davis is a native of Washington, D.C., who got his first military training as a cadet in Dunbar High School, enlisted in the regular army, took the examination for second lieutenant, passed, and has been promoted, step by step, to his present rank.

General Davis was not given assignments with colored troops, but was stationed at various colleges as a military instructor.

Three years ago the AFRO importuned President Roosevelt and the War Department to recruit to full strength the four colored regular army regiments, then mustered out or scattered about the country in small detachments, and have them staffed with colored officers.

Davis Asked to Back AFRO Campaign

We invited General Davis, then a colonel, commanding a regiment for the first time (the 369th New York National Guards), to issue a statement to back up this petition.

Mayor La Guardia, more farsighted than the War Department, noted that General Davis was without a real assignment and secured his services to train the 369th.

OCT 24 1942

Here's the statement General Davis gave the AFRO. It is dated November 9, 1939, and was not then printed, because it was of no assistance in the campaign the AFRO was then conducting.

General Davis said:

HEADQUARTERS
369th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.
2366 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y.
November 9, 1939

Mr. Carl Murphy, President,
The Afro-American Newspapers,
Dear Mr. Murphy:

I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of October 31, with inclusures as referred to therein.

I applaud your mission as expressed in your letter, but at the same time I would like to submit for your consideration the following statement.

As to the colored man and the regular army. I feel that wherever the American white man is present you will find a certain amount of color prejudice peculiar to America, present.

In spite of your probable interpretation of this statement, I want to state as my honest opinion that I believe that in the army there is a sympathetic appreciation of service on the part of the colored soldier, whether as officer or as an enlisted man.

I Am Colored

The regulations clearly set forth the qualifications for the appointment of the grade of 2nd lieutenant. Nothing is said as to color qualifications. I am colored. The board before which I appeared for examination for promotion to the grade of 2nd lieutenant of cavalry certified to my fitness for promotion.

OCT 24 1942

As you already know, I was commissioned a 2nd lieutenant of cavalry and have been promoted through the grades to my present grade of colonel.

The military profession calls for a great sacrifice on the part of those who embark upon it. There is little glamour attached to it. The greatest reward one receives from it is the appreciation of those with whom he is associated.

The young man who enters this profession obsessed by the influence of race or color is in my humble opinion defeated before he starts. Officers cannot be made by a change of clothing or over night by any "open sesame."

It requires not only painstaking preparation but years of preparation by service in the different grades in the military service.

26 Years to Make a Colonel

In our service it is necessary for a colonel to have served in all the grades from private, either in the army or the ROTC, West Point Cadet Corps to the grade of colonel in the army, which covers a period of approximately twenty-six to thirty years. Thus you see that what is necessary is to build from the ground up.

To organize a regiment staffed with colored officers would be a great problem to find the officers.

I make that statement in spite of the fact that at this time I am commanding a regiment of the New York National Guard composed of colored officers and men.

I think you are on the right road but you cannot reach the objective over night. The college colored boy has not yet demonstrated that he is willing to go through the prescribed steps required for a commission as an Officer in the regular army of the United States.

OCT 24 1942

Very truly yours,
B. O. DAVIS,
Colonel, 369th Infantry,
Commanding.

What the General Didn't See

What neither General Davis nor the War Department saw in 1939 was that we would be at war in three short years, and that today we should be training officers in six months for war-time service with troops.

Officers in Six Months Now

It doesn't take twenty-six years to make a colonel today, and our officers and men in the combat services are forced to unlearn a great many lessons on warfare that they thought important in 1939.

War Causes Changes

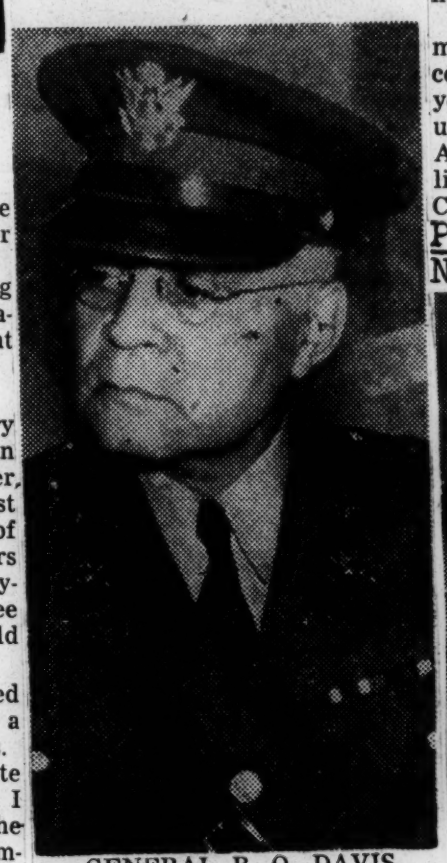
Mechanized methods of the Nazis and jungle fighting of the ju-jitsu trained Japanese have caused the U.S. Army to rely more on mechanics, gunners and guerilla fighting than on close-order drill.

And the college boys whom General Davis did not regard so highly in 1939 are making the best officers in the present-day streamlined army, and if the army had begun training them three years ago, we would have today much of the officer material that we need.

OCT 24 1942

General Davis has changed his mind about colored soldiers and colored officers in three short years. His own son, who was graduated from West Point Military Academy six years ago, is now a lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. Air Corps.

Twenty-six Years to Make a General



GENERAL B. O. DAVIS

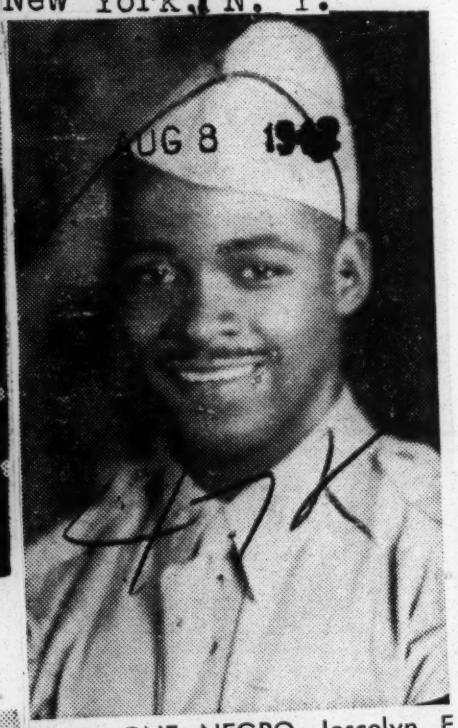
Only Six to Make a Lieutenant Colonel



LT. COL. B. O. DAVIS, Jr.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

AUG 8 1942



ONLY ONE NEGRO—Joscelyn E. Smith jr, a NYorker—was among the 229 candidates receiving bars July 25 at the officers candidate school, Fort Knox, Ky. Lieutenant Smith, 24, and son of a member of Hotel New Yorker's *Manhattan Melodiers*, was a Howard university law student until induction last September. After furlough he will be attached to the 75th Tank Battalion, Camp Claiborne, WOODWARD FOTO

47k-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Gen'l Davis Learns About English Money



This photo of Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis was taken during his recent tour of Great Britain. He is pictured at left, looking on with interest as a London tea shop proprietress explains the English money system to Major General John C. H. Lee. (Photo from Associate Negro Press).

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md

Bandleader Only Warrant Officer at Fort Bragg

DEC 19 1942



JOHN J. BRICE

FORT BRAGG, N.C.—Warrant Officer John J. Brice, bandleader, has the distinction of being the only colored warrant officer at Fort Bragg's Field Artillery Replacement Training Center.

Mr. Brice, who enlisted in the army on August 16, 1917, has completed 24 years and 9 months of service and has been overseas in two wars. He went overseas in 1917 with the 350th F.A. Band of the Ninety-second Division and in this war with an outfit which must remain nameless.

Graduate of Army School

Following eight months in France with the Ninety-second F.A., Warrant Officer Brice was transferred to the Twenty-fourth Infantry Band and served in New Mexico and Georgia. Then, through competitive examinations he was selected to attend the Army Music School in Washington, D.C.

DEC 19 1942

After this period of study, he was assigned to the Ninth Cavalry Band where he served for ten months, leaving on detached service to become bandleader of the ROTC Band at Howard University, Washington, D.C. While he was there, he instructed at the college of music.

On December 2, 1940, he was transferred to Fort Bragg to organize the band with which he subsequently went overseas. Brice had received his appointment as a warrant officer on November 20, 1940.

DEC 19 1942

While he was on the other side he became ill and was sent back to the Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. Upon his recovery he was assigned his present duties.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

47K



HIGHEST RANKING AIR OFFICER.— Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin O. Davis Jr., the highest ranking Negro officer in the U. S. Army Air Corps, is stationed at the Tuskegee Army Flying School, Tuskegee, Ala.

War Department Needs Negro Public Relations Officers

The Informer, Houston, Texas
JAN 9 - 1943

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—With the completion of one year of war and the induction of the personnel into the Pentagon building, progress has been noted along all lines in the war department save the use of Negro officers in positions of responsibility and administration in the Pentagon.

JAN 9 - 1943

At a press conference recently, white former newspaper man, who as a civilian had been employed in the public relations division, showed up commissioned a major.

With all of the news concerning Negro troops available, the war department is following its age old precedent of having such news as is issued come through white public relations officers. The need for a competent Negro newspaper man, commissioned in rank commensurate with his experience and abiliy is vividly shown every time there is a news break in the department.

Negro newsmen continually hound the white officers, who are efficient and helpful as can be, for news. They do their best, but they are not fully cognizant of the type of news nor the news value of certain items to the Negro press.

It is true Brig. Gen. Davis has been soon in the Munitions building on occasions and Third Officer Osby of the WAACS did do some work in the Pentagon. But they cannot be compared to the thousands of white officers in the same building.

JAN 9 - 1943

The work of Judge Hastie and his assistant, Truman Gibson, has been of inestimable value, however, a military man is also needed in the establishment. The weight of the military compared with the civilian aide is easily understood. There is as much difference between the two as between medicine and law.

With hundrds of thousands of Negroes in the armed forces it does seem negligent that the powers that be have not bestirred themselves to commission from civilian life as they usually do competent Negroes to handle some of the "problems" confronting white officers unfamiliar with them. The time has come for the war department to make a radical change. They at one time did not have Negro correspondents. They have them now. The Negroes want representation in the dapartment where they will feel have have a military friend in a military court.

320-1948

47k-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Stewart Off to War Front in Europe

SEP 5 1942

AFRO Correspondent Makes Trip Via Clipper

SEP 5 1942

Ollie Stewart, special war correspondent who will represent the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers exclusively on the European war

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



OLLIE STEWART

front, flew by clipper this week across the Atlantic.

His first dispatches may be expected any day now in the AFRO.

Stewart is well known among AFRO readers and was listed in the 1941 Schomberg Collection Honor Roll for his articles which revealed the living conditions of colored soldiers in army camps throughout the country.

Difficulties Surmounted

Although the AFRO applied for Stewart's assignment with colored troops abroad last March one difficulty or another had to be overcome before the War Department gave its okey. The chief difficulty in recent months was that with every division of troops there is a certain quota and for a long period our men on the European war front had their quota of correspondents.

With the shipping of a new contingent a place was made for Stewart and the War Department gave him his choice of going by boat to England with the next contingent of colored troops at government expense or flying in a clipper at a cost of $656. The same trip before the war would have cost $359.

Stewart had been delayed so long, however, that the AFRO, in order to hasten its dispatches from abroad, decided to have him fly.

SEP 5 1942

Same as Officer

Under regulations of the War Department, Stewart will be given the same privileges as a commissioned officer in the matter of accommodations, transportation and messing facilities, who pay their own expenses but they travel with the troops and may receive free medical care at the expense of the government.

Stewart's uniform is the same as that of an officer without any insignia of grade except a green arm band on which is a white "C" for "Correspondent." He has no black or gold piping on his cap, nor does he wear an officer's hat cord.

SEP 5 1942

Can't Wear Civvies

He is not permitted to wear civilian clothing while serving abroad. As soon as he reports in Ireland he will be subject to military law, although not in military service, and will be under the control of the commander of armed forces.

Stewart's uniform cost $127.63, which included a trench coat, $13.95; three caps, one at $8.50, one at $2.50 and a third at $1.50; shirts from $2.50 to $9.50; ties at 50 cents to $1; hose at 35 cents; slacks at $14.95; blouse at $29.50; one belt, $2.25, and a formal uniform at $28.90.

In readiness to make the trip early this summer, Stewart was inoculated for typhoid and paratyphoid, three injections one week apart; typhus, three injections one week apart; tetanus typhoid, three injections one weeks apart; yellow fever, one injection, and was vaccinated for smallpox, cholera and plague.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

First Colored VOC Out to Avenge Dad's Death

DEC 2

CAMP DAVIS, N.C. — Second Lieutenant James Herbert Wilson, 31, is the first colored to go through school as a Volunteer Officer Candidate, and hopes to avenge his father's death in his new capacity.

DEC 26 1942

A recent graduate of the Anti-aircraft Artillery Officer Candidate School here, Lieut. Wilson is now on a ten-day leave at his home in Grand Rapids, Mich. His father, a first sergeant with the 814th Engineers in World War I, was killed in action somewhere in France, when Wilson was six years old.

Managed Theatre

Born in Louisville, Ky., Lieut. Wilson studied at Louisville Municipal College where he was affiliated with Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. He later became a playground director, and at the time of his induction, was manager of a motion picture theatre.

His wife works in Chicago, and three children by a former marriage live in Louisville.

DEC 26 1942

It was Lieut. Wilson's intention to continue in service for the duration, despite the fact that he was classified 3-A because of dependents. Inducted for basic training in Chicago, he received his preliminary training at Camp Wallace, Tex., and became cadre first sergeant in an automotive weapons battery.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

General Davis Inspects Negro Troops



Nov. 13, 1942

Rudolph Dunbar, London correspondent for the Associated Negro Press, sends the first pictures of Brig. Gen. Davis, the only Negro general in the U. S. army, during his recent visit to Negro troops in England. Gen. Davis, right, is shown here with Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee inspecting troops in England. (ANP Photo.)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAAC LIEUT. VISITS TUSKEGEE

Nov. 21, 1942

Third Officer Abbie Noel Campbell, of Tuskegee, Ala., was the first WAAC lieutenant to visit the famous Tuskegee Army Flying school following her recent graduation from the WAAC school at Fort Des Moines.

Lieutenant Campbell visited her brother, Lieut. William A. Campbell, a flying officer of the 99th Pursuit squadron. Their father is an instructor at Tuskegee institute.



Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored Called Born Liars, Undependable

Soldiers Say They've Ignored Civilian Insults but Resent Those of Officers Which Lower Morale

Nov. 21, 1942

FORT BENNING, Ga.—A letter, in which colored people were referred to as "congenital liars" and undepenable was allegedly sent to a group of white officers here recently by Lieut. Col. A. L. McG. Matthews.

"In the past we have turned our backs on insults piled upon us by the nearby civilian population," a group of soldiers said in forwarding a copy of the secret communication to the AFRO.

Insults Resented

"We've hung our heads in shame when civilian police made officers in each company will read it and then return it to battalion headquarters.

" 'I am not of the race of Southerns who claim to understand colored people. There are a few platitudes dear to the hearts of these that seem reasonably accurate.

" **'The colored man is just a child. He is carefree and gay. He is religious in an amusing way. He is a congenital liar. There is no dependence to be put in the best of them.**

" 'I have made a grave mistake in dealing with colored people. I have expected that given justice and kindness, a reasonable attitude toward their problems and wages higher than the customary ones, they could carry considerable responsibility and learn to discipline themselves.

Says Supervision Needed

" 'I should have known better. I should have understood that only in rare instances can a colored man work for long on his own initiative.

" 'Left to himself to work, no matter how reliable ordinarily, he realizes suddenly, not that he has responsibilities, but that he is free, and he pounces without warrant on that freedom as though it were already the Saturday night he had earned.' "

47L-1942
Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

COLORED VETERANS INSTALL OFFICERS

Installation of officers of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150, American Legion, were to be held at Post Headquarters Thursday evening. The new officers are James A. Johnson, postmaster, Tuskegee Institute, commander; M. D. Chapman, first vice commander; Milton Hicks, second vice commander; E. H. Cravens, adjutant; Walter Vines, finance officer; W. B. Martin, chaplain; Tom Williams, sergeant-at-arms; G. B. Love, historian.

The Post undertook several projects during the year and success in connection with the progress of these projects was reported by Committee Chairmen at the meeting of the Executive Committee held this week.

Splendid cooperation was reported in connection with the effort being made by the Post to obtain phonograph records which will be sent to Army posts and camps, to naval vessels and to U. S. O. centers. The Post has purchased the necessary material and will begin immediately to mark the streets in Greenwood.

Arrangements are being made by members of the Post to entertain the men in uniform at the Tuskegee Army Flying School sometime this month, the date to be announced later.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Postmaster Elected Legion Commander

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala. —James A. Johnson, postmaster, Tuskegee Institute, was elected commander of the Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion at the annual election of officers held at post headquarters last week.

Other officers elected were M. D. Chapman, first vice commander; Milton Hicks, second vice commander; E. H. Cravens, adjutant; Walter Vines, finance officer; W. B. Martin, chaplain; Tom Williams, sergeant-at-arms; G. B. Love, historian. R. S. Darnaby was named publicity director.

CLARK ASSISTANT

The Post Office Department, Washnigton, D. C., has informed Mr. Johnson that the position of assistant postmaster has been created for his office. George W. Clark, Tuskegee, '13, who has been connected with the institute postal service since 1916, was designated by the postmaster as assistant postmaster, effective July 1.

Designation of Tuskegee Institute, as a general examination point, was made known by Mr. Johnson, who said the commission's general examinations in the future will be scheduled to be held at Tuskegee Institute. The institute will be added to the commission's list of 1237 points where civil service examinations may be taken when it is next revised.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
July 19, 1942

Legion's Record Collection Opens

Volunteers Are Called To Gather Old Discs In Two-Week Drive

The American Legion and its auxiliary, working in cooperation with a group of nationally eminent musical artists, has mapped plans for a nation-wide canvass of old phonograph records as a means of providing new records and a permanent supply of good music to men of the armed forces for the duration of the war.

The campaign will get under way in Etowah County Monday, and will extend through August 2. The three legion posts, Etowah County (Gadsden), Alabama City, and Attalla posts with their auxiliaries are planning to make a vigorous campaign to collect as many records as possible.

J. P. Burke, commander of Etowah Post No. 5, has named a special committee to lead the campaign. This committee announced a call for volunteer workers to meet at following places at 9 o'clock Monday: Court room, City Hall; East Gadsden Fire Station, and Gadsden High School.

It was emphasized that the legion is anxious to have the cooperation of every civic, church, or community organization of the county, as well as every family or individual, who are requested to join in the canvass. The legion committee points out that if one member of each family that has a soldier, sailor, or marine at this time volunteers to help a strong committee of canvassers can be formed. The county will be divided into sections to prevent overlapping of canvassers.

Negro Helpers Called

Negroes who are willing to carry on the canvass among the Negro population of Gadsden and Etowah County are asked to meet at the Carver High School or at Jack Qillion's Cafe in East Gadsden, at 10:30 a. m. Monday.

The backbone of this campaign is the people from all walks of life who will put it over. Proceeds from the disposal of the old records as scrap will be used in purchasing new discs and phonograph players, to be sent to every camp, base, post and station wherever there are Americans in uniform.

A non-profit agency, Records For Our Fighting Men, Inc., was organized a few weeks ago by Kay Kyser, Kate Smith, Fritz Reiner, Sigmund Spaeth and Gene Autrey, acting as the original incorporators. Some one hundred outstanding instrumentalists, orchestra conductors, band leaders and singers have pledged their support.

A Service Opportunity

In making the appeal for old records, the legion committee stresses the importance of the project. Many people have asked to do something in the war. This is an opportunity to render real service to the men who are fighting.

Collecting points will be established with the central collecting point at the City Hall. One music operator has already donated 100 records, while one private individual has donated 86 old records.

The following are serving as the Etowah County Legion committee: Orion Wright, A. R. Powell, Jimmie James, Morgan McCall and J. D. Samuels.

GLENCOE CITIZENS CALLED TO BIG MEETING MONDAY

A community-wide meeting has been called for tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock at the Glencoe School to organize for the collection of old records as part of the Legion program in that section of the county.

The Rev. J. V. James, pastor of the Glencoe Baptist Church, is in charge and will preside at the initial meeting.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

NEGRO WAR MOTHERS ORGANIZE POST HERE

SEP 26 1942

The first Negro Army Mothers Post in Alabama was organized at the Negro Masonic Temple this week by Mrs. Katherine Teaver, state organizer for Army Mothers.

Twenty-nine Negro women, forming the charter group, elected Bessie Patterson as their commander, and the first regular meeting will be held next Thursday at the Negro USO Center, 1718 Fourth-av, n.

A second Negro post will be organized Wednesday at Pleasant Grove Baptist Colored Church.

Moulton Gray, Mose Chapman Suspended

Weekly Review
Birmingham, Alabama

SEP 19 1942

Members of the Brittian McKenzie Post of Tuskegee, belonging to the Birmingham Unit were stunned late Wednesday when they received notice of suspension from D. Trotter Jones, Department Adjutant.

When interviewed by a WEEKLY REVIEW reporter several of the Birmingham members showed 1942 membership cards and stated that it is their opinion that the Post took this action against the Birmingham group because they have been trying to get an American Legion Post in Birmingham for Negro veterans of the World War No. II. They recently instituted a suit in the courts i nan effort to secure a charter. Atty. Horace Alford is handling the case for the Birmingham group.

SEP 19 1942

Citizens in general have been amazed at the denial of a charter to the Birmingham veterans in as much as they are denied membership in other Posts in the Birmingham district on account of their race. Hundreds of Birmingham Negro Soldiers gave their all on Flanders field and in the Argonne Forest to make the world "Safe for Democracy." Thousands of others will die in the present conflict for the four freedoms. They are good enough to die for, but not enjoy equal opportunity growing out of that death.

Here is the letter notifying them of their suspension:

September 14, 1942

Moses D. Chapman
1901 Mortimer Street
Birmingham, Alabama

Dear Sir: SEP 19 1942

I have a letter from Adjutant E. E. Cravens of the Brittian McKenzie Post, No. 150 at Tuskegee, Alabama, stating that Commander Johnson of that post had received a letter from you stating that Moulton H. Gray, of 32 4th Avenue, South, Birmingham, Alabama, had been elected by a group of former members of the Brittian McKenzie Post living in Birmingham as a delegate to the National Convention.

First, you nor Moulton H. Gray are active members of the American Legion at the present time, as I have a letter written on September 9th informing me, as Department Adjutant of the Legion, that you and Gray and several others have been suspended from membership in the Brittian McKenzie Post by action of the post at a regular meeting held with the approval of the post Executive Committee.

Second, even though you were members of the Legion you have no authority to elect or name a delegate from your group, because all delegates to the National Convention are elected or named by the Department Convention each year.

SEP 19 1942

Very truly yours,
D. TROTTER JONES,
Department Adjutant
C—Moulton H. Gray
C—E. E. Cravens, Adjutant

Editor's Note—Veterans holding 1942 membership cards in the Brittian McKenzie Post American Legion are urged by Moses D. Chapman to attend a special meeting at the Little Masonic Temple Sunday P. M.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

FIGHT FOR LEGION IN SOUTH HEARD BY BODY

OCT 2 3 1942

Question Before National Committee

A resolution offered in the national convention of the American Legion calling for removal on restrictions against Negro American Legion Posts in the South, was scheduled for consideration Wednesday in Indianapolis, Ind. Atty. Ambrose A. Page of 2380 Pine St., sponsor of the bill, journeyed to the hearing intending to see it through to a successful conclusion.

OCT 2 3 1942

Page first introduced the bill at the state legion meeting here in September. At the national meeting in Kansas City he frustrated efforts to pass up the resolution. It was referred to the Resolutions Sub-Committee of the National Executive Committee which was slated to meet Wednesday. Page has received letters from a number of cities in the South commending him on his efforts.

Jackson, Miss., News
August 23, 1942

Veterans Meet Here Next Week For Convention

The Afro-American World War Veterans' Association will hold its third annual state convention in Jackson Thursday and Friday at the Central Methodist church.

The meeting will open Thursday morning, with a parade Friday afternoon, in which troops from the Air Base, Boy Scouts, and the women's auxiliary will participate. It will be conducted by J. W. Vann, adjutant of R. L. Johnson Post No 1.

S. C. Vincent, service commissioner of the American Legion, has an important message to deliver to all ex-service men. Other speakers will be W. D. Bradford, department president of the American Legion auxiliary from Laurel, Dr. S. D. Redmond, Rev. J. W. Hair of Jackson, and C. M. Varnado of Canton.

Durham, N. C. Sun
November 5, 1942

Negro Legion Plans Dinner Here Nov. 11

Around 500 Persons Expected To Attend Event At N. C. C. N.

Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, president of Palmer Institute, Sedalia, will be the principal speaker at the annual Armistice Day dinner sponsored by Weaver McLean Post No. 175 of the American Legion. The dinner will be held in the North Carolina College for Negroes and an attendance of around 500 men and women is expected.

Plans for the program were announced today by Hugh Thomas, post commander. A ticket sale now in progress and tickets will be available from members of the post through next Tuesday.

In addition to the address by Dr. Brown, appropriate music will be rendered and other features will be presented.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
November 9, 1942

Forget-Me-Not Sale District Captains Named

Disabled Veterans' Benefit Campaign Set Wednesday

District captains of the forget-me-not sale to be conducted in this city and county on Wednesday, Nov. 11, under the auspices of Frank Montgomery chapter No. 3, Disabled American Veterans, have been announced by the general chairman of the women's division, Mrs. William W. Greene.

The district captains in the county selected by Mrs. Greene are listed for the several districts as follows:

Glendale, Mrs. Emma Cudd; Pacolet, Mrs. R. D. Hill, Jr.; Lyman, Mrs. Murphy; Landrum, Mrs. Frank Brown; Duncan, Mrs. D. R. Hill.

For the city of Spartanburg the following captains and their locations have been appointed:

Mrs. M. L. Fleming, Belk-Hudson; Mrs. C. F. Orcutt, Woolworth's; Mrs. E. C. Bell, Broad street fire station; Mrs. E. L. Stallings, Aug. W. Smith department store; Mrs. A. H. Cromer, Franklin hotel; Mrs. O. K. McMillan, Ligon's Drug store; Miss Druscilla Searcy, Montgomery building; Mrs. J. C. Mooneyham, post office; Miss Mildred Rhodes, Cleveland hotel; Mrs. J. D. Sumner, Smith's Drug store No. 2; Miss Nora Caldwell, Wilson's Drug store; Mrs. M. V. Temple, Camp Croft; Mrs. J. R. Wood, First Baptist church; Mrs. Ed Capron, La Petite Elite.

Each of these captains has recruited a number of young ladies to assist in the sale and the American Legion junior auxiliary under the supervision of Mrs. Talmadge Foster also volunteered its services. Headquarters will be at the Elite under the direction of Mrs. William W. Greene, chairman of the sale.

The negro division will be under the chairmanship of Edith Duffie, assisted by Addie McWhirter.

Tampa Fla Tribune
November 9, 1942

CIGAR INDUSTRY WILL SHUT DOWN FOR ARMISTICE

Tampa Will Conduct Its Biggest Observance

The Tampa cigar industry voted yesterday to go along with merchants, schools, public offices and virtually all other civilian activities and close for Armistice day Wednesday, leaving only the shipyards and other defense work driving ahead to help win the new war while the nation honors those who fell in the old conflict.

Armistice day will be observed in Tampa with a gigantic military parade and review, a patriotic memorial ceremony in the city auditorium and other activities in memory of the dead of World war No. I. Thousands of soldiers of the present conflict will participate.

The committee in charge of preparing for the biggest observance in the history of Tampa.

Plan Big Aerial Display

First event of the day will be an aerial display by fighters and bombers from bases around Tampa, which will sweep over the city from 9 to 9:30 o'clock while units are assembling for the parade.

The parade will start at 9:30 o'clock from Cass and Franklin and move southward along Franklin to Lafayette, west on Lafayette across the Hillsborough river bridge to pass in front of the reviewing stand near the big gun in Plant park, thence to Grand Central avenue and the demobilization point at Brevard.

Parade Units

It will be headed by Col. Thomas S. Voss, commander of MacDill field, as grand marshal, and will move in sections as follows:

Section 1, police and Florida highway patrol; 2, units of the United States military forces; 3, high school R. O. T. C. units and bands; 4, Brandon high school band, Veterans of Foreign Wars, former National guardsmen, Service Men's association, United Veterans association; 5, University of Tampa band, color guard of Marcelo Gonzalez post of the American Legion, massed colors of all legion posts, legion membership, Sons of the American Legion, American Legion auxiliary, juniors, and Red Cross; 6, Booker T. Washington high school band and Negro veterans' organizations.

Reviewing Stand Guests

Guests invited to sit in the reviewing stand include Brig. Gen. A. H. Wilkeson, third fighter command; Col. Thomas S. Voss, grand marshal of the parade; Lieut. Col. H. N. Scales, Capt. Fred N. Earle, Maj. Roderick N. Ott, Comdr. P. W. Collins.

Cody Fowler, Joe N. Canning, L. A. Grayson, James S. Handly, Howard Macfarlane, E. P. Taliaferro, David E. Smiley, Henry C. Tillman, E. D. Lambright, Leslie H. Blank, William C. Brooker, William E. Thompson, Mayor Chancey, T. G. Mixson, Fred W. Ball, Charles W. Blair, W. Howard Frankland.

The parade will be followed at 11 o'clock by the memorial service in the auditorium under auspices of the American Legion. L. A. Grayson will be master of ceremonies and the principal speech will be by Cody Fowler. Ranking military officers, Howard P. Macfarlane, chairman of the Hillsborough County Defense council, and others will be on the platform.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Appeal To Legion Top Governors

NOV 27 1942

Hand In Anti-Race Bias Resolution

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 23—The first Negro committee to ever present a matter to the National Executive Committee of the American Legion won a step toward victory here Nov. 18 in the fight on discrimination against Negro legionaires in the South.

The group presented a resolution adopted at the Missouri State convention and presented at the national convention in Kansas City, Mo. in September. The national convention referred the resolution to the executive committee.

The resolution condemns the policy of the Southern States in refusing to grant charters for Negro posts and recommends that such restriction be forbidden by the national body.

Acting on the resolution, the executive committee appointed a special committee to study and investigate discriminatory practices by legion departments in the southern states.

Heading the group that presented the resolution was Atty. Ambrose Page, of St. Louis, author of the resolution who forced its consideration at the national convention. He represents the Tom Powell Post No. 77 Others in the group were Minor J. Holmes, and Marshall Miller, Kansas City, Mo., state vice commander of Missouri; Wm. Anderson, Marion, Ind.; Atty. Henry H. Proctor of Chicago, and A. E. Nelson, Lawton, Okla.

471-1942

47L-1942

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES WILL HONOR GOLD STAR MOTHERS

Program Planned For Pair Who Lost Sons Dec. 7

FEB 1 1942

Two Memphis negro Gold Star mothers will be honored next Sunday, Feb. 8, at a patriotic mass meeting of Memphis negroes at Mt. Nebo Baptist Church.

They are Mayfield Sterling of 67 Wisconsin, mother of Otis Sterling, mess attendant, who lost his life aboard a battleship in Pearl Harbor, and Beaulah Hurd of Collierville, mother of William Hardy Hurd of Memphis, mess attendant, first class, who also lost his life during the raid on Pearl Harbor.

Mayor Chandler has been asked to speak at the meeting to begin at 3 o'clock, and Dr. J. E. Walker, negro president of the Universal Life Insurance Co., will address the group. "It is a patriotic meeting, and being held so negroes can reaffirm their loyalty to the Government," a committee member said.

To publicize the rally, negro school children will carry or wear 1000 signs and stickers with the words "Remember Pearl Harbor." It is sponsored by the negro Chamber of Commerce, Community Welfare League, City Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Mississippi Avenue Branch of the Y. M. C. A. and the National Association for Advancement of Colored Peoples.

FEB 4 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"AWVS" Song Penned By Race Woman

FEB 28 1942

Staff Correspondence

NEW YORK CITY—The words and music of the official marching song of the American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., the national defense organization sponsored by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and a host of other socially important women, are the work of a Negro genius, Mercedes Welcker.

FEB 28 1942

The victory song, as it is known to the members, although its official title is "The AWVS Marching Song," is heard at scores of patriotic rallies conducted weekly in the New York area by the AWVS. Printed copies have been sent to all regional offices of the organization.

Miss Welcker is a professional entertainer who came here from Chicago three years ago. She has been featured as a singer and pianist at such popular night spots as Mammy's Chicken Shack, Hickory House, Absinthe House, and at her own Jee Haw Club in Harlem, in 133d Street. She has also been featured on the radio.

FEB 28 1942

PLAYS BY EAR

Miss Welcker has astounded critics as well as friends with her blunt and frequently repeated statement that she only plays by ear and has had no formal musical education. To prove that she is the rarest kind of a genius, she has written the music and lyrics for fifty songs, all of which have been published.

One of her songs, "Like a Ship at Sea," has been recorded for Decca by Jimmie Lunceford. Another, "Do You Know," has been waxed for Columbia by Charlie Barnett.

PROCEEDS TO HARLEM

Miss Welcker has released the song to the AWVS on the one condition that if any financial revenue should accrue, two-thrids of the proceeds will revert to the two Harlem units affiliated with the organization. She prides herself in the fact that she has been named chairman of the Harlem Motor Corps.

FEB 28 1942

In private life Miss Welcker is the wife of Sergeant Malen E. Jordan, a former member of the 8th Illinois National Guard Regiment, but now attached to the 184th Field Artillery Regiment at Fort Custer, Mich.

American Patriotic Song Festival To Be One Of Nation's Great Events

Weekly Review

FEB 20 1942

Brittian McKensie Post American Legion Officials of Birmingham and Tuskegee to Handle Flag Raising at Giant Patriotic Rally at Legion Field March 8th. Boy Scouts of Jefferson County to Serve as Escorts of Honor.

The eyes of the nation are looking toward Birmingham and its mammoth American Patriotic Song Festival, visitors from all sections of the state are expected to attend in large numbers.

FEB 20 1942

Birmingham Board of Education office went on record pledging to do all it can to make the event a huge success. Dr. J. E. Bryan, superintendent of the Jefferson County Board of Education and State Administrator has pledged his full cooperation. The city of Birmingham through its Park and Recreation Board and Mayor Green has thrown its full weight behind the program. Song groups and folks in all walks of life are looking forward to the event and the effort to muster a oneness of purpose and spirit behind the flag of the United States.

FEB 20 1942

Dr. Bryan, Mr. Jim Downey and a representative of the City Board of Education will be the white speakers. The three Negro speakers have not been named.

The Citizen's Committee representative asks the readers of this newspaper to nominate three Negroes to make the talks for the Negro citizens. Nominations should be sent to The American Patriotic Song Festival, in care of The Weekly Review. The three Negro speakers will be named by the Committee and announced in the next issue.

3 Negroes Charge Bias, Quit AWVS

World-Telegram
N.Y.N.Y.

'Segregated' Unit in Harlem Draws Fire

FEB FEB 2 1942

Three Negro women, Mrs. James Weldon Johnson, Mrs. John Hope and Mrs. Numa P. C. Adams, have resigned from the American Women's Voluntary Service after expressing dissatisfaction with the attitude of the organization toward their race, it was learned today.

In her resignation, Mrs. Johnson, widow of a Negro leader and writer, wrote that the AWVS has "consistently evaded" adopting standards of organization which would include Negroes as full participants in the defense effort. She was a member of the sponsors' committee.

Mrs. Hope, widow of the former president of Atlanta University and Morehouse College, said the service had turned down her neighborhood unit plan for Harlem and had set up a "segregated" unit. Mrs. Adams, widow of the former dean of Howard University Medical School, also expressed disapproval of the Harlem setup.

The AWVS, through its public relations division, headed by Mrs. Bernard Gimbel, said it has obtained "the finest co-operation and contribution from the workers of the Harlem division under the able guidance of Mrs. T. Arnold Hill."

FEB 2 5 1942

Further, it was said, members of the Harlem division frequently appear as guest speakers at the AWVS institute, and at a recent conference 10 out of 80 women on the platform were Negroes. There was good representation of Negro women at a luncheon given the AWVS founder, Mrs. Alice T. McLean, the statement added.

Tallahassee, Fla. Democrat
May 29, 1942

Negro Veterans to Hold Memorial Day Program

Negro veterans are slated to meet tomorrow at 1 at the Veterans Center on Pensacola street to form a parade in observance of Memorial day. The parade will begin at 2.

A meeting of veterans will be held tonight at the Veterans Center and all members of Horace Snead Post were asked to be present.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
July 5, 1942

TRIBUTE IS PAID TO NEGRO MOTHER

Mrs. Evelyn Norwood Had Three Sons in Armed Forces in 1918

"I think that it is very appropriate that Raleigh is honoring parents who have sons in the armed forces of our country," said Mrs. Evelyn Norwood yesterday, when she was visited by a committee from the Charles T. Norwood Post No. 157 of the American Legion.

Mrs. Norwood, who had three sons in the armed services in World War No. I, is the only living Negro Gold Star Mother in Raleigh. Negro Legionnaires informed her of the program at Memorial Auditorium and at the same time paid tribute to her for her service in the women's organization of the Negro Legion.

She and her 76-year-old husband live in a comfortable home at 304 Heck St., which they purchased while rearing the three sons who saw service "over there". Mrs. Norwood's greatest joy is the knowledge that she gave three sons in the defense of her country.

Her son, Charles T. Norwood, Jr., was wounded in action two weeks before the Armistice was signed and died in a hospital on January 19, 1919.

In the west room of her little home she has a French citation of her son's bravery and also a citation signed by General John J. Pershing, stating that Pvt. Charles T. Norwood, Company H, 365th Infantry, bravely laid down his life for the cause of his country, and that his name will ever remain fresh in the hearts of his friends and comrades.

Lt. Lawrence Oxley and the Negro Veterans organized the Legion Post here and named it in honor of Charles Norwood. Mrs. Norwood was authorized to organize a woman's auxiliary, and in this task she found stiff opposition. She said, "I set myself to the task of organizing an auxiliary, and while we have not yet been granted a charter, we have found in it such service that our thoughts of our dead have taken new lights. We now realize that they did not die in vain."

Mrs. Norwood has served in every capacity in the local and state organization of Negro women. During the past three years, because of ill health, she has been unable to attend meetings, but has maintained a keen interest in all their affairs.

She is a member of St. Ambrose Episcopal Church and of the Mothers Club of the Bishop Tuttle Training Center. She is skilled in sewing and knitting, and does a great deal of this type of work as her contribution to helping to win this war.

Opelika, Ala. News
July 17, 1942

Negro War Veterans Ask Legion Charter

Birmingham.—(AP)—A peremptory mandamus to require the Alabama department of the American Legion to issue a charter to the George Ruffin post for negro veterans of World War I has been filed in circuit court here.

Judge Whit Widham fixed the date for hearing on Oct. 15.

The petition was directed against John T. Batten, of Birmingham, as commander, and D. Trotter Jones, of Montgomery, as adjutant of the Alabama department. It declared that the petitioners were all honorably discharged negro veterans and now members of Britton McKenzie Post No. 170 at Tuskegee, which was described as the only negro post in the Alabama department.

The petition said application had been made for a Birmingham post last January but has not yet been granted.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
July 14, 1942

A suit has been filed in a Birmingham court demanding that the Alabama department of the American Legion grant a charter to a Negro post in Birmingham. The Daily wonders what the courts have to do with the matter. Years ago, when the Legion first was organized, a group of Southern Legion officials met in Birmingham and threshed that question out thoroughly. Horace Wilkinson sat in on the conference as did other attorneys and the lawyers were agreed that the Legion's constitution gave posts then in existence the right to grant charters to additional posts or to refuse them, regardless of what membership the petitioning group had. Belonging to the Legion is a privilege given by the present organization. The Daily wonders how any court could tell the Alabama department what persons it had to accept or reject for membership.

Mobile, Ala., Register
July 21, 1942

Colored Legionnaires Join Phonograph Drive

The Britton McKenzie American Legionnaires, colored organization in Mobile, joins with the national drive of the legion and legion auxiliary to collect old phonograph records to be reclaimed for use of men in the armed forces, both at home and abroad.

The Britton McKenzie collection headquarters are at the Ortmann Drug Store, 851 Davis Avenue, at Marmotte Street. Anybody who would like to have worn records picked up for the collection should telephone Dexter 1666.

Records collected by the legion will be sold as scrap to recording companies and the proceeds will go to making new records and buying record players for men in the armed services. Outstanding recording artists are taking part in the program and will offer their services to make new disks for the soldiers.

Records can be accepted that are worn, scratched or even cracked and broken.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

HEARING ON PLEA OF VETERANS SET

Petition of 15 Negro veterans of World War One for a peremptory writ of mandamus to require officials of the American Legion to issue them a charter for George Ruffin Post for Negro veterans will be heard by Judge Whit Windham in Circuit Court Oct. 15. The petition was filed Monday by Atty. Horace C. Alford and an order setting it for hearing was entered by Judge Windham.

The petition was directed against the American Legion, John T. Batten, as commander, and D. Trotter Jones, as adjutant of the American Legion, Department of Alabama. Petitions are Moses D. Chapman, Robert Springfield, Molton H. Gray, W. E. Shortridge, A. G. Gaston, W. B. Johnson, Clifton Barge, Eugene L. Elliott, Edward Hunter Ballard, Archie Bettis, Ellwood Rhodes, Robert Stevens, Charlie Earle, Eddie Bates and Andrew Cooper.

Memphis, Tenn., Com'rcial Appeal
July 17, 1942

Negro Legion Elects

D. W. Cook, brick mason, is the new commander of Austress Russell Post (negro), American Legion, succeeding Arnett Young, who now is finance officer. Blair T. Hunt, principal of Booker T. Washington High School is the new first vice-commander with Frank Moody as second vice commander.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
July 24, 1942

REPRESENTATIVES LISTED

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., July 23—James A. Johnson, commander of Britton G. McKenzie Post No. 150 of the American Legion, represented the post at the 21st annual convention of the department of Alabama of the American Legion, which was held in Montgomery. Other members of the post who attended as delegates were Capt. George A. Holland, past commander; E. H. Cravens, adjutant; M. D. Chapman, W. B. Martin, Dr. J. A. Kennedy, past commander; Milton Hicks, Bennie Brazil, Ledyard Sampson, Taylor Burrough and George Durgin.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
July 14, 1942

Negro Veterans To Have Class

Colored Veterans of the World War, post No. 9, will begin first aid classes tomorrow night at 8 at Davis elementary school, Third avenue south and Tenth street.

The classes are open to all persons interested in taking first aid and will offer complete courses. A. J. McDonald, of post No. 14, American Legion, will be instructor, assisted by other Legion members.

Those attending the class are asked to take phonograph records if they have any for the American Legion record drive.

Brunswick, Ga., News
July 31, 1942

NEGROES AID IN LOCAL CAMPAIGN

Brunswick negroes are cooperating in the campaign to gather old phonograph records for service men, it was announced today by Harry Vickers, commander of the local post of the American Legion, which is sponsoring the campaign. He said a number of negroes had asked if the colored population was to assist, and he informed them that, inasmuch as many of the old records which are to be re-worked and distributed among service men all over the country would go to negro soldiers as well as others, that the colored people should aid. They agreed to do so.

The Legion head reported today that an unusually large number of old records have been collected during the past two or three days. He urges those who have some and have not turned them in to do so as soon as possible, as the campaign is drawing to a close.

July 29, 1942

Negro Legion Post Aids In Record Drive

Hugh Thompson Named As Head At Meeting Of Post

M. Hugh Thompson, local attorney, was appointed chairman of the Weaver McLean Legion Post No. 175 campaign for old phonograph records at last night's meeting of the veterans organization and machinery was being set up today to substantially contribute to the 15,220 record goal assigned Durham County.

Named to work with Thompson in the drive directed toward the Negro citizenship are Jerry Williamson, William Weaver, W. W. Hardy, James Meadows, Ed Cuffie and Lee Weaver.

Under plans announced by the chairman today, the campaign will be directed on the area basis with members of the central committee assigned definite Negro populated areas and a personal appeal will be made to the homes for record contributions. Thompson stated that the Weaver McLean project is tied in with the general campaign being waged here.

Points have been designated as receiving stations for records and the chairman announced his willingness to provide conyeyance for any records that may be collected. The receiving points are the Gattis Market on Corporation Street, Faucette Shoe Shop at Pine and Hillside Streets, Biltmore Drug Store, College Inn on Fayetteville Street, and Holloway's Drug Store on Dowd Street.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Denied Charter For American Legion

BIRMINGHAM — (ANP) — Pressing their fight to establish a Negro American Legion post here, a group of 15 prominent citizens last week sought counsel in obtaining a post charter.

Representing the group, Atty. Horace Alfred filed a mandamus petition in circuit court demanding that the American Legion grant a charter for the post. Atty. Alfred said that residents here have been trying to organize a post for six years but they have been unable to get a charter from the state legion.

47L - 1942

Birmingham Ala News
November 7, 1942

Negro Veterans Seek Legion Post Charter

Arguments in mandamus proceedings of 15 Negro World War veterans, seeking to force the American Legion, John T. Batten, as commander; D. Trotter Jones, as adjutant, and the American Legion, Department of Alabama, to issue them a charter for a Birmingham post for Negroes to be known as the George Ruffin Post, were completed before Judge C. B. Smith in Circuit Court Friday.

Horace C. Alford appeared as attorney for the petitioners, and Richard T. Rives, Montgomery, judge advocate of the Legion, represented the defendants.

Alford declared in his argument that since the petition was filed the 15 Negroes had been expelled from the Britton McKenzie Post at Tuskegee. He said he will amend his petition next week to show that action. Judge Smith is expected to take the case under advisement then and render a decision probably later next week.

47L-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Ask Court Aid In Fight For American Legion

Alabama Veterans Press Drive For Post Charter

BIRMINGHAM,—(A N P)—Pressing their fight to establish a Negro American legion post here, a group of 15 prominent citizens last week sought court aid in obtaining a post charter.

Representing the group, Atty. Horace Alford filed a mandamus petition in circuit court demanding that the American legion grant a charter for the post. Atty. Alford said that residents here have been trying to organize a post for six years but they have been unable to get a charter from the state legion.

Alford said the state body told the colored group it would be necessary to wait a while to "work things out," but this, the atterney said, was pure "stalling" for "dis criminatory purposes."

The circuit court petition was filed against John T. Batton, commander of the Alabama department, American legion, and D. Trotter Jones, adjutant and agent Judge Walt Windham set Oct. 15 as the date for the hearing.

Among the local leaders presenting the demand for a post charter are Molton Gray, Mose B. Chapman, Robert Springer, A. G. Gaston, W. Shortridge, Prof. W. B. Johnson and Dr. Edward H. Ballard.

47m-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

To Have Many Negro Officers

SEP 4 1942

Brig. Gen. Almond To Be Commander Of New Army Unit

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Activation of the new 92nd division of the army, which will be another all-Negro division, has been authorized, officials of the war department said Wednesday morning.

Headquarters for the division will be established at Fort McClellan, Ala., with Brig. Gen. Edward Almond tentatively slated to command the division.

Gen. Almond formerly was attached to the staff at Fort Huachuca and is considered well qualified to take over the formation of the new command.

This triangular division, similar in formation to the 93rd, will be trained at various posts before being assembled.

SEP 4 1942

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Discussing the activation of the 92nd division scheduled for October at Camp McClellan, near Anniston, Ala., Secretary of War Stimson told his press conference Thursday morning that officers for the triangular unit would be for the most part colored.

They were being trained now, he said, to take over the posts and from the experiences with colored officers in other units, they were proving highly satisfactory. He spoke of the training of officers in the various schools and colleges of the country and said the men were being graduated as rapidly as possible.

SEP 4 1942

This division is a reconstituted World War I division, the old 92nd being recruited from Negro selective service men from the United States at large at Camp Funston, Kas., in October, 1917.

It saw service with the French army in the St. Dio sector, Lorraine, in August and September, 1918, and took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American army from September 26 to October 3, returning to the Marbache sector on October 9 to remain there until Armistice day, November 11.

SEP 4 1942

Brig. Gen. Almond, who will command the 92nd, was born at La[illegible], Va., December 12, 1892. He was graduated from the Virginia Military institute and was commissioned a Second Lieutenant of infantry, regular army, on November 20, 1916. He served in the 58th infantry, Fourth division, and was commander of the 12th Machine Gun battalion in France.

Gen. Almond was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Purple Heart and the Ecuador decoration, Estrella Abdon Calderon. A graduate of the infantry school at Fort Benning, he was also graduated from the command and general staff school in 1930 and from the army war college in 1934.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CAMPAIGN FOR MORE WAAC ENROLLEES

SEP 12 1942

Emphasize Opportunities For Commissions And Service

SEP 12 1942

Women of Chicago as well as others throughout the Sixth Service Command are offered an opportunity to serve as officers and auxiliaries in the Women's Auxiliary Corps, it was announced this week by Maj. General George Grunert, commanding general of the Service Command with headquarters in Chicago.

SEP 12 1942

General Grunert, who ordered an intensive campaign to enroll Negro auxiliaries in Illinois, Wisconsin and Michigan for training at Des Moines, Iowa, emphasized that all women who enter the WAAC have an opportunity to become officers by being recommended for officer candidate schools by their unit commanders.

Entering pay for auxiliaries is $21 per month, which is increased to $30 after four months of service. Uniforms, food, quarters and medical and dental care are furnished free by the government.

Applicants, who must be between 21 and 45 years old, submit proof of date of birth, and present two character references, may obtain application forms and report of preliminary physical examination by a private physician to the South Franklin street station where the blanks are examined by officers.

Successful applicants then are notified to report for a final type physical examination by army doctors and the mental alertness test on one day. All applicants passing these tests report the following day for a final interview, swearing in and orders to duty.

SEP 12 1942

Women residing outside of Chicago may obtain application forms from the nearest recruiting station to their homes.

When ordered to Chicago for final examinations, government transportation is furnished by the station. Hotel rooms and meals are furnished by the government for women unable to return to their homes during the examinations.

Enrollees are given basic training of from four to eight weeks, depending on the results of an aptitude test, and then are assigned to units.

Columbia, S. C. Record
October 20, 1942

Lewis Says Negro Division Is Not Planned For Fort

Major A. R. Lewis, Fort Jackson director of intelligence and internal security, told the Columbia Lions club at its luncheon yesterday that the post has no information of any plans to establish a Negro division there.

47m

Major Lewis also cited other rumors which he said have cropped up concerning army activities, and which, he said, have been found to be without foundation.

S. L. Latimer, Jr., president of the Community Chest, made a brief address on the chest's 1942 campaign.

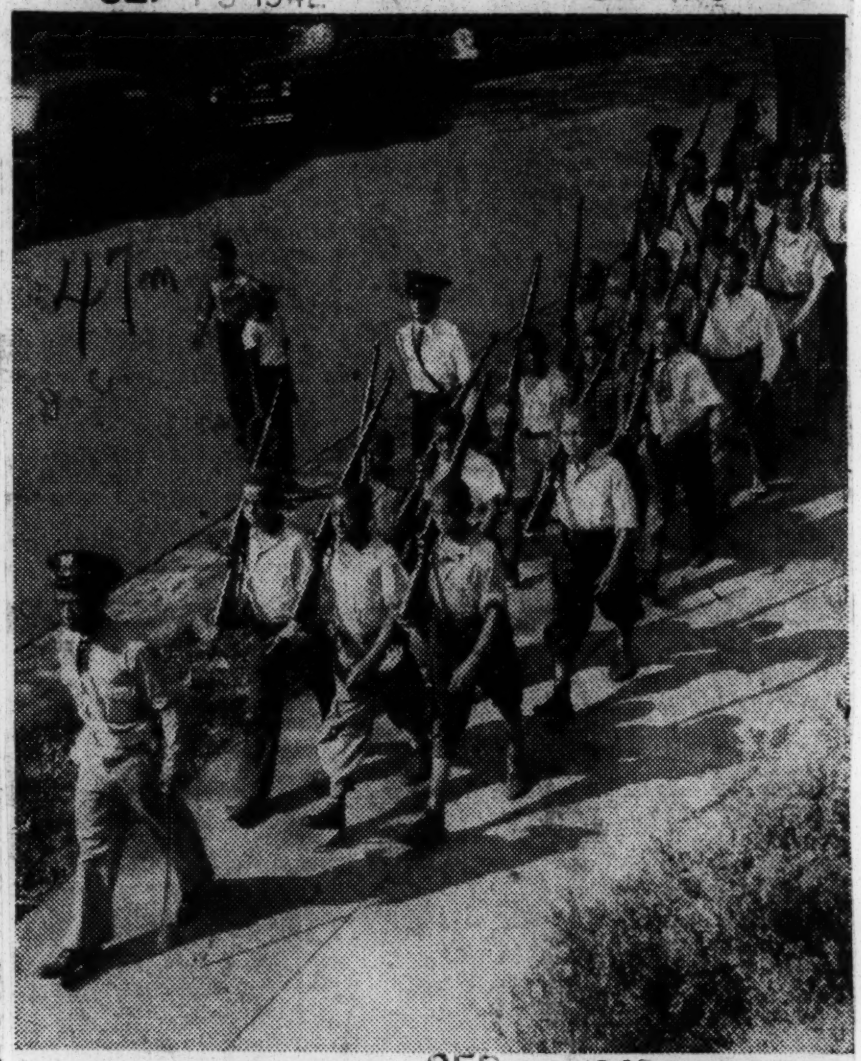
J. M. Blalock, president of the club, presided, and the program was in charge of the publicity committee, which consists of: John A. Montgomery, chairman, James C. Derieux, vice chairman, Robert H. Schorb and John G. Hell[illegible].

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Messengers Organize Drill Team

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942



47m

SEP 19 1942 Post Staff Photo

MARCH WITH WOODEN GUNS—Marching along in good formation with their wooden guns are 21 of 35 air-raid warden messengers who make up the "American Eagle Military Corps." The youths, led by Ivory L. Newton, a former high school cadet officer, were officially taken into warden service yesterday at 1323 Eighteenth Street Northwest

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Officer Cayton Assigned To Washington, D. C. Headquarters

SEP 26 1942

SEP 26 1942

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 24. (HNS)—Third Officer Irma J. Cayton of Chicago, Ill., departed this week for Washington, D.C., where she has been assigned to the office of Director Hobby of the WAAC. Officer Cayton is the second of the race officers trained at Fort Des Moines to be assigned to the Director's Office. Officer Harriet West of Washington, D. C., was assigned to the Washington headquarters and reported there last week. Officer Cayton's husband, Mr. Horace R. Cayton, is Labor Editor of The Pittsburgh Courier and is director of the Good Shepherd Community Center, the largest community center in the world, located at Chicago, Ill.

OFFICER HAMPTON TO USO

SEP 26 1942

Officer Cayton had been previously assigned to the USO Center here at Fort Des Moines. That post has been given to Officer Elizabeth Hampton of Los Angeles, Calif. Officer Hampton brings a wealth of experience to her new post. She received her bachelors' degree from Chapman college in Los Angeles, Calif., in sociology in 1933, and has done graduate work in sociology in the University of Southern California. In addition to this, Officer Hampton was employed as case work supervisor of the Los Angeles County Charities in Los Angeles. Officer Hampton is the sister of Rev. Chas. Hampton, president of the California State Western Baptist Convention.

No other assignments were announced this week of the race officers, but others are expected soon. In the meantime training of the auxiliaries continues under the direction of the newly commissioned officers of our group, contingents of auxiliaries continue to arrive and are assigned to the unit for their basic training. Officer Charity Adams of Columbia, South Carolina, continues in command of the auxiliary group who form the Fourteenth Company, Third Regiment. A new group of auxiliaries is expected at the Post next week.

FORM OFFICERS' CLUB

SEP 26 1942

The officers of the WAAC Post this week organized an Officers' Club. Only officers holding commissions in the WAAC are eligible to membership. The club is governed by a board of directors consisting of Officer Elizabeth Hampton, chairman; and Officers Charity Adams, Vera Harrison, Natalie Donaldson, Gertrude Peebles, Ruth Freeman and Myrtle Anderson, board memoers.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

FIELD DAY HELD BY COLORED UNIT AT FORT CUSTER

SEP 30 1942

SEP 30 1942

Former Chicago Regiment Entertains Visitors

Fort Custer, Mich., Sept. 29 [Special].—The 184th field artillery, composed largely of Chicago south siders whose fathers before them served with the famous old 8th Illinois infantry which, as the 370th infantry, helped smash the Hindenburg line in World War I., showed today that it is developing the endurance needed for the warfare of today. The men of this Negro regiment demonstrated their accomplishments in a field day program on their parade grounds here as their wives, parents, sweethearts, and friends looked on and applauded their exhibitions.

It was a gala day for the soldiers and the spectators, with the regimental band out, and Col. George T. Shank, the post commanding officer, and ranking officers of the regiment, checking up on the showing of the organization to determine the effect of training, which started for veteran Chicago members back in January, 1941, when the unit was inducted.

SEP 30 1942

Chilly Winds Disregarded.

No one seemed to mind that it was chilly. The dash and agility of the men who raced across the field with 50 caliber machine guns, the speed with which they pitched their tents, the efficiency of the gun crews, the sprints for men over 210 pounds, all these things kept the contestants and the spectators warm enough.

Maj. William H. Bowers, commanding officer during the absence of Col. Anderson F. Pitts, presented ribbons to the winners of the various events. Lieut. George M. Murphy, a Northwestern freshman football player several years ago, arranged the program. Murphy, formerly of 649 East Marquette road, is the athletic and recreational director of the regiment.

Capt. Richard L. Jones, assistant post special service officer and a former vice president of the South Center department store at 47th and South parkway, recalled that the 8th Illinois infantry of the National Guard was converted into the present field artillery organization in October, 1940. Some of the men among the 900 guardsmen who came to Custer in January, 1941, are still in the unit, while others have been transferred to other organizations.

SEP 30 1942

Anxious for Action.

Without exception members interviewed expressed a desire to give up field day exhibitions anytime and move into action on the battle front. Representative of these were 22 year old Corp. Frederick G. Johnson of 3462 Cottage Grove avenue, who teamed up with Corporals William Bowman, 546 East 47th street, and Claude Lee Jr., 3715 Indiana avenue, to race 100 yards with parts of a machine gun and set it up at the end of a record run. They are in B battery, commanded by Lieut. Charles L. Pickett of 5427 Calumet avenue.

Every battery of the 184th produced runners or teams for the day's program. Lieut. Daniel E. Day, 3825 Giles avenue, former picture editor of the Chicago Defender, was the day's cameraman and he made pictures to preserve a record of what may be the 184th's last field day program. He's a graduate of Wendell Phillips High school and Crane Junior college, and later studied for four years at the Chicago Art institute.

SEP 30 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

INFORMATION, PLEASE!

NOV. 21 1942

What is the proportion of combatant to non-combatant colored troops in the U.S. Army?

Are there any Negro soldiers among the Rangers and parachute troops?

Are any Negroes being trained as bombadiers and navigators in the Army Air Corps?

When are colored men to be trained as pilots, bombers and navigators in the Navy Air Corps?

What sort of duties are colored soldiers performing in the signal, engineer, coast artillery and other special corps, and what is their ratio in the various grades of work?

Are there any colored American combatant troops in any war theaters, and which ones?

What other duties are colored American soldiers performing abroad except building roads, working on docks and servicing air fields?

What barriers exist to the commissioning of colored men in the Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard, and if any, why?

To what extent does the jim crowing of colored men in uniform exist in Army and Navy stations in the United States and elsewhere?

Is the 99th Pursuit Squadron still at Tuskegee after eighteen months' training? If so, why?

What steps, if any, are being taken to train Negro pilots and navigators at other Army air schools where almost every other nationality is now in training, including Chinese and Filipinos?

These are a few questions colored Americans would like to have answered in a straightforward manner, without evasion and without camouflage.

Giving this information will in no way aid the enemy, so we do not want to be told that it is a military secret.

If it is permissable to tell how many warships we have lost, as has been repeatedly done, there is no reason why the information Negroes seek about the extent of thir participation in the war should be withheld—unless there is something somebody wants to conceal.

Those colored citizens with long memories are beginning to fear a repetition of the treatment of Negroes in World War I when they were disproportionately assigned to menial tasks and largely kept from places where they might distinguish themselves and thus have an increased claim on America for humane treatment when peace came.

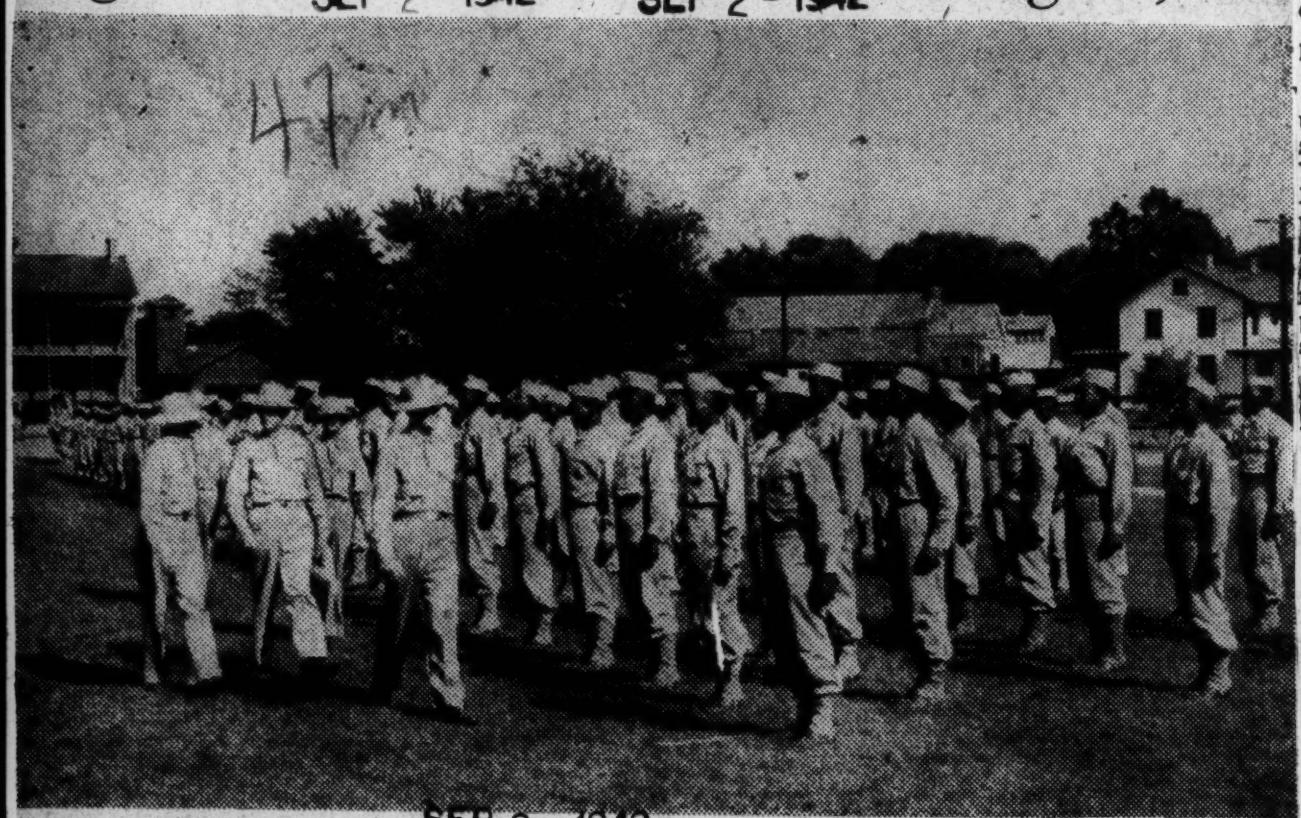
Their fears have not been dispelled by any recent information divulged by either the War or Navy Department or any of the colored spokesmen who are presumed to be in possession of the facts.

47m-1942
Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Troops Stationed at Ft. Washington, Md.

SEP 2 - 1942 SEP 2 - 1942

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SEP 2 - 1942

FIRST NEGRO COMPANY to serve the adjutant general's department, 200 enlisted men formerly from Fort McClelland, Ala., are now stationed at Fort Washington, Md. The troops, formerly commanded by Maj. R. W. Smith, are headed by Capt. Henry H. Babb. They are shown above at their first inspection in their new station

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Radio Operators To Be Trained In Army Course

OCT 2 - 1942

Men Will Be Paid By Government In Training Period

47m

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla.—(SNS)—Florida Normal and Industrial Institute has been selected as a Regional Training Base for the Signal Corps for Negroes in the Fourth Service Command according to recent communications received here from the Atlanta Headquarters of the Fourth Service Command and the State Department of Education of Florida. OCT 2 - 1942

The Signal Corps is a war training program sponsored jointly by the United States Office of Education and United States Army for training radio and signal corps operators. Trainees must be high school graduates and are paid from eighty to one hundred and twenty dollars a month during the training period with the assurance of being placed in the government service upon graduation. The Signal Corp has atttracted nation wide attention because graduates are often given Civil Service rating.

COURSES STARTED

Courses have been established throughout the South for whites but due to the small number of Negroes who are available and qualified for the training the army officials and educational authorities are developing the Negro program for the southern states along regional lines. According to recent reports Negroes from all sections of the country are being enrolled in the radio and signal corps courses at St. Augustine, which got underway September 29.

The general objective of the program is to prepare civilians to assist in the installation, maintenance, and operation of all communication systems used by the army, visual and aural, including radio, telephone and telegraph, and motion pictures. OCT 2 - 1942

URGES MEN TO ENLIST

Doctor William H. Gray, Jr., President of Florida Normal and Industrial Institute who has just recently been given overall authority by government officials as director of the elaborate war training program stationed at the school, which includes, aside from the Signal Corps, the Enlisted Reserve Corps and the War Production Training courses, is uring Negroes to take advantage of all of these training opportunities.

Florida Normal has one of the most complete electric and acetylene welding plants in the country. Persons interested in the Signal Corps should contact their local United States Federal Employment Office, local Civil Service officals; or write the Florida Department of Vocational Education, State Department of Education, Tallahassee. Further information can be secured by writing directly to the college. OCT 2 - 1942

MANY COURSES OFFERED

Florida Normal officials are also urging Negroes of this immediate section to take advantage of the War Production Training courses in Boatbuilding, Welding, Sheet Metal work, Electricity, Foundry Work, Forging and Blacksmithing which are being offered through three month courses by the State Department of Vocational Education at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach; Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee and Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine. OCT 2 - 1942

President Gray, who has just completed an extensive tour through the east and middle west, states that the defense training opportunities for Negroes in Florida are certainly comparable with, and exceed in most cases, opportunities in other states, and it is appaling that more of our young men and women are not taking advantage of these courses and preparing themselves for greater service to the nation during this emergency.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y

Many Negroes Serving All Branches of Army

(Ed.—The following data on Negroes in the army released by the War Department is a brief review of old and new facts. We carry the release in full because every PVite should read it.)

Nov. 21, 1942

WASHINGTON—The requirements of military security prevent disclosing the number of Negro units or the exact number of Negroes in the army. Negroes, however, are serving in every arm and service of the army and the number of Negro soldiers corresponds to the ratio of the Negro race to the total population of the US. Among other places Negro soldiers are now serving in Hawaii, New Guinea, Australia, the British Isles and at our Atlantic bases.

A Negro infantry division, the 93rd, is now training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and a second-all Negro division, the 92nd, is now in process of formation. In addition, there are several Negro infantry regiments, two Negro cavalry regiments (the famous 9th and 10th), Negro tank destroyer battalions in the Armored Force, a Negro pursuit squadron in the Army Air Forces, and tank battalions in the Armored Forces.

Other Negro groups in the army include field and coast artillery and inspector general's department, Signal Corps, military police, engineers, Medical Corps, chemical warfare, corps of chaplains, and ground units of the Air Forces, special services units and others.

ENGINEERING FEATS

One of the most notable engineering feats of the war is the construction of the Alcan (Alaska-Canada) military highway by U.S. Army engineers, among whom is a large detachment of Negroes. It will function as an important military supply route, connecting the railway and highway systems of the U.S. and southern Canada.

The Secretary of War recently stated than many Negro officers—among the several hundred now serving in grades from second lieutenant to brigadier general—are graduates from the various office candidate schools of the army. Many other Negroes are now in attendance at those schools while hundreds more Negro soldiers are serving in all noncommissioned officer grades and as warrant officers.

FIRST CASUALTY

Private Robert H. Brooks, a Negro, was the first Armored Force casualty of the war. He was killed near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines, December 8. The main parade ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, has been named Brooks Field in his memory.

Recently in Australia 3 Negro members of an engineers unit were decorated with the Soldier's Medal and cited for bravery by General MacArthur. Their action consisted of rescuing a pilot from a burning plane in alligator infested waters. Their names are Private First Class Julius S. Franklin, Charleston, S. C.; Hardey M. Crandle, Greenville, N. C., and James Scott, Montgomery, Alabama.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Jesse Owens Becomes A War Worker

DEC, 2, 1942



DEARBON, Mich.—When Jesse Owens cracked one record after another in the Olympics of 1936 in Berlin, Aryan-loving Hitler was so mad he wouldn't even shake Owens' hand in congratulations. He's probably even madder now because the famous track star has become a war worker in the Employment Division of the Ford Motor Company. The Olympic runner is pictured at his desk in the Ford Rouge Plant. (ACME.)

DEC. 2, 1942

47m-1942
Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO SOLDIERS PUT NEW LIFE IN ARIZONA DESERT

AUG 22 1942

All Sections of U. S. Are Represented in 93d.

AUG 22 1942

BY JOHN THOMPSON.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Aug. 21.—Huachuca, cradle of cavalry traditions, has had its face lifted. No longer a sleepy garrison post on the Mexican border, it is teeming with life and action incident to the formation and training of this war's first Negro division—the 93d.

Disbanded after the World war, in which it amassed a proud service record, the 93d division was reactivated on May 15 under command of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Hall.

With a roster of hand picked white officers, Gen. Hall began the long basic training program early in June.

Since then the panel of officers has been augmented by scores of young colored officers, most of them former noncommissioned officers who made the grade in the tough Officers Candidate school for the infantry at Fort Benning, Georgia.

Built Around Old 25th.

With the old 25th infantry regiment as a reservoir of trained men, newer organizations were formed with cadres of men from the 25th. But all of the other soldiers have come direct from reception centers, which means that they had no army training of any kind before they reached this isolated post.

These soldiers have come from virtually every one of the 48 states. Some are from Chicago's south side, some from Detroit, and some from New York's Harlem, but by far the greater percentage came out of Dixie's cotton picking states.

Officers report that the men take quickly to close order drill and parade ground marching. They are willing and eager to learn their soldiering trade and they respond to instruction far more quickly than many officers expected. From lumbering recruits who didn't know right face from a plow share, they are turning into a disciplined body of soldiers.

AUG 22 1942

Demonstrate Their Ability.

On the firing range today, after scarcely 10 weeks' training, we saw the 593d battalion of field artillery wheel their 105 mm. howitzers into position, obtain the proper firing data, compute it, and get set to blast hell out of any enemy over the mesquite topped ridge.

"I like it fine," said Pvt. Ernest Watson, 29 years old, of 210 North California avenue, Chicago, a former porter and now a gunner in a machine gun section which protects the howitzer crews from flank attack.

"It's the attitude of our officers that impressed me. They are a fine bunch of men. They take time to help us and are not impatient. The climate's good, altho it gets pretty hot sometimes."

State's Finest Grazing Land.

The battalion of field artillery we visited in the field might have gone for training up Coyote canyon. Or Slaughter House wash. Or the Russian ride. Or Split Rock canyon. Or Walk-a-Heap ridge.

Instead the motorcade headed out over the arid rock and sand, dust and mesquite of what ranchers call the finest grazing land in Arizona.

This reporter always had thought of desert as rippling swells of sand and wasteland, and mirages. Not so here.

AUG 22 1942

Arizona desert means heated sand, of course. But it also means stones and rocks and boulders. It means gnarled mesquite bushes, strangely contorted cactus plants, and unexpected quicksand.

From the head of the column, looking back as we drove [illegible] his land, one could see only t[illegible] leading trucks slow down at [illegible] rest of a steep grade, shift int[illegible] ow gear, and then ease down the rock strewn path which the major called a road.

More Comfortable than Louisiana.

But far back, over the top of the tallest cacti, floated the telltale dust clouds of an army outfit on the march. Overhead the sun generated a heat that burned, but was dry and much more bearable than the shirt dampening heat of the Louisiana maneuver lands.

In time the column caught up with the battalion commander, Maj. M. L. Fisher, and the big field guns were swung into position. Wire runners trung important communication lines down the dry bed of a stream while the radio boys kept their wireless channels open.

Down the creek, under mesquite trees, a command post was established. Other dark skinned soldiers, under the tutelage of their white officers, went on to observation posts and other forward positions.

Battery comm[illegible]ders began laying their guns on [illegible] target. The soft ing every evidence of eagerness to perfect their technique. Tomorrow they would go out again, this time on a 120 mile overnight bivouac to the Wonderland of Rocks. Did they like it?

Pvt. William Snell Jr., 22 years old, of 3240 Vernon avenue, Chicago, used to work in a Tennessee powder plant. He thought the overnight marches were the most interesting part of the training schedule. Pvt. Charles Starks, 32, of 617 South 13th avenue, Maywood, agreed.

So did three other Chicagoans: Milton Poinsett, 36, of 6235 South Park way; Monroe J. Thomas, 23, of 1367 South Morgan street, and Rodney McCain, 23, of 311 East 59th street.

AUG 22 1942

Important Technical Jobs.

All three are high school graduates. Now computers of firing data, they have one of the most technical jobs in the battalion.

These technicians provide examples of the good records being complied by the Negro soldiers from Chicago, Detroit, New York, and other northern cities where the men have had better educational advantages.

In general, said the officers—and this was verified by Red Cross officials to whom the men talk more freely—the northerners are found to be more alert and to have minds better trained for thinking.

Many a southern born and reared soldier, however, has the same abilities. There are others, said Gen Hall, who basically are sound, but who never had the educational opportunities. Now that they are in the army, they are expected to develop quickly.

Problem Finding Amusements.

Because Fort Huachuca is many miles from any city, Gen. Hall and his old West Point classmate, Col. Edwin N. Hardy, commandant of the post, have a problem trying to devise means of amusing the soldiers in their leisure hours.

Every available barracks area has all manner of athletic equipment. The company "day rooms" are well equipped with easy chairs, pool tables, radios, books, and magazines. Numerous movie theaters show first run pictures.

AUG 22 1942

But the big problem remains the waiting for the time when more suitable housing will be furnished.

But the bulk of Fry is tough and tawdry, waiting for pay night when the thousands of troops turn loose a bulky pay roll.

After his various allotments, the soldier still has a chunk of money left. He wants to spend it. Somebody's going to get it, and the residents of Fry are right there waiting.

AUG 22 1942

Amusement Hall Planned.

There are a number of possible solutions. Col. Hardy has one, and if his plans work out, Fry may become a far different village. He has interested some well-to-do Chicago Negroes in establishing a large amusement hall to provide wholesome and reasonable entertainment, all with the approval of military authorities. If the priorities question can be solved, Col. Hardy hopes to have the building operating within three months.

Col. Hardy also has interested the Federal Works agency, which made a recent survey of Fry, and he hopes it will step in to install better streets and housing and proper sanitary conditions. In this way be expects to rid the town of many of its undesirable elements.

Supplementing the work of the army and other agencies is the Red Cross. According to the men themselves, this is the most valued of them all.

Red Cross Handles Emergencies.

Roland R. Bach, field director of the camp's Red Cross depot, who was attached to the army's 6th corps area [now service command] headquarters in Chicago for several years; his wife, Ruth, and a staff of white assistants are doing a tremendous job. They interview at least 100 men every day, talking over every conceivable problem. They also work closely with the chaplains.

AUG 22 1942

Most of the Red Cross work deals with emergencies, such as deaths or sudden illnesses at home. Each case is verified by telegraph thru local Red Cross chapters—last month the telegraph bill was $600—then loans are arranged and the man is sent home. Last month the Red Cross arranged for $10,000 in loans.

Much of the Red Cross work falls in the domestic field. Many a soldier, now that he is getting more money, wants a divorce. Others find forgotten wives filing claims for allotments. Then the Red Cross steps in to protect the soldier as well as his dependents.

Very Few Complaints.

"Very few are dissatisfied with conditions here," said Director Bach. "Almost all of the men like the way they are treated. Recently we talked with all of the Negro chaplains and Negro officers to find out if they thought a better job could be done if my assistants were Negroes. The verdict was unanimous for us to carry on as we are. However, in the hospital the Red Cross employés are colored. It seems to work out to the best advantage of the men."

Fort Huachuca's roll has borne some great names in its long history. Gen. John J. Pershing served here as a young lieutenant. Gen. Leonard Wood joined the army here, coming in as a contract surgeon. Now its roster includes a reminder of another illustrious name. In the 25th infantry regiment, from Arkansas, is a buck private, who answers to the name of General Grant Everette.

47m-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Fighting Men From Harlem

If you would know America for what she is, a glance at America's Army in Hawaii would tell the story. Cosmopolitan America is here — in khaki. Men of all races, as buck privates and officers. The picture was made complete with the arrival of a Negro artillery regiment, with many of the men from deep in the heart of Harlem.

They are fine, sturdy men, as are those of the Negro race. They have the dare to fight and the love of fight in them. In the regiment whose job it is to guard Pearl Harbor, there are college men, men who have recognition in the entertainment field, men who are professional soldiers. They are the type of men of whom America is proud.

Newsmen who inspected the outfit and talked with the men, came away with the impression that they were a hard-hitting lot. They found them musical too—as might be expected. The men have a number of jive bands with which they entertain their white comrades. They can sing and dance and play. Watching them work, newsmen said men carrying sandbags occasionally broke into a shuffle, and they suspected that the bugler found it hard to restrain himself from putting in a hot lick or two.

That's Harlem. Like the Basin and Beale streets of Memphis and New Orleans. Harlem is the cradle of the blues, hot rhythm, torch singing and dance steps that swing coast to coast. Harlem is the stomp and the shag and a gold derby perched at the end of a crying trombone. It's lots of other things, too. Southern fried chicken at the eateries on Lenox avenue, and brown chorus girls, and fellows like "Sugar" Ray Robinson, who is a vest pocket edition of Joe Louis. And there's Bojangles Bill. There is a lot of tinsel and there is a lot of hard work. In the brownstone buildings live colored students of nearby Columbia University and New York City College and NYU. There is the laborer and the professional man living in close proximity. And now they are with their brethren in a Hawaiian cane field.

It's all Harlem and it's all America, too.

—(From Honolulu Advertiser.)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

ARMY TO IGNORE DIXIE'S PROTEST

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27—(Special)—Despite the protests of Senator Bankhead and Governor Dixon of Alabama and their demands that Negro soldiers be removed from the South, plans are proceeding at Fort McClellan, Ala., for the activation of the 92nd Infantry division.

No official announcement concerning the activation of this division has been issued by the War Department since December 8 at the Conference of Negro Editors when General George Marshall, chief of staff, announced that it was contemplated.

However, it is known that officers are being assigned to the 92nd Infantry division at Fort McClellan.

One of the officers assigned to the 92nd is a former commander of a famous engineer regiment, recently nominated by President Roosevelt as a brigadier general.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

N. Y. Guard to Form Negro Battalion Here

By the United Press.

ALBANY, Oct. 22.—Governor Lehman announced today that a separate battalion of infantry, composed entirely of Negroes, would be organized by the New York Guard in New York City.

The new unit was authorized at the request of many citizens of Kings and Queens counties, Governor Lehman said. It will be known as the Third Separate Battalion, New York Guard. Twenty-one officers and 288 enlisted men will comprise the unit, with headquarters in the state armory at 801 Dean St., Brooklyn.

Dean St. Armory now is occupied by Company L, Fifth Regiment, which will be transferred to 171 Clermont St., Brooklyn.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
November 19, 1942

STIMSON CITES ARMY'S ROLE IN SOLOMONS' FIGHT

MacArthur's Planes Took Part in Every Phase, Secretary Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19.—(U.P.)—Army aircraft from Australia and New Caledonia played an active and effective role in last week's big American naval-air victory in the Solomons, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said Thursday.

He told a press conference planes from General Douglas MacArthur's Australian Command not only bombed Japanese forces to the northwest of Guadalcanal both preceding and during the battle, but also engaged in important reconnaissance work. They attacked enemy ship concentrations at Rabaul, enemy base on New Britain Island, and enemy shipping in the Buin-Faisi area of the Shortland Islands.

Army bombers and fighters from New Caledonia, a little over 1,000 miles from Guadalcanal, were assigned to the Navy, Stimson said, and played an equally important part in the great battle.

Austro Battalion Okayed

Formation of an Austrian battalion of the Army of the United States has been authorized, Stimson also announced.

The unit will be an infantry battalion composed of Austrian citizens living in the United States.

Stimson said it was authorized in response to the appeal of many Austrians for an opportunity to serve together as a unit in freeing their homeland and other nations conquered by the Axis.

Stimson announced that Major General Henry J. F. Miller, Miami, Fla., head of the Air Service Command, has been assigned as commander of the Air Service Command of the Army Air Forces in the European theater. He will exchange jobs with Major General Walter H. Frank. The exchange is intended to make available at headquarters here the experience of a commander fresh from a battle zone and to give an opportunity to another general officer to gain actual combat zone experience.

On Drafting Negroes

He said, in response to a question, that the Army is pursuing a policy of inducting Negroes into the Army in numbers proportionate to the ratio of Negro population to white population. He said training of Negroes was proceeding vigorously along with other troops in accordance with the Army program as a whole.

Asked whether Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, would be converted exclusively to Negro troops, Stimson said the Army was not yet prepared to make any announcement, but he acknowledged that a plan involving Jefferson Barracks was being studied.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SEP 12 1942

SETTING-UP EXERCISES IN THE MIDDLE EAST



Physical training is part of the day's routine for these newly arrived United States troops

The New York Times, passed by British censor

SEP 1 21942

The Northwest
Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

Executive Staff of Station Hospital, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.



NOV. 12, 1942

By Bureau of Public Relations, U. S. War Dept., Wash., D. C.

Left to Right — seated, Major Maurice M. Shaw, Chicago, Illinois; Lieutenant Colonel M. O. Bousfield, Commanding Officr, Chicago, Illinois; Major John B. West, Chicago, Illinois; standing — Major Ralph B. Teabeau, Kansas City, Missouri; and Major Arthur H. Simmons of Washington, D. C.

47.

'Negro Troops With MacArthur'

Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.

Radio Commentator Pays Tribute to Bravery of Mixed Fighting Forces in The Philippines.

By GABRIEL HEATTER
(Radio News Commentator)

47m

FEB 7 - 1942

"With General MacArthur there are many American Negroes. There are many Filipinos. This army will go down in history as more than a great army. It will long be remembered as a truly democratic army in which white men, Negroes, Filipinos, and others fought for each other.

"They are dying for the great ideal we are trying to keep alive. It is a history-making epoch in which white men and Negroes are fighting as one; fighting for the dignity and decency of man.

"'We are Aryans, we are the super-men,' says Hitler. 'All others are to be slaves.' 'We Japs are the super-men,' they say. 'Democracy has had its day.'

FEB 7 - 1942

"Theodore Roosevelt once declared we Americans are children of the crucible, we are final evidence of man's ability to rise above discrimination of color or creed—all free men.

"Down there on Bataan, men are proving it a thousand times every day. Up and down America millions are proving it every day. People of every race, color, and creed, not only the millions whose forebears came from Italy and Germany—all prepared to live and fight, if need be, to keep our freedom alive.

FEB 7 - 1942

"Not by the sound of a man's name shall be judged his patriotism, nor the color of his skin, nor place of his birth, nor his place of worship. He shall be judged only by the flaming zeal which burns in his heart for everything to fight for and die for if need be."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ALL-NEGRO DIVISION FORMING FOR ARMY

Assembling of a Second Aviation Pursuit Squadron Is Resolved by Stimson at Congress

MANY IN OFFICER COURSES

JAN 26 1942

Secretary Tells of Activating New Armored Unit Soon in Expansion to 3,600,000 Men

JAN 26 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22 — A Sixth Armored Division will be added to the Army's battle force of tank troops Feb. 15, Secretary Stimson said today at a press conference in which he described plans for expediting the work of expanding the Army this year to a force of 3,600,000 men.

The Secretary said that four-week training programs in special operations would be given to all officers to be assigned to the thirty-two new "triangular" divisions and a new Negro division and a second Negro aviation squadron would be set up.

The Army expects to have its new Negro division in final shape by May, on station at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. This division, a triangular one, will be built up around various Negro units already in existence.

The squadron, to be known as the 100th Pursuit Squadron, will be trained at Tuskegee, Ala., site of the Negro institute, where the first organized Negro pursuit squadron, known as the Ninety-ninth, is completing its training.

JAN 26 1942

Negroes Training to Be Officers

Coincident with this announcement of new Negro organizations, Secretary Stimson stated that Negroes were attending officer candidate schools for men selected from among draftees. In addition he noted that the main parade ground at Fort Knox recently was named Brooks Field, in honor of Private Robert H. Brooks, a Negro who was the first casualty in the armored force in the Philippines.

The new armored division will undertake training at a time when part of the armored force has already matured in training and achieved the goal of 100 per cent equipment, fitting it for duty anywhere in the world, Secretary Stimson said. Some units are less than fully equipped, but he asserted that they had sufficient arms for thorough training of the officers and men.

Each armored division consists of more than 10,000 officers and men, is composed of two tank regiments, three separate field artillery battalions, an infantry regiment, a reconnaissance battalion, an anti-tank battalion of motorized artillery, an engineer battalion, observation aircraft and the usual units to provide for the men and service the vehicles.

Divisions Are Miniature Armies

Each division, therefore, is a miniature army of extraordinary striking force, so composed that it may be divided into two or more independent arms. The new division, like those already formed, will be trained at Fort Knox, Ky.

The new training programs for officers are designed to send these men into their new commands completely equipped to teach their units the specialties of modern warfare required of each type of fighting unit. The first group to take the course will include 500 officers assigned to the three new triangular divisions to be formed within the next few weeks in the start toward a goal of thirty-two new divisions.

JAN 26 1942

Division commanders and their staffs will take special instruction at the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan. Brigadier generals commanding infantry detachments and their junior officers will attend the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. Field artillery officers will be assigned to the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla. Specialists will attend several types of schools.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

TO HAVE 175,000 COLORED SOLDIERS IN U. S. ARMY SOON

47m

New 93rd Division Will Be Formed; May Have Entire Staff Of Negro Officers; 2,000 Flyers

FEB 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—(ANP)—In the new army planned by the war department, there will be units totaling 175,000 Negroes, Secretary of War Stimson revealed at a press conference Thursday morning. The 175,000 will be in addition to the 118,000 already in service.

Included in this number will be an entire new division which will be in addition to the one already planned and known as the 93rd division and, according to the secretary, will include every branch of the military units now operating.

The number of Negroes to be inducted this current year is based upon the overall increase in the army and the percentage of colored to white registrants.

Due to the present existing shortage in housing facilities, it is probably that this increase will be distributed rather lightly in the early months of the year, but will increase materially during the late spring when construction projects will have been completed. The Negro selectees thus inducted into the army will be distributed to the various units of the armed forces and service forces, according to the secretary.

FEB 6 - 1942

Plans for the new division are in the formative stage at present and nothing positive has been developed, but it is definite that there will another Negro division and as soon as the troops are trained they will be transferred to this new unit.

Also under way are plans for the training of 30,000 new pilots to keep pace ,the secretary said, with the huge increase in the air forces.

No indication of any additional Negro pilots has been given, although it has been previously said there would be about 2,000 Negro pilots when plans were completed for their training.

The question of Negro officers for the new units was not touched upon, although it is believed that there will be Negro officers for the new division, just as it is anticipated that Negro officers will command the division under present consideration. It is understood that a large number of Negro officers are to be trained in the regular army schools.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Army Forming New All-Negro Land, Air Units

JAN 23 1942

Creation of Sixth Armored Division Also Included in Expansion.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 22.—(AP)—Formation of a sixth armored division and of the first entire division of infantry composed of Negro troops was announced today by Secretary Stimson as a part of the Army's current expansion to 3,600,000 men.

JAN 23 1942

The war secretary reported at the same time a second air force pursuit squadron composed of Negro fliers also had been ordered created.

47m

Division commanders and their general staffs, as well as line officers, will receive intensive instruction designed to weld them into closely knit command teams before they take charge of the newly-created divisions, he said.

The new 6th Armored Division will be organized at Fort Knox, Kentucky, early in February and later moved to a permanent station whose location was not announced.

Officers for the new unit, which will number more than 10,000 men, already have started for Fort Knox.

JAN 23 1942

The Negro division will be the 93rd Infantry and will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The Army already includes various Negro units in virtually all major arms, and Stimson noted Negroes are included also in the various officer candidate schools where enlisted men who have shown outstanding leadership are trained as second lieutenants.

The 93rd Division will be a highly mobile so-called triangular division, like 31 other such units to be formed this year.

The second Negro pursuit squadron has been designated the 100th. Its post was not given. The 99th Pursuit Squadron has been in training since September at Tuskegee, Ala., and cadets who complete the instruction will be assigned to train other Negro groups.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

118,000 Now In Uniforms

FEB 7 - 1942

Expects Race to Supply 2,000 of 30,000 Air Pilots for Service

WASHINGTON.—In the new Army planned by the War Department, there will be units totaling 175,000 colored men, Secretary of War Stimson revealed at a press conference Thursday morning. The 175,000 to be inducted this year will be in addition to the 118,000 already in service.

Included in this number will be an entire new division which will be in addition to the one already planned and known as the 93d Division and, according to the secretary, will include every branch of the military units now operating.

FEB 7 - 1942

The number to be inducted this current year is based upon the overall increase in the Army and the percentage of colored to white registrants.

Due to the present existing shortage in housing facilities, it is probable that this increase will be distributed rather lightly in the early months of the year, but will increase materially during the late Spring when construction projects will have been completed. The selectees thus inducted into the Army will be distributed to the various units of the armed forces and service forces, according to the secretary.

Plans for the new division are in the formative stage at present and nothing positive has been developed, but it is definite that there will be another division and as soon as the troops are trained they will be transferred to this new unit.

FEB 7 - 1942

Also under way are plans for the training of 30,000 new pilots to keep pace, the secretary said, with the huge increase in the air forces.

No indication of any additional pilots has been given, although it has been previously said there would be about 2,000 colored pilots when plans were completed for their training.

FEB 7 - 1942

The question of colored officers for the new units was not touched upon, although it is believed that there will be Negro officers for the new division, just as it is anticipated that officers will command the division under present consideration. It is understood that a large number of officers are to be trained in the regular Army schools.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
January 23, 1942

Army Plans New Armored Division

Also Announces First Entire Negro Division Will Be Formed Soon

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—(AP) Formation of a Sixth Armored Division and the first entire division of infantry composed of Negro troops was announced Thursday by Secretary Stimson as a part of the Army's current expansion to 3,600,000 men.

The war secretary reported at the same time that a second air force pursuit squadron composed of Negro fliers also had been ordered created.

As a measure of military efficiency, he announced further that division commanders and their general staffs, as well as line officers, will receive intensive instruction designed to weld them into closely knit command teams before they take charge of newly-created divisions.

The new Sixth Armored Division will be organized at Fort Knox, Kentucky, early in February and later moved to a permanent station whose location was not announced.

Officers for the new unit, which will number more than 10,000 men, already have started for Fort Konx.

Stationed In Arizona

The Negro division will be the 93rd Infantry and will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

The army already includes various smaller Negro units in virtually all major arms, and Stimson noted that Negroes are included also in the various officer candidate schools where enlisted men who have shown outstanding leadership are trained as second lieutenants.

The 93rd Division will be a highly-mobile so-called triangular division, like 31 other such units to be formed this year.

The second Negro pursuit squadron has been designated the 100th. Its post was not given. The 99th Pursuit Squadron has been in training since September at Tuskegee, Ala., and cadets who complete the instruction will be assigned to train other Negro groups.

Stimson said that approximately 500 officers had been assigned to intensive preliminary staff training in preparation to taking charge of the first three divisions to be created in this year's expansion.

The division commanders and their general staffs will be trained at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and others scattered among the army's special training schools for various arms.

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
February 9, 1942

More Negro Divisions To Be Organized

Negroes Being Given More Prominent Part In War Activities.

A new negro division built around various negro units already in existence will soon be organized, Secretary Henry L. Stimson has announced. It will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. about May 1.

In addition a new negro air squadron, to be known as the 100th Pursuit Squadron, will be trained at Tuskegee, Ala., where the 9th, the first negro air squadron, is completing its training.

Secretary Stimson also announced an increasing number of negroes are entering officers' training schools. The main parade ground at Fort Knox, Ky., has been named Brooks Field in honor of a negro soldier, Private Robert H. Brooks, who was the first casualty in the armored force in the Philippines.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
January 26, 1942

NEGROES MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS

Announcement by the army of plans to organize a new infantry division composed entirely of negro troops and an air pursuit squadron exclusively for negro flyers has created a great deal of interest among persons familiar with the abilities of colored soldiers under capable leadership.

Negro soldiers, like those of any other race, are only as good as their leadership and unfortunate choices in this respect kept colored troops from showing their real mettle in World War 1. Those familiar with Spanish-American war history, however, know that negroes are capable of acquitting themselves creditably in action, for it was a colored regiment which relieved Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders after they had been almost pocketed high on San Juan Hill.

Sailing into Spanish forces seeking to pocket Roosevelt's troops, negro soldiers under the command of General Joe Wheeler crashed through enemy lines and were largely instrumental in turning a threatened disaster into decisive victory.

Although in this instance the colored troops were under the command of a white man, who knew and understood them as well as any who ever lived, it is probable that negro soldiers would perform equally well for officers of their own race able to command respect and obedience through leadership abilities.

Because his men loved and respected Joe Wheeler, they made themselves heroes on San Juan Hill. Their descendants would do the same for colored officers of ability, and the accomplishments of the proposed new army units undoubtedly will be measured by the wisdom with which their officers are chosen.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Women Who Criticized U.S. Not Arrested, Says FBI

MAR 21 1942

LOS ANGELES, Calif.—(ANP)—Following rumors that two women had recently been arrested and sent to concentration camps for criticising the government, the Federal Bureau of Investigation denied that any arrest had been made.

One of the women is reported to have expressed the wish that the Japanese would "kill off all the white folks; and I wish they'd get these I work for."

Newspaper Investigated

MAR 21 1942

Another charge was made against the FBI by the Rev. Clayton D. Russell, pastor of Independent Church, who stated over his weekly broadcast that FBI investigators were probing activities of the California Eagle, oldest community weekly, in an effort to learn whether Japanese or German funds were supporting it.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES SERVING WITH MacARTHUR 'DOING GOOD JOB'

MAR 25 1942

GEN. MACARTHUR'S HEADQUARTERS, Australia, March 29 (Sunday), (AP).—An allied spokesman today confirmed the presence in Australia of United States Negro ground troops and said they were doing a good job here. The Negro force was made up of highly skilled technical workers, the spokesman said. He declared the Negroes were welcomed in most places.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

RACES

Negroes & The War

In Manhattan, Wendell Willkie told a dinner meeting that the Navy's rule excluding Negroes from the service except as messmen is "an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words."

MAR 30 1942

In Washington, the Office for Emergency Management announced that Local 68 of the A. F. of L.'s International Association of Machinists will now let Negroes work in San Francisco defense industries.

* Only new typewriters for civilian use: those already in dealers' hands—which will be rationed.

47m-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Engineer Battalion Is Created at Fort Knox

Force Activated at Camp Claiborne Second Tank Battalion in Armored

FORT KNOX, KY.—(Special).—Announcement was made today by Maj.-Gen. Jacob L. Devers, chief of armored force, of the creation of an all-colored tank battalion, the 761st, at Camp Claiborne, La., and an all-colored engineer battalion, the 386th, at Fort Knox, Ky.

The 761st tank battalion, a light (13-ton) tank outfit, the second all-colored light tank battalion in the armored force, was activated on April 1. The other one, the 758th, was activated June 1, 1941, and is also stationed at Camp Claiborne.

The 386th engineer battalion is the first of its kind in the armored force.

In addition to the hundreds of colored soldiers in the tactical units of the ultra-mechanized branch of the army, there are 651 now in the Armored Force Replacement Training center at Fort Knox. At the mammoth Armored Force school, blitz "college" for training skilled technicians, there were 35 colored students during March, and 111 will attend the school in April.

It is at Fort Knox that the main parade ground, adjacent to the armored force headquarters, was recently named Brooks Field in memory of Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, who was the first battle casualty of the armored force. Private Brooks was killed in action in the Philippines on December 8.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Du Sable Sends Many Sons to Armed Forces

APR 19 1942

Du Sable High school is only seven years old but few Chicago schools can equal its direct contribution of man power to the war effort. So many of its former students have joined the 184th field artillery at Camp Custer, Mich., that it is beginning to resemble a Du Sable alumni association. Three out of every four of the regiment's non-commissioned officers were ROTC cadets at Du Sable, in addition to hundreds of privates and officers.

The 184th is the old and famous 8th Illinois National Guard regiment which trained in the armory at 35th street and Giles avenue. For years it has been made up largely of volunteers from the Du Sable High School area. Many of the boys enlisted in the 8th before they finished their ROTC training. Lieut. Col. Oscar Randall, a veteran of the first World war was a captain in the 8th while he taught mathematics at Du Sable. Now he is lieutenant colonel and executive officer of the 184th.

APR 19 1942

226 Enlist a Year Ago.

When the old 8th became the 184th and was called into active service in January, 1941, a total of 226 Du Sable High school ROTC cadets left school to go with it. Nineteen of them were cadet officers. Commencement was only two weeks away, however, and most of the boys took their examinations before leaving. The unit was given a send-off at the Du Sable auditorium and the ceremonies were enlivened by the regiment's band, which was made up exclusively of Du Sable boys. "It was one of the greatest assemblies we've ever had", Chauncey Willard, Du Sable principal, recalls.

Highest ranking Du Sable boys in the 184th now are First Lieuts. James Parks and James Brooks. Both are with the 795th tank battalion. Lieut. Parks was cadet commander of the Du Sable regiment in 1939 when he also was a sergeant in the 8th regiment. Lieut. Brooks was a cadet captain in high school and later earned a degree at the University of Chicago.

Other Du Sable boys who became officers in the 184th are Second Lieutenants Otis Buchanan, Aldrich Wilson, Charles O'Kelly, Bertram Smith, John Smith, and Warren Allen. Another, Second Lieut. Byron Minor, was a history teacher at DuSable.

APR 19 1942

Commander Also Band Leader.

Staff Sergt. Ed Stovall of the 184th was Du Sable's first cadet commander in 1935 and the only cadet commander who ever doubled as band leader in the regiment. Sergeants William Deas and William Scott have been sent to the officers, training school at Fort Sill, Okla. They are expected to rejoin their ex-Du Sable classmates after they receive their commissions.

Some of the other Du Sable alumni in the 184th are Staff Sergeants Julius Frazier, Robare Edmonson, and Garlan Jordan, Sergeants William Byrd, Ralph Byrd, William Scott, Erskine Moore, Alfred Cannon, Robert Jarratt, Reiford Campbell, Arnett Hunt, Huston Shelton, Hollie Lee, James Coggins, and Edward Thomas; Corporals Freeman Rice, Richard Merriweather, Harold Branch, Ernest Collins, Rudolph Phillips, William Anderson, and Nathaniel Waters, and Privates Robert Hassan and Joseph Mosely.

Like many of his fellow ROTC cadets, Lieut. Col. Leonard Beatty, present cadet commander of the Du Sable ROTC, intends to enlist in the army after his graduation in June. He hopes to attend an officers school. Mr. Willard calls him "some of the best soldier material I've ever seen."

316 Now in ROTC Unit.

The unit currently has 316 cadets, 260 of whom are in uniform. Sergt. Claude Shelton, the corps' military instructor, says he's not surprised at the number of good soldiers the school has produced. He has taught ROTC in Chicago schools for three years.

APR 19 1942

"There's no comparison between this and other schools as far as the military viewpoint is concerned", he explains. "These boys have what it takes to make good cadets: they're always willing to accept instructions and to assume responsibility. We have no recruiting problems here, either. This semester I had to turn away 65 boys because of lack of room. Also they're prouder of their uniforms than any cadets I've ever seen."

The Du Sable ROTC band has an equally fine reputation. It was adjudged the "best marching band" in the ROTC band contest in 1936, the last time the competition was held.

Knoxville, Tenn., Journal
May 2, 1942

30 Negroes Sought For Auto Units

The Knoxville Automotive Trade Association has taken on another task—that of recruiting 30 Negroes for the 302nd Ordnance Regiment to be trained at Camp Sutton, N. C.

Co-chairmen for this work are R. D. Cunningham and B. A. Morton Jr., who also were in charge of the registration of white recruits for a similar type of duty. The Negroes are wanted to be automobile mechanics, carpenters, cooks, painters, chauffeurs, laborers, messengers, typists, military police, motorcyclists, orderlies and mess sergeants. Present pay scales are: private, first class, $36 per month; corporal, $54; sergeants, $60 to $84. Twenty per cent is added for overseas duties.

The men to be enlisted are to serve behind the lines in non-combatant capacity. They will leave for Camp Sutton, May 11, and will be trained for overseas duty. Enlistment is being held at 517-518 North Gay Street.

The association also is sponsoring the United China Relief drive.

Fifty or More Needed

Fifty or more Negroes are needed, and those accepted will be assigned to non-combatant duties, working behind the actual battle lines to maintain and service army motor vehicles.

Negroes who are interested in joining the battalion may make application any day, beginning this morning, from 10 a.m. to noon at the Newton Chevrolet company.

The Negroes will be eligible for the same pay scale as the white men, and, if qualified, will be granted ratings entitling them to pay of $57 to $115 a month.

Walter D. Parks, who is in charge of the Lincoln Park community center, and Booker T. Scruggs, of the College Hill courts, will assist in the enlistment of Negroes for the battalion.

About 150 white men were interviewed here for duty in the battalion, and thirty-seven have already been accepted by the army.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 29, 1942

ASKS CAR DEALERS TO ENLIST NEGROES

Army Officer Seeks Motor Maintenance Battalion

The Chattanooga Automobile Dealers' association was asked yesterday by the army to aid in the enlistment of Negroes for a motor maintenance battalion, it was announced by S. F. Zbinden, president of the dealers' association.

For the past two weeks the dealers have been assisting in the enlistment of white men for such a battalion. Mr. Zbinden said that an officer was here yesterday from the Fourth corps area headquarters, in Atlanta, and declared that the dealers' have been doing such a fine job in recruiting white men, he would like to have them aid in the enlistment of Negroes.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ROTC Studies Benefit Army

APR 19 1942



When Du Sable High school's students and teachers departed with the 184th field artillery Mardelle Rogers, a student council representative, presented a letter opener in the form of a miniature sword to Lieut. Col. Oscar Randall, executive officer. Col. Randall was a mathematics teacher at Du Sable before being called into active service. Miss Rogers, who has since been graduated from Du Sable, is known as "the sweetheart of the Second Battalion" of the 184th, which is training at Camp Custer, Mich.

[Board of Education Photo.]



Erskine Moore (left) and Alfred Cannon (center) are sergeants in the 184th field artillery. They are pictured here with Albert Logan during their ROTC days at Du Sable.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

MAY 9 - 1942

Dix's 22nd QM Unit Has Efficient Staff

FORT DIX, N.J. — Whenever the call goes out for transportation of troops or equipment, the 22nd Quartermaster Battalion which has been here for more than a year and has established a record which will stand in good stead when it is called to the theater of war, draws the assignment.

During the past year, trips have been made to the maneuver area in the South, to the Brooklyn Army Base, Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot and to many other posts requiring transportation service.

The administrative work of battalion headquarters is in charge of an Acting Sergeant Major, Staff Sergeant Edward Lowe of Cordele, Ga., who enlisted in 1935 and the 24th Infantry. Next in line come Corp. Henry C. Bembry of Philadelphia, clerk, and Pvt. 1cl Milton Carson of Demoblis, Ala., chief clerk of the rations section, assisted by Pvt. 1cl George Holmes, of Aiken, S.C.

MAY 9 - 1942

Traffic Section

Pvt. 1cl Edward G. Clay of Lincoln, Neb., is chief clerk of battalion headquarters. The traffic section is handled by Staff Sgt. Frank E. Haywood of Newark, N.J., and Sgt. Superior Marston of Kansas City, Mo.

Clerks are Pvts. 1cl Charles Cooper of New York City, Wiley Brown of Ridgewood, N.J., and Edward Finney of Cumberland. Va., a graduate of Virginia State College who will leave shortly for officer candidate school.

Supply Section

The supply section is manned by Pvts. 1cl Morris J. Hillman of Lafayettte, La., and Robert Devanport of New York City.

Service records and pay rolls are handled by the personnel section which is made up of Corp. William Holmes of Pennsgrove, N.J.; Corp. Emile Roberts of Charleston, S.C., and Pvt. Manson Roman of Orange, N.J.

Other members of the battalion headquarters staff are Pvt. 1cl William Lee of Newark, N.J., and Julian Anderson of Philadelphia, messengers; and James A. Levister of New York City who is in charge of the mail.

MAY 9 - 1942

Battalion Mechanics

Garage and repair shop mechanics are Staff Sgt. Walter H. Medley of Newark, N.J.; Pvts. 1cl McKenney S. Scott of New York; Garvin Johnson of Newark; William T. Fowler, Albert Wilson, Victor McGee and Julius Haynes of New York and John Florence of Greensboro, N.C.

All are graduates of schools at Holabird QM Depot, Miller Field or Hampton Institute. Sgt. William Wertz of Newark is the dispatcher.

MAY 9 - 1942

Convoy Leaders

Non-commissioned officers who have a hand in the movements of vehicles are First Sgt. Alzo Lewis of Richmond, Ind., truck master; Staff Sgt. Claude McDade of Dodson, La., and Andrew Tims of Montgomery. Ala., The latter two are sent out in charge of convoys.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE AUXILIARY ARMY CORPS

A bill authorizing the establishment of a Women's Auxiliary Army corps has been passed by both houses of Congress and needs only the signature of the President to become law.

Three attempts were made while the bill was pending in Congress to insert clauses guaranteeing that no discrimination would be practiced against any individual because of race, creed or color in the setting up and operation of the auxiliary corps. In each instance the proposed amendment was beaten. In an ideal democracy such a clause should not be necessary to assure equal participation. Experience has taught us that such specific guarantees are needed to make demcracy work here. Though such measures do not always bring about the desired results and are often circumvented by biased persons, nevertheless they provide a healthy safeguard and a legal basis for action.

We are neither crystal gazers nor prophets of gloom. But we fear that when and if the Women's Auxiliary Army corps is organized, Negro women will either be barred or admitted into Jim Crow units only. This is the pattern of our Army, Air corps, and Navy. When the opportunity came to break away from this undemocratic policy of segregation as in the case of the Air corps and the Navy, it was ignored. In the case of the WAAC another opportunity has been allowed to pass by.

MAY 30 1942

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Military Secrecy. Negro soldiers stand guard over the laboratories at M.I.T., outstanding center of war research. FBI agents loiter inconspicuously about the University of Chicago campus, where scientists have shelved 90% of their peacetime projects and are busy on their current research in code. Armed police bar visitors from General Electric's laboratories, 100% converted to direct war work. The entire University of Washington campus (with its great wind tunnel) is closed off and guarded at night.

MAY 11 1942

Like troop movements, the shuttling of scientists from campus to campus, plant to plant, is kept quiet—almost absurdly so: Harvard faculty wives are no longer given lists of visiting scientists who can be invited to tea parties. Letter slots were cut in certain important doors at Bell Telephone's Laboratories so that nobody can peer inside. Old colleagues no longer know what their pals are working at. And they make heroic efforts not to talk shop after hours—which are late and long—

47m-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Recall Exploits Of Former Unit

MAY 15 1942

47m

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—(SNS)—The first all-colored division of World War II will be officially organized May 15, 1942, at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, with the reactivation of the 93rd Infantry Division. Under the command of Major General Charles P. Hall, this new division will become a part of Lieutenant General Walter Krueger's Third Army.

The 93rd Division of World War 1 was composed of National Guard colored troops from New York, Ohio Illinoir, Connecticut, Massachussetts, Tennessee, Maryland, and the District of Columbia. It was made up of four infantry regiments the 369th, the 370th, 371st and 372nd.

The Division Commander, Major General Hall, who is white, was born in Sardis, Miss., December 12, 1886, and following graduation from the United States Military Academy, was appointed a second lieutenant of infantry June 13, 1911. He sailed for France with the 23rd Infantry in the fall of 1917, attended the General Staff College of the A. E. F., and went to the French ront as an observer in February, 1918. In March of that year, he was made Adjutant of the 3rd Infantry Brigade and participated in the following operations: Troyon sector, Alsne defensive, Chateau Thierry sector, Alsne-Marne offensive, Marbache sector, St. Mihiel offensice, Champagne offensive, and the Meuse-Argonne offensive.

DECORATED IN FRANCE

MAY 15 1942

General Hall was decorated for extraordinary heroism with the Distinguished Service Cross for outstanding performance at Vierzy, France, on July 18, 1918; with the Silver Star with two Oak Leaf Clusters; the Purple Heart; the French decoration, the Legion of Honor; the French Croix de Guerre and the Panamanian medal, La Soldidaridad. Following the Armistice, he served in the Army of Occupation until July 16, 1919.

Since World War 1, General Hall has served with the 3rd Brigade Headquarters at Camp Travis, Texas; in the Phillipine Islands; at the Air Corps Tactical School, Maxwell Field, Alabama; as commanding officer of the 11th Infantry at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; and with the 3rd Division at Fort Lewis, Washington. He is a graduate of the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia (1923); Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas (1925); and the Army War College, Washington, D. C. (1930).

NAME STAFF OFFICERS

Staff officers assigned to assist General Hall in command of the new 93rd Division are as follows: Brig. Gen. Edward M. Almond, assistant division commander; Brig. Gen. William Spence, division artillery commander; Col. Cecil J. Gridley, chief of staff; Lt. Col. Thomas W. Ligon, assistant chief of staff, G-2; Lt. Col. John A. Elmore, assistant chief of staff, G-3; Lt. Col. Stanley M. Prouty, assistant chief of staff, G-4; Major John A. Fry, ordnance; Lt. Col. A. A. G. Kirchhoff, engineer; Major C. Robert Bard, judge edvocate; Major W. P. Turpin, Signal; Major Vincent E. Montgomery, chemical; Lt. Col. Harold P. Stewart, inspector general; Lt. Col. George H. McManus, Jr., adjutant general; Lt. Col. William L. Kay, Jr., quartermaster, and Major William S. George, surgeon.

Sent overseas in April 1918, the old 93rd Division was broken up and brigaded with the French armies as four separate infantry regiments. As such, these four regiments served throughout the war since the opportunity to reassemble them as an American division never presented itself.

SAW MUCH ACTION

All four regiments participated in front line action from July, 1918 until the Armistice, and were highly praised by the French military leaders for their conduct under fire. For their valorous action as integral parts of the French armies these colored troops received many decorations and commendations. Indicative of the major actions participated in by these regiments in their battle record: 2,583 casualties, of which 574 were killed, and 2,009 wounded.

Typical of the fighting soldiers of the old 93rd Division was Lt. George S. Robb, 369th Infantry, who will long be remembersd for his valiant fighting. During the attack of his regiment in the Champagne region September 29 and 30, 1918, Lt. Robb was severely wounded by machine gun fire while at the head of his platoon. Refusing to go to a dressing station until ordered to do so, he returned within 45 minutes and remained on duty throughout the ay and night, inspecting lines and establishing outposts. Early the next morning, he was again wounded, and later that day was struck by fragments of bursting shell that killed three officers of his company. He assumed command and took a leading part in preparing the new position for

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Two Promotions Are Announced In Fort Benning Police Unit

MAY 22 1942

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(S N S)—The Negro corps of Fort Benning's Military Police has announced the promotions of two enlisted men.

Corporal William Cameron, of Chipley, Ga., who enlisted in the army May 6, 1941, was promoted to the grade of sergeant. He is the son of Mrs. Ollie B. Cameron of Chipley.

MAY 22 1942

Private First Class Theo Alsandor, Jr., of Opelousas, La., who entered the army January 21, 1941, was promoted to the grade of corporal. He is the son of Mrs. Theo Alsandor of Opelousas.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Crack Cavalrymen Pace D.C. Parade

JUN 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON

Paced by a colored cavalry escort from Fort Myer, Ky., mounted on sleek steeds and very picturesque in their traditionally putted garb, a throng of more than 100,000 applauded America's military might on parade here Memorial Day.

Parachute troops, newest type infantry men, a battalion of light tanks, all symbolic of the mechanized trend of the times, moved into formation and motion, promptly at 4 p.m., from New Jersey Avenue and B Street, crossed the Capitol Plaza and moved up Constitution Avenue to Seventeenth Street, Northwest.

Other colored units from Fort Belvoir and Fort Dix, joined in the procession. Six bands played martial music as the forty-five minute procession passed through the strets of the capital.

F.D.R. Reviews Troops

Attended by high government officials and members of his military staffs, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, commander-in-chief of the armed forces, occupied a reviewing stand between Fifteenth and Sevententh Streets on oCnstitution Avenue.

Brig. Gen. John T. Lewis, commander of the Military District of Washington, and his staff, led the parade. Metropolitan police heralded the approach of the procession with sirens, just ahead of the colored cavarlrymen.

"End of Discrimination"

Keynote of the day was uttered by Under-secretary of State Sumner Wells, who, at the Arlington National Amphitheatre exercises, said: "The age of imperialism is ended....our victory must bring in its wake the liberation of all peoples. Discrimination between people because of their race, creed or color must be abolished."

JUN 6 1942

Other services at Arlington, at Annapolis, Md., including usual rites at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier, highlighted the day. Thousands of colored Washingtonians witnessed the parade but few moved with the marchers to outlying sites for formal program and rites.

Spartanburg, S. C. Herald
May 31, 1942

NEWTON REVIEWS NEGRO SOLDIERS

10th Regiment's Men Put on Impressive Parade; Croft Receives New Officers

Six companies of Camp Croft negro troops, governed by the Tenth training regiment, marched in a regimental review yesterday aftrenoon on the 50th battalion parade grounds. Participating companies were four rifle training units of the 50th and specialist trainees from the 27th battalion.

Lieut. Col. John C. Newton, regimental commander, reviewed the troops. Commanding the regiment in the parade was Lieut. Col. George Dewey, 50th commandant, and his staff included: Maj. William W. Wipf, adjutant; Lieut. Donald F. Kershen, personnel adjutant, and Capt. George C. Martin, executive and plans and training officer.

The two specialist units, out of the regiment's provisional battalion, were headed by Major Mooers and Lieutenant O'Mahoney, with the former in command. The riflemen were commanded by Capt. Joseph Rockes, with Lieut. Marton Skidmore as the executive officer.

Other officers playing prominent roles in the event were: Capt. John J. Calamari, who commanded Companies E and F, the specialists units; Lieut. James H. Riddle, Lieut. Harold R. Jones, Capt. John Erb and Capt. Jack G. Parsons, who headed A, B, C and D companies, respectively. The 50th battalion was rounded out with companies C-1 and D-1, which were commanded by Lieut. R. A. Willis.

The post band (negro) supplied the martial airs, under the direction of Tech. Sergt Burford J. Ellis.

AREA OFFICERS

The Croft public relations office learned yesterday that 17 more infantry reserve officers of this area have been summoned to active duty and will report to the Croft station hospital for physical examinations before proceeding to their assigned stations.

Mauldin, 300 Mulberry street, Greenville, and William G. Gilmore, Greenville; Joseph D. Robbins, 109 Jr., 44 Smythe avenue, Greenville. Chester; George E. Second Lieuts. Joseph E. Wright-Wolters, Tex., are: Second Lieuts. John N. Frowwein, rural route 3, Spartanburg; Thomas V. Wilson, rural route 2, Chesnee; Brawley street, Chesnee; Thompson, rural route 2, Valdese (N. C.); Samuel L. Pons, Valdese (N. C.); Howard L. Painter, rural route 2, Chesnee; Carl E. Epting, Jr., 6 Byrd boulevard, Greenville; Manchester B. Watson, J., 20 Harris street, Greenville.

Assigned for active duty at Camp Gaffney.

Also Second Lieuts. James A. Williams, 508 Wilton street, Greenville; Thomas B. Gillespie, Jr., Poinsett hotel, Greenville; Bluchanan E. Winder, Jr., rural route 3, Chesnee.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO SOLDIERS HAVE WON RESPECT—STIMSON

—Age-Herald

NEW YORK, June 11—Negro soldiers have already won "on the basis of their demonstrated qualities, a high degree of respect from their white fellow-soldiers", according to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson.

Secretary Stimson's assertion was contained in a letter to Walter White, N. A. A. C. P. secretary. Mr. White had written the War Department, May 13, urging the department to take steps to prevent or counteract the spreading of derogatory estimates of Negro soldiers and civilians by white American soldiers in foreign lands.

The N. A. A. C. P. letter recalled the experiences of the first World War in which American Negro soldiers in France met with the most vicious propaganda spread against them among the French people by white American soldiers. The letter expressed concern lest American white troops, particularly from the southern states, begin the spreading of similar propaganda in Australia and other countries where American fighting forces are located. The N. A. A. C. P. also pointed out that the typical southern American attitude toward Negroes, if transferred to countries like India and China, might result in harm to the cause of the United Nations.

Secretary Stimson expressed appreciation for the N. A. A. C. P. letter, and said:

"I can assure you that very careful consideration has been given to all proposals for improving a situation which I am encouraged to believe is already far more satisfactory than is generally realized. I hesitate at the present time to institute a series of lectures, or a similar formalized plan for instructing officers and men on matters which I believe can be safely left to their own good sense and fairness as American citizens. It will be our continuing policy in the War Department to solve rather than to accentuate what problems still remain."

Birmingham, Ala.

DIXON PLEADS FOR POWER OF STATES

Governors Hear Alabamian At Asheville Meeting

ASHEVILLE, N. C. June 23—(AP)—Gov. Frank M. Dixon, of Alabama, declared Tuesday night that "every single power which is necessary for the federal government to exercise for the prosecution of this war should be accorded instantly," but forecast an "inevitable and very wholesome reaction to federal domination" when peace is attained.

Addressing the National Governors Conference on federal-state relationships, Dixon attacked what he termed "pressure groups," and told his fellow executives "there must be a stop to those who seek to reform these United States, by whatever scheme, until our men are brought back from foreign battlefields and democracy itself is preserved."

"We seek to engage in no battle, whether theoretical or not, with the federal government in times like these," the Alabama governor said. "But two principles should be borne in mind. First . . . power should not be surrendered unless it is actually and directly necessary to win the war, and, second, that it should be clearly understood that the return of that power from the federal to local governments will come with the end of hostilities."

"To me it seems that we have developed definite tendencies in our national life which, if not restrained, will ultimately result in the loss of that democracy we are now so anxiously striving by force of arms to make secure," he continued, adding:

"The political picture in the cities and counties and in the states is every bit as important a political picture, and to my mind, outside of war conditions, a picture more vital to the continued success of democracy than the picture in Washington itself."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

The Horizon

SEGREGATION POLICY OF ARMY CREATES NEW SOCIAL PROBLEM FOR CIVIL POPULATION IN SOUTH

BY P. L. PRATTIS

JUN 20 1942

LET us draw up our chairs and consider two somewhat threadbare aspects of our favorite problem. The first aspect has to do with the solicitous contention of some of our friends that we must somewhat soft-pedal our complaints these days and wait until the problems of war are solved to get to our own affairs. The second has to do with the Army's contention that it is not a laboratory in which to concoct cures for social ills. Its business is fighting, of course.



Mr. Prattis

Our Army and Navy provide the most outstanding official symbols of segregation (and discrimination) in American life. The Army says the American who is black is to be Jim Crowed and that is that. He is Jim Crowed in Georgia, Mississippi, Florida, Texas, California, Montana, Maine, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York and Massachusetts. He is differentiated and discriminated against. The Army, by policy and rule, acts against a class of American citizens in a manner in which most States have refrained from acting through law. The Navy, everyone knows, is worse than the Army. Only the exigencies of war have returned the Navy to us and caused a few of its officers to realize that the Navy is an instrument which the American people have provided for their defense, not that the nation is a sort of ward of the Navy. Millions of American boys in the Army and Navy learn in these services for the first time how other American citizens can be discriminated against and debased. They write home about it. When they return to their homes, they remember how it was done. The evil effects of Army and Navy policy may conceivably find shape in law in the next ten or twenty years.

JUN 20 1942

SOUTH WILL HAVE LAST WORD

EVEN IF we yielded to the persuasions of our friends and put aside the race problem for the duration, we could not guarantee that the last word on it had been said. I, for one, am rather sure that the gentlemen from Dixie are going to have the last word. No argument, based on national unity, is going to get the better of them if their racial feelings are hurt. They are going to yell out loud. Step on their toes and they are not going to keep quiet just because we are in a war.

The examples to prove the point are many, but let us take only two. You doubtless read of the action of the mayor of Shreveport, La., who refused a federal project for the city because the government insisted that skilled white and colored Americans be employed on the job. The position of the mayor was and is that he was not going to let the government or anybody else in Shreveport take advantage of the war situation to give Negroes economic equality. That type of equality, he warned, was a step on the road to social equality and he'd go down swinging before he would leave unguarded any opening to that type of equality. The second example has to do with the selective service. Vigorous complaints have reached Washington from Mississippi and South Carolina because white boys are being drafted in large numbers and Negro boys are being left on street corners. The Courier warned of this some months ago. Selective Service, target for some of these complaints from southern congressmen, has quickly replied that the fault does not belong to it. Selective Service says it gives the Army what it asks for. Selective Service says the Army has been asking for white boys and has not been asking for colored boys. When the whites of Mississippi and South Carolina charge that they are being discriminated against in favor of Negroes. Selective Service neatly ducks and lays the blame at the Army's doorstep. But, remember the point: the whites are kicking, war or no war.

ARMY IS TO BLAME

THE BLAME does belong to the Army. Planned segregation as between citizens inherently begets evils. It creates social problems where none existed before. The Army doesn't want to be bothered trying to cure social ills, but it is definitely creating them. It is responsible for a new social problem throughout the South. Mississippi and South Carolina are not the only States complaining. The average southern white sees what is happening. The white father who sees his son taken and the Negro's son left at home is just as angry as Negroes would be if they saw their sons carted off to war and whites left at home. Negro anger would vent itself against the government and white people in general whom they would hold in some sense responsible. That is the identical reaction of the white South today. White southerners are angry with the government and their resentment against Negroes is growing because they figure Negroes are in some way responsible for being left at home. This resentment is breaking out in vicious clashes between the races and is further marked by an increased tendency to pick on the Negro.

JUN 20 1942

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WHITES

In this sense, the policymakers in the Army have created a social problem of the worst type for the kind of war we are in. They are the ones who decreed segregation in the Army. Separate units have meant separate accommodations. Separate accommodations have meant that the accommodations for colored soldiers would be provided last. Since Negroes are the last to have their areas built up, they must be the last to be called. To the Army, that has simply meant leaving the colored boys at home until they had constructed separate barracks, mess halls, service clubs, hostess houses, etc., for them. But, actually, this bypassing of Negroes because of their color and the system of segregation, has meant discrimination against whites who were called before their numbers properly came up. The Negro's morale has been depressed because he was not being called. The white's morale has been depressed because he was being called too fast. And, once more the Negro becomes the victim of the anger of the whites where he is in no sense to blame.

This is not a problem which the whites will put aside until the war is over, so it will do no good for the Negro to keep quiet about it. If the Army has no concern about ameliorating existing social ills, it certainly should be on its guard against adding to them as it has done in the above instance.

47m-1942

Negro Officials Being Trained For Posts At Camp McClellan

SEP 5 1942

"Informer" Hopkinsville, Ky.

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Discussing the activation of the 92d division scheduled for October at Camp McClellan, near Anniston, Ala., Secretary of War Stimson told his press conference Thursday morning that officers for the traingular unit would be for the most part colored.

SEP 5 1942

They were being trained now, he said, to take over the posts and from the experiences with colored officers in other units they were proving highly satisfactory. He spoke of the training of officers in the various schools and colleges of the country and said the men were being graduated as rapidly as possible.

SEP 5 1942

This division is a reconstituted world war 1 division, the old 92nd being recruited from Negro selective service men from the United States at large at Camp Funston, Kan., in October, 1917.

It saw service with the French army in the St. Die sector, Lorraine, in August and September, 1918, and took part in the Meuse-Argonne offensive of the American army from September 26 to October 3, returning to the Marbache sector on October 9 to remain there until Armistice day, November 11.

Brig. Gen. Almond, to command the 92nd, was born at Luray, Va., December 12, 1892. He was graduated from the Virginia Military Institute and was commissioned a second lieutenant of infantry, regular army. November 20, 1916 He served in the 58th infantry, Fourth division, and was commander of the 12th Machine Gun battalion in France.

Gen. Almond was awarded the Silver Star for gallantry in action, the Purple Heart and the Ecuador decoration, Estrella Abdon Calderon. A graduate of the infantry school at Fort Benning, he was also graduated from the command and general staff school in 1930 and from the army war college in 1934.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO YANKS IN ENGLAND MISS THEIR CHICKEN

SEP 2 - 1942

SEP 2 1942

Otherwise They're Having a Great Time.

BY LARRY RUE.
[Chicago Tribune Press Service.]

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The News Chronicle today devotes a column to the presence of American colored troops in Britain.

"One Negro unit," the writer says, "is sharing accommodations with white American and British troops in barracks on a race course."

The colored soldiers have their own mess hall, but admit that they find the British rations "a bit too plain for their liking," and "speak wistfully of fried chicken, steak, lima beans, and watermelon."

The colored forces are compensated, however, by the kindness of the British people, says the writer. He quotes the experiences of Sergt. Gerald Harvin of Roselle, N. J., Master Sergt. Bennie Perry, and First Sergt. Edgar Pike, both from Georgia.

SEP 2 - 1942

Invited in to Dinner.

Harvin told how they were walking down the main street in a nearby town when "a couple looking out of a hotel window called us right in and we were invited to eat dinner. Then a gentleman came up while we were eating and wanted to know how we were enjoying ourselves."

The gentleman turned out to be the local mayor, and the colored boys were also invited to visit the town hall, where they inscribed their names in the visitor's book "with lots of other notables."

"Tote Stuff All Day."

The correspondent described the Negro troops' proficiency as dockers, quoting a dock superintendent as saying "These boys shift stuff faster than I have ever seen in 40 years on this quay."

SEP 2 - 1942

A typical day is that described by Corp. Chester Green: "Up at 5 a. m. —breakfast at 5:30—get rolling at 6:30—arrive at the docks at 7—tote stuff all day—knock off at 7—arrive at the barracks at 8." A 14 hour shift is not uncommon, says the correspondent, and there is "no break for afternoon tea."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Engineers Of Race Building Alaska Highway

SEP 2 1942

Hardy Citizens Reported Doing Magnificent Job

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Forty per cent of the engineer troops engaged in building the important Alaska highway are Negroes from various training and replacement centers in the United States. Discussing this, a weekly magazine says, "Not many soldiers have fewer comforts, less to do on Saturday nights, less disciplined from above than these bearded, weather-tanned engineers. There is little saluting. Against the mountains they work too hard to be restless. There is little talk of women. 'But,' laughed a colonel, 'I'm sorry for the first town they hit when they get away from here.'"

Bridging rivers, covering swamps and quagmires, fighting mud, snow, sleet, rain, flies and mosquitoes, these men are engaged in the construction of a 1,500-mile highway, military, from British Columbia to the middle of Alaska. Short days, long nights deterred the work, but it was almost a miracle the way the Negro soldiers built bridges in a short time.

SEP 2 1942

Working seven days a week on two 10-hour shifts the men are paid 20 per cent plus their base pay for foreign duty. Commanded by Lt. Col. Heath Twitchell, the Negro engineers set about bridging the turbulent waters, singing as they saw wood. Wading waist deep in the fast icy streams, they put a bridge across in 36 hours, and sang hymns at a Sunday service "Down by the Riverside" after the job was completed.

Stories of personal achievement are being overshadowed by the magnificence of the work done by these hardy American citizens, trained in engineer camps to meet just such difficulties as they are now encountering. Whatever success the United States has in defending Alaska and using it as a base for future operations, depends upon the early completion of this

Negro Engineers Lauded For Work in Coral Sea

By the United Press

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27.—Secretary Stimson today cited as "exceptionally meritorious" the work of an American Negro aviation engineer battalion in the Southwest Pacific. He also announced formation of the 92nd Infantry Division, composed of Negroes.

The Negro aviation engineer battalion, working 24 hours a day, completed an airdrome in New Caledonia which was shortly afterward effectively used in the Battle of the Coral Sea, Mr. Stimson said.

The commander of United States forces in New Caledonia, Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch, praised the troops highly.

The battalion used rafts to transfer gasoline from a supply ship just in time to service planes which contributed to the Coral Sea victory.

The new Negro infantry division, to be formed in October, will be the second division to be composed of Negro troops. It will be stationed at Camp McClellan, Ala., under the command of Brig. Gen. Edward M. Almond.

Negro Troops Land in Liberia

"Daily Worker"
New York, N.Y.

WITH U. S. FORCES IN LIBERIA (Delayed) (UP).—It now can be told that a large force of artillery-equipped American Negro troops landed in this tiny West African Negro republic June 17 to protect—with the consent of the Liberian government—a vital spot in the Trans-American lifeline of the United Nations.

Dec. 5, 194

The troops, led by white officers, with Col. John Elliott in command, now are firmly established here.

(The War Department in Washington did not permit publication of this dispatch until today when the State Department announced its agreement with Liberia—a pact which was signed March 31.)

Liberia has rubber plantations—one source of rubber not in the enemy's hands.

In return for use of land for American troops, the United States has agreed to protect Liberia's neutrality.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Negro MP Investigator Trains FDR Bodyguards

Nov. 21, 1942

By S. W. GARLINGTON

"You don't judge a horse by his color, but by his worth." Neither can one judge Sgt. Don Blackman of Fort Dix, NJ, with surface observations—if the *real man* is to be uncovered. This 30-year-old sergeant who has a physique *a la bronze Atlas* is the only Negro MP investigator in the entire USArmy. Before induction in May '41 he was somewhat a globe-trotter, having visited 26 countries wrestling and posing for some of the greatest artists and this is but a bird's-eye view of his colorful civilian background and distinctive army service.

TRAINS GUARDS FOR FDR

Sergeant Blackman's varied duties and achievements read like a "believe it or not." Regular MP investigations of civilians and soldiers (both white and Negro in such places as DC, Philly and NC) are but part of his assignments. Since last Spring he has been the physical and self-defense instructor for his entire fort.

Last-month Col. Lewis R. Sussman, post provost marshal at Fort Dix, invited post marshals from nearby camps to observe Blackman demonstrate the techniques of self-defense. He knows 138 protective holds without the use of clubs or anything.

Without question, President Roosevelt is the most important man in the world today—and he must have a crew of expert bodyguards. At present the sole responsibility of training FDR's Hyde Park guards is part of a day's work for this bronze New Yorker, Sergeant Blackman.

MADE WAY FOR OTHERS

Just before Blackman was to be sent to an Alabama post as a regular soldier, Colonel Sussman offered his a chance in the MP force (first Negro), and assured him he would be promoted as fast as he proved worthy.

The going at Fort Dix has not been rosy all the way. It went "Dixie" with a couple of "racial killings" just as Negroes were breaking in the post provost. But Colonel Sussman's anti-cracker attitude and the working cooperation of Negroes and whites have erased the roots of past "riots." The post has 750 MP's—200 are Negroes, and all of them are MP's. According to all available reports, it is the only MP company where Negroes do nothing except police work—and arrest anybody.

Fort Dix's Post Provost Marshal Sussman considers Sergeant Blackman as one of his most reliable aides. He is expected to go abroad in the near future and plans to carry Don along to train the MP battalion there. When questioned on the use of Negroes recently, Colonel Sussman backcapped:

"You don't value a horse by his color. If he is a good horse, he is a good horse. You give him value not by his color, but by his value. . . . If he is good, he's good regardless whether he's black or white."

Most likely you've read of this same guy in the sports pages. He's a former world light-heavyweight wrestling champion—has been in the ring eight years, and was plenty good (See this month's *Ring mag*). Don defeated the much-talked-of Man Mountain Dean three times, was victorious over three of the famous DeSusks Brothers (couldn't catch the other two). It's common knowledge in wrestling circles that Champ Jim Londos ran out on him.

Hollywood is like home to Blackman. Don knows (and addresses) most stars by their first names; was a physical instructor in MGM's gym; trained stars; worked extra in films, and was appointed consultant on Negro life by Motion Pictures Industries last February—but his Uncle Sam had him signed up for the duration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Equality For All Races Is Plea Of Howard President

Full Integration of Negroes Demanded by Dr. M. Johnson

DEC. 1, 1942

DURHAM, N. C.—(ANP)—In an address at the North Carolina College for Negroes last Sunday, Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard university, voiced the demands of Negroes for complete integration into the American way of life.

"We want complete economic and educational opportunity now," he declared.

Dr. Johnson said that there are many difficulties to be encountered in formulating a just peace after the war because of the way Negroes have been treated in the United States.

"Can the Chinese people trust a nation that is treating 10 million like this nation is treating Negroes now? When the Chinese people see the way Negroes are excluded from occupational endeavors and the lack of educational facilities for Negroes in the south, can they trust us?"

DEC. 4 1942

The educator charged that Great Britain has been "sucking the blood of India for 100 years and there is no indication she will stop."

Dr. Johnson said he wondered if after the war is over whether or not imperialistic England can meet with Russia, America and the other allied nations and establish a just peace and future world organization.

DEC. 5 1942

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Daily World,
Atlanta, Ga.

Question Raised In Parliament; Facts Hushed Up

OCT 4 - 1942

Military Circles Appear Worried Over Problem

OCT 4 - 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(A N P)—What is happening in the British Isles that is causing so much concern among military men and members of parliament? Something is going on there which is not being told the American public, and that something will not be particularly pleasing to the Negro section of the United States if the truth is told.

First, the American Red Cross is making a step in a new direction in sending for the first time in the history of the organization Negro Red Cross workers, men and women, to areas where Negroes are on leave.

OCT 4 - 1942

Second, the war department has sent Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis to England to act as adviser to the commading officer of the Negro troops abroad.

DRIBERG REPROVED

OCT 4 - 1942

Third, Prime Minister Churchill personally reproved a member of parliament M. C., one T. O. M. Driberg, an independent, for raising the question which has aroused some discussion in London since the army brought Negro service of supply troops to Britain. Driberg has made several trips to the United States and has written numerous impressionistic pieces about Americans for the Daily Express.

Alleged race discrimination is charged on the floor of the house of commons and after Driberg had his say, Laborite Emanuel Shinwell commented that Brendon Brackon, minister of information, publicly had opposed discrimination. William Gallacher, communist member of the House of Commons asserted he had a copy of a letter sent Churchill by a number of soldiers stating an officer had advised them in a lecture "of the necessity of discrimination in connection with Negroes in London.

Driberg's argument came just a day after Gen. Davis' arrival in London. Prime Minister Churchill personally reproved Driberg for raising the question. He said, "I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

ANOTHER PUZZLER?

If this means that the prime minister is heeding the pleas of the southern contingent reported to be in the majority in the British Isles, then he will give India and the darker races another puzzler in their demands to know why they are fighting.

It is reported that several outbursts had occurred in the British Isles never reported fully to the American public. Such racial outbursts are not helpful to the cause of democracy and when they reach a point that they have to be discussed on the floor of the House of Commons, it is highly reminiscent of the Bourborn southern members of our own legislative body who know no better than to halt important legislation with racial bickerings.

Nothing short of an official explanation will satisfy the American Negroes who are being called upon to serve without question and without promise of redress. Too many "incidents" are also occurring right here in America to permit this particular thing to go unchallenged and unnoticed.

HELP AXIS POWERS

Southern whites are taking their creed of hatred into the armed forces and instead of fighting against the foes of civilization, are helping the cause of the Axis powers by their benighted ideals, an official of the war department says.

Wherever they go, they carry their prejudices and hatreds and try to inculcate other peoples with them. It is believed that the rank and fille of English subjects are not in accord with Mr. Churchill's policy of adopting the American procedure. This is proved by the comraderie which exists among the fighting men themselves, something unknown to the bluebloods and brasshats at the top.

Secretary Stimson was absent Thursday morning and the scheduled press conference was cancelled, or some questions concerning the matter would have been addressed him.

Negroes Pledge Support To War Fund Campaign

Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

OCT 26 1942

Amid a fanfare by the 378th Engineer Battalion Band (Negro), and an address by Lieut. Robert L. Skelton, assistant post chaplain, Fort Knox, Negro residents of Louisville pledged their aid and support to the War Fund Campaign at a rally yesterday at Beecher Terrace auditorium.

Pledges amounting to almost one-third of the $6,000 quota set for the Negro population were announced at the rally. Leader of the committee, E. E. Pruitt, announced that many persons had increased their pledges, and they may exceed the quota. More than 200 workers are canvassing business districts.

OCT 26 1942

Short talks were given by J. V. Norman, campaign chairman, and Judge Mark Beauchamp, honorary chairman. Mr. Norman pointed out to the more than 400 persons at the rally the tremendous task facing the workers, and added that he is satisfied that the goal would be attained—"because it must be."

Beauchamp Stresses Need.

Judge Beauchamp said it was important and necessary for the quota to be reached, not only because "it is essential for the boys fighting over there, but also because it is needed for the ones left behind and also for the destitute and suffering peoples in other lands."

Lieutenant Skelton, a veteran of World War I, speaking of the great possibilities this country offers the Negro race, said he believed the Negro population would give as much in proportion to their wealth as any other race in America.

OCT 26 1942

Opportunities for Negroes Cited.

Calling attention to the records that the Negroes have made on the fighting fronts, he pleaded with those at the rally not to fail on the home front. "You are fighting for your family and your country; you cannot fail in this hour of national crisis."

He urged them to give in order to protect the opportunities afforded them in this country—"the greatest country for our race in the world. Give to show you are thankful for the opportunities offered."

A parade, led by a provisional company of 250 men from the 387th Engineer Battalion, preceded the rally.

Other organizations taking part in the demonstration were the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, American Legion representatives, U. S. O., Girl Reserves, auxiliary police and the Y. W. C. A.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

All Departments Of Nation's Army Boast Negro Units

Government Says Engineers Have Played Notable Part In Building Great Military Highway Across Alaska And Canada

NOV. 13, 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The requirement of military security prevent disclosing the number of Negro units or the exact number of Negroes in the Army. Negroes, however, are serving in every arm and service of the Army and the number of Negro soldiers corresponds to the ratio of the Negro race to the total population of the United States. Among other places, Negro soldiers are now serving in Hawaii, New Guinea, Australia, the British Isles, and at our Atlantic bases.

A Negro Infantry Division, the 93rd, is now training at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, and a second all-Negro division, the 92nd, is now in process of formation. In addition, there are several Negro Infantry regiments, two Negro Calvary regiments (the famous 9th and 10th), Negro tank destroyer battalions in the Armored Force, a Negro pursuit squadron in the Army Air Forces, and tank battalions in the Armored Forces. Other Negro groups in the Army include Field and Coast Artillery and Anti-aircraft units, Quartermaster, Inspector General's Department, Signal Corps, Military Police, Engineers, Medical Corps, Chemical Warfare, Corps of Chaplains, and ground units of the Air Forces, Special Services units and others.

One of the most notable engineering feats of the war is the construction of the Alcan (Alaska-Canada) Military Highway by the United States Army Engineers, among whom is a large detachment of Negroes. It will function as an important military supply route, connecting the railway and highway system of the United States and Southern Canada.

The Secretary of War recently stated that many Negro officers—among the several hundred now serving in grades from second lieutenant to brigadier general—are graduates from the various Officer Candidate Schools of the Army. Many other Negroes are now in attendance at those schools while hundreds more Negro soldiers are serving in all non-commissioned officer grades and as warrant officers.

Private Robert H. Brooks, a Negro, was the first Armored Force casualty of the war. He was killed near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines, December 8. The main parade ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, has been named Brooks Field in his memory.

Recently in Australia 3 Negro members of an Engineers Unit were decorated with the Soldier's Medal and cited for bravery by General MacArthur. Their action consisted of rescuing a pilot from a burning plane in aligator infested waters. The names are: Privates First Class, Julius S. Franklin, Charleston, South Carolina; Hardey M. Crandle, Greenville, North Carolina, and James Scott, Montgomery, Alabama.

* * * *

MacDill Field, Tampa, Fla.

Chevrons are not a symbol of sueriority in the Air Corps. They enote authoritative grade, of ourse, but they also stand for quality, fellowship, and opportuniy.

If you don't believe so, ask any ne of the hundreds of specalists t the Army Air Base at MacDill ield, Tampa, Fla., who have earnd their ratings through efficiency. Ask the gunner, the mechanic, or ie armorer—any one of the large roup of men who serve as ground nd combat crews. Or, better yet, rop in at the 8th Aviation Squadon where soldiers are in training or ground work overseas.

Just inside the door you will nd a veteran of 29 years' service n the Army. He is Master Sergeant Clarence Jones, of Jackson, Miss.

Sergeant Jones is typical of the efficient, soldierly noncommissiond officers produced from the anks. He is a veteran of the World War, and his service since hen has taken him to Hawaii and o many posts in the United States. He has handled every job from kitchen police to paymaster and he still thinks the Army has a lot to offer.

Glance around Sergeant Jones' office and you will find ample proof. You will see other sergeants of various grades, corporals, technicians, first class privates; and, besides these there is an entire corps of clerical help developed through this training. Typists, bookkepers, personnel men—all are products of the squadron school and all exemplify the type of soldiery which gives all an creasing sense of pride and value in their work.

Moore Field, Texas

Down here near the Mexican border a detachment of recruits is setting a record in soldiering that might well serve as a model for other units.

The 61st Aviation Squadron (separate), arrived at Moore Field, Army Air Forces Advanced Flying School near Mission, Texas, early in September from Fort Benning, Georgia.

The boys were fresh from farms, schoolrooms, factories and stores in Georgia and surrounding states. They knew nothing at all about military service. But they were eager to learn, and they were put under the command of a flying officer of the last war, Captain R. L. Weiler, former St. Louis manufacturing jeweler, and Second Lieutenant A. W. Ford, commercial artist, of Enid, Oklahoma.

With one day's assistance from another mess on the field, the 61st put its own mess into operation, with its own mess sergeant, Private Ivy Lytle, of Atlanta, former Pullman buffet car waiter, and its own chef, Private Martin Finch of Nashville, who was a cook in civil life. Since then Finch has trained other cooks.

An office force was organized to take care of the records of the men. Acting First Sergeant Henry A. Webb of Livingston, Ala., a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, is in charge of this important function. The Supply Sergeant is Henry A. Webb, of Nashville, a graduate of A. and I. State College, Nashville, who had a year and a half on his master's degree at Fisk University.

* * * *

When the sqadron moved in, the entire furnishing of their area consisted of two telephones. The barracks, dayroom and orderly room were empty. Now the dayroom has two ping pong tables, a piano and an atomatic player, two pool tables, radios, games, tables and furniture. The men built their own athletic field, setting up a basketball court, four volley ball courts, hard ball and softball diamonds.

* * * *

Ft. McClellan, Ala.

Pvt. Charles V. Lynn of Lincoln, Ill., is displaying a neat pair of heels to his fellow-trainees on the training field here at the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center.

The strapping, 216-pound soldier, packs a deceiving pair of legs underneath that towering frame. He covers ground with a speed that has amazed his officers.

However, if anyone had witnessed the Inter-collegiate relays at the University of Pennsylvania last year they would have had the tip-off on "Charlie."

He carried the colors of Greensboro Agricultural and Technical College, Greensboro, N. C., in those races, and came within inches of shattering the Colored Inter-collegiate Athletic Association's existing shot-put records.

The big fellow also heaved the plate in a manner calculated to win nods of approval from the spectators. All this while still a sophomore.

However, the promising young athlete is "carrying the ball" for a new coach this fall and is mighty proud of it. He's a member of Co. A, 2nd Bn., 1st Reg., at the BIRTC here and when he completes his basic training is hopeful of entering an officer candidate training school.

That's why Charlie's mind is filled with "right flanks and left flanks" and "tactics of the rifle sqad," etc., these crisp October days instead of "forward pass," "punt," etc.

Private Lynn was a business administration student at the Greensboro College and expects to complete his education after "this job is done."

Besides his track accomplishments he won letters in football and boxing and emphasizes his scholastic records, of which he is most proud.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Laud Tuskegee Graduate For New Guinea Cross

DEC. 2, 1942

DEC. 2, 1942

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA. — (ANP) — Col. Irving L. Bennett, chief of the chaplains of the Southwest Pacific area, forwarded this week a letter of commendation to 1st Lt. T. R. Frierson, one of the two Negro chaplains at this base, for the splendid work that Technician 5th Louis Pedro Tureaud, New Orleans youth, did in building a portable cross.

Tureaud soared to new heights in his popularity as a carpenter and cabinet maker with this contribution to the religious life of his organization. The cross is a master-

Used Wood From "Blood Tree" To Make Emblem

DEC. 2, 19 42

piece of artistic work. It's 50 inches tall, 16 1-2 inches across, with a base 12 inches square with three layers, one inch margin on each base.

It looks like a medium tan in color and the wood thot it's made from is very hard and tough when dry and with the outer bark black. The tree from which it comes does not grow very large and is called the "blood tree" because when it is bruised or a nail is driven in, the resultant sap has the color of human blood. New Guinea natives say the sap can be used for healing wounds.

Tureaud is a member of Corpu's Christi Church, New Orleans. He attended Tuskegee where he majored ing file cases, portable mess tables for use in combat zones and setting up mess halls that are collapsible in case of immediate movement in widely known.

47m-1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

PM ATTACKS SEGREGATION IN WAAC CAMP

Negro Enlistments Drop Because Of Practices In Des Moines

DEC 19 1942

NEW YORK—In a story written by Volta Torrey, the newspaper PM this week blasts segregation of Negro WAACs at Fort Des Moines. While the PM story failed to disclose any information not already bared through the Negro press, it was significant in that it added another to the growing number of voices against army policy regarding Negro WAAC's.

After pointing out that the first woman to report at Fort Des Moines for WAAC training was a Negro, it states that number of Negro WAAC's is far below expectations, though it makes no attempt to explain causes for this situation.

Segregation, it says, is noticeable in the dining halls, where Negro WAAC's eat together; the recreation halls, one of which is set aside for the exclusive use of Negro WAAC's; and in the military organization in which all Negroes are in the same company.

Swimmer Pob 19 1942

This policy of segregation, the article points out, has led to charges of discrimination which in most cases are unfounded or spring from other than racial causes.

An instance of this PM says is

Substantial quantities of preserved caviar and pate de fois gras and several hundred cases of cognac recently were salvaged in good condition from the wreck of a steamship sunk more than three years ago in the harbor of Le Havre, France.

47m-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WOMEN'S ARMY AUXILIARY CORPS

Women To Assist Negro Division

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—The first group of colored women accepted by the newly established Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will report to Fort Des Moines for training on August 24, according to Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the WAAC, in an address here this week.

Mrs. Hobby appeared before the institute on "The Role of Our Federal Government," held under auspices of the Non-Partisan Council of Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at Howard University.

"A second group, whose specialized training does not have to be so long, will go to Fort Des Moines on September 21, and a third detachment, whose specific tasks call for a still shorter training period will enroll at the Fort on October 19," Mrs. Hobby revealed.

TAKE SIX-WEEKS' COURSE

Candidates sent to Fort Des Moines will take a six-week intensive training course and at its conclusion, a few trainees will be commissioned according to their individual achievement records, the speaker pointed out. "The balance of the candidates who satisfactorily complete the course will be given certificates of capacity, but will not be commissioned until vacancies occur," she said.

Continuing, Mrs. Hobby said:

"Following the six-week course there will be an additional two weeks spent in training for the specific jobs assigned.

"Recruiting for the auxiliaries, the equivalent of the enlisted men in the Army, will start later this month. In the group to be recruited this summer, there will be a sizeable representation of colored women.

"The groups to be called this summer will finish their required courses at the same time, and two companies of 150 each, of colored auxiliaries, commanded by colored officers, will report to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in the Ninth Corps Area, on November 16.

TWO TO BE COLORED

"Two companies of the first eight companies to be turned out of Fort Des Moines will be composed of colored women.

"At Fort Huachuca, there will be headquarters platoon who perform the duties of first sergeant, supply sergeant, mess sergeant, company clerk and other related tasks.

"There also will be clerical platoons whose personnel will include clerks, stenographers, typists and postal clerks.

"There will be a variety of necessary and suitable tasks for the women to perform, and in performing them, they will, in many cases, release men for combat service.

LIST PAY RATES

"The rate of pay in the WAAC is as follows:

"First officers will receive $166.67 per month, second officers, $131,25 per month and third officers will receive $125 per month. All this is plus quarters and a subsistence allowance of 60 cents per day."

During the training period, each candidate will wear an olive drab uniform, will have comfortable quarters and receive $50 per month plus meals and necessary medical and dental services.

Creation of the WAAC was authorized May 14 when President Roosevelt signed the bill which had been introduced in Congress by Representitive Edith Mourse Rogers, of Massachusetts.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

First Forty Negro WAAC's To Arrive at Fort July 20

Washington, D. C.—Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, addressed an insitute on "The Role of Our Federal Government," Monday morning, July 6, at Howard University on a program which was held under the auspices of the Non-Partisan Council of Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority.

"For the past week, one of your great leaders and one of my good friends, has been working at my side, giving me the benefit of her kind counsel, in the final selection of the 40 outstanding colored women who will go to the WAAC's Officer Candidate School at Fort Des Moines, two weeks from today, July 20. I rerer, of course, to the leader named by Ida M. Tarbell as "one of the 50 most illustrious women in America"—Mrs Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president of Bethune Cookman College; founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women, and a practicing participant in more good works than I have time to list," Mrs. Hobby spoke.

"Mrs. Bethune, who served as special consultant to the Secretary of War, sat with me and with a group called Director's representatives distinguished women, eminent in fields of education, social and personnel work, and in group leadership. Between them these women had personally interviewed some 4,000 women who aspired to be officers in the WAAC."

Explaining in detail the purpose of the women's auxiliary, the selection of the candidates, and general information of the school, Mrs. Hobby spoke further regarding the Negro women.

"Recruiting for the Auxiliaries, the equivalent of the enlisted men in the Army, will start later this month. In the group to be recruited this summer, there will be a sizeable representation of colored women.

"The first group of colored Auxiliaries will report to Ft. Des Moines for training on August 24. A second group whose specialized training doeos not have to be long, will go to Ft. Des Moines, the 21st of September. The third detachment, whose specific tasks call for a still shorter training period will enroll at the Fort October 19.

To Ft. Huachuca

"These groups will finish their required courses at the same time. And two companies, of 150 each, of colored Auxiliaries, commanded by colored officers, will report to Ft. Huachuca, Arizona, in the 9th Corps Area, on November 16.

"Two companies, of the first eight companies to be turned out of Ft. Des Moines will be composed of colored women.

Pointing out the assignments to be made at Ft. Huachuca Mrs. Hobby listed: "there will be headquarters platoons, who perform the duties of the first sergeant, supply sergeant, mess sergeant, company clerk and other related tasks. There will also be clerical platoons whose personnel will include clerks, stenographers, typists, postal clerks, etc. There will be a variety of necessary and suitable tasks for the women to perform, and in performing them, they will, in many cases release men for combat service.

"Back of each one of these 300 women who will make up these two companies, will be the hope and faith and prize of the five million Negro women of the United States.

"The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps gives the Negro women of 1942 a new opportunity to serve her country in a crisis. The Negro girl of 1942 who joins the Corps will give to her country the full measure of devotion," Mrs. Hobby spoke.

In conclusion the director stressed, "in this task, so far-reaching in both space and time, the women of the WAAC, and in a very special sense, the Negro women of the WAAC will have a unique and historic opportunity."

Anniston, Ala Star
August 27, 1942

NEGRO DIVISION TO BE FORMED AT M'CLELLAN

Brig. Gen. E. M. Almond Will Be In Command Of Colored Unit

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27. (AP) — The Army will organize two new infantry divisions in October, one of them composed of Negro troops.

The 84th Division, of white troops, will be formed at Camp Howze, Tex., under command of Brigadier General John H. Hilldring, former assistant chief of staff for personnel, Secretary of War Stimson said today.

Brigadier General Edward M. Almond will command the Negro 92nd Division, to be formed at Fort McClellan, Ala. This will be the Army's second division of Negro troops, with both white and Negro officers.

The Army contains a number of smaller units of Negro troops, and the secretary told his press conference that one of these, an aviation engineer battalion stationed in New Caledonia, had been commended by Major General Alexander M. Patch, commanding in New Caledonia, for exceptionally meriorious service.

This battalion, Stimson said, worked 24 hours a day and moved heavy equipment many miles overland to rush completion of an airdrome which shortly afterward was used effectively by Army and Navy planes in the battle of the Coral Sea.

Having completed the airport, Stimson said, the members of the battalion unloaded gasoline from a supply ship anchored in an uncharted roadstead of the island, took the fuel ashore on rafts, and rushed it to the new airdrome just in time to service planes for the Coral Sea battle.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

40 Negro Women Begin WAAC Officer Training

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa. — Forty young women, half of them married and half single, arrived at this army post Sunday and Monday began upon becoming officers in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

They were greeted upon arrival by Col. Don C. Faith, commandant of the WAAC, who personally met each woman as soon as she had donned her uniform. Also on hand to greet the future army officers were Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAAC, who came from Washington to spend a week, and Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who came here as a special representative of the War department.

The first Negro WAAC to arrive was Miss Bessie Mae Jarret of Las Cruces, N. M.

The 40 Negro women officer candidates and the jobs they held before joining the army are:

Miss Charity Edna Adams, Columbia, C. C., teacher of mathematics in Columbia; graduate of Wilberforce university.

Miss Frances C. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio, bookkeeper, clerk and machine operator for water department of city of Toledo; graduate of Michigan State Normal in physical education; attended Toledo and LaSalle universities. She formerly lived in Kansas City, Kas., attending during grade school days the Douglass school.

Miss Myrtle Estella Anderson, Kansas City, Mo., graduate of Simmons college, Boston, dietician at the Wheatley-Provident hospital, Kansas City.

Mrs. Violet Ward Askins, Chicago, typist in the department of labor, Chicago; attended Englewood Evening college and University of Chicago.

Miss Verneal May Austin, New York, N. Y., supervisor of patients at clinic in Central Harlem Health Center, New York; attended New York university.

Mrs. Mary Anita Bordeaux, Louisville, Ky.; hostess and librarian at Ft. Knox, Ky., attended University of Kansas, Butler university, Indiana.

Mrs. Annie Lois Brown, Houston, Texas; public school teacher in Liberty, Texas; graduate of Prarie View State college.

Miss Abbie Noel Campbell, Tuskegee Institute, home economics teacher in Garbersville, Ga.; graduate of Tuskegee institute.

Mrs. Mildred Ellen Davenport Carter, Boston, Mrss.; recreation teacher and settlement work in Boston; Sargent School for physical education, Cambridge, Mass., and New England Conservatory of Music.

Mrs. Irma Jackson Cayton, Chicago, former case worker and student supervisor in Chicago Relief Administration, volunteer defense worker; graduate of Fisk university in sociology and history.

Miss Cleopatra Vivian Daniels, Birmingham, Ala.; superintendent Birmingham schools; Alabama State Teachers college.

Mrs. Natalie Franklin Doialdson, New York, N. Y., graduate, University School of Music, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Drake university, Des Moines, Ia.; formerly social investigator in department of welfare, New York.

Miss Sarah Eugene Emmert, Chicago, cashier and bookkeeper, Walgreen Drug company, graduate, Chicago Teachers college.

Miss Geneva Virginia Ferguson, Camp Dennison, Ohio; public school teacher in Loveland, Ohio; graduate Ohio State university.

Mrs. Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Texas; teacher and athletics coach in Liberty, Texas, public school; graduate of Prairie View State college, Texas.

Miss Evelyn Goster Greene, Washington, D. C., public school teacher in Washington, D. C.; graduate of Miner Teachers' college, Washington; attended Chicago university.

Miss Vera A. Harrison, Wilberforce, Ohio; secretary to director of Wilberforce Resident Center; graduate Wilberforce university.

Miss Mercedes Josephine Hopkins, Cincinnati, senior case worker in Cincinnati; graduate, Virginia Union university, Richmond, Va.; attended Cincinnati university.

Miss Elizabeth Hampton, Los Angeles, investigator of aid applicants in Los Angeles Department of Pubic Assistants; attended University of California at L. A.; graduate, California Christian college in sociology.

Miss Mae Dooey Johnson, Richmond, Va.; science and English teacher at Finley high, Chester, S. C.; graduate of Spelman, Atlanta, Ga.; attended Atlanta university.

Miss Bessie Mae Jarrett, Las Cruces, New Mexico; YWCA worker; graduate of Prairie View State college, Prairie View, Texas in history and education.

Miss Alice Marie Jones, Nashville, Tenn.; graduate in sociology degree at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn.; graduate in socialogy and education.

Miss Mary Frances Kearney, Bridgeport, Conn.; graduate of Howard university, Washington, D. C.

Miss Mary Lawson Lewis, Orlando, Fla.; teacher, Orange City school board, Orlando, Fla.; former home economics teacher in Pemba Gora, Fla.; graduate of Bennett college, Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Ruth Alice Lucas, Stanford, Conn., 1942 graduate Tuskegee institute.

Mrs. Yeolis Arlene Lynch, Brooklyn, N. Y.; typist in department of welfare, New York City; graduate of Maxwell Teachers' Training, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Miss Charlene Jane May, Lincoln, Nebr., NYA clerk at Nebraska Wesleyan university; graduate of Nebraska Wesleyan.

Mrs. Ina Mae McFadden, St. Louis, Mo., bookkeper and secretary in DeLuxe Enterprises, St. Louis, Mo., bookkeeper and secre- college, St. Louis.

Mrs. Mary Louise Miller, New Orleans, general staff duty in Chancy hospital of New Orleans, La.; graduate nurse of the Medical school hospital and Nurses Training school of the University of Georgia.

Miss Glendora Moore, New York, N. Y.; playground director, New York city; studied at New York university.

Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Murphy, Atlanta, Ga.; desk clerk and women's editor at Atlanta Daily World Newspaper, Atlanta, Ga.; graduate, Spelman college, Atlanta; attended Atlanta U. and Tuskegee Institute.

Miss Doris McDonald Norrell, Indianapolis, Ind.; bond clerk in Barrett Law department, Indianapolis; attended Fisk university, Nashville; art school and Indiana university.

Mrs. Mildred Lavinia Osby, Chicago; secretary to manager social security board, Chicago; attended University of Chicaga.

Mrs. Gertrude Jacqueline Peebles, Omaha, Nebr.; former X-Ray technician at General hospital No. 2, Kansas City, Mo.; attended Sam Houston college, Texas; Smith Business college, Kansas City.

Miss Corrie Sinclair Sherard, Atlanta; teacher in home economics at Georgia Normal college, Albany, Ga.; graduate of Clark college, Atlanta.
Clark university, Atlanta.

Mrs. Vera Campbell Simmons, New York, N. Y.; adult education teacher of health subjects, New York city; attended First Institute of Pediatry, N. Y.

Mrs. Jessie Louise Jefferson Ward, New York city, N. Y.; WPA teacher in New York, typist; attended Virginia State college.

Miss Geraldine Gwendolyn Walker, Pittsburgh, Texas; Y.W. C.A. worker; graduate of Prairie View State college, Texas.

Mrs. Michael Harriett West, Washington, D. C.; secretary to NYA director in Washington; attended Kansas State Teacher's college, Manhattan Secretarial college, Kansas, former Kansas Citian.

Mrs. Harriett Beacher White, Los Angeles, Cal.; employed in Los Angeles police department as senior clerk and stenographer. (Former Des Moines, Iowa, resident.)

After the training period members of these two companies will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., Mrs. Hobby said.

"For the past week, one of your great leaders, and one of my good friends, has been workig at my side, giving me the benefit of her kind counsel in the final selection of the 40 outstanding colored women who will go to the W. A. A. C.'s officer candidate school at Fort Des Moines July 20," Mrs. Hobby added. "I am referring, of course, to Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, founder-president of Bethune-Cookman College and founder-president of the National Council of Negro Women.

Mrs. Hobby said that the first group of colored auxiliaries will report to Fort Des Moines for training on August 24. A second group whose specialized training does not have to be so long will go to the Iowa post September 21. The third detachment, whose specific tasks call for a still shorter training period, will enroll October 19.

These groups will finish their required courses at the same time. And two companies of colored auxiliaries, composed of 150 each, will report to Fort Huachuca, Ariz., November 16.

At Fort Huachuca there will be headquarters platoons, who perform the duties of the first sergeant, supply sergeant, mess sergeant, company clerk, and other related tasks.

There will also be clerical platoons whose personnel will include clerks, stenographers, typists, and postal clerks, Mrs. Hobby said.

"Back of each of these 300 women who will make up these two companies will be the hope and faith and pride of the five million Negro women of the United States," she added.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

2 of First 8 WAAC Companies To Be Negro, Mrs. Hobby Says

Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, yesterday told members of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at Howard University that two of the first eight companies of auxiliaries to be trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, would be composed of Negro

47m-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

WAAC

40 Colored WAAC's Are Enrolled At Des Moines

Two Atlantans Are Listed On War Department's Official Roster

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Releasing the entire roster of the colored candidates for the WAAC commissions at Des Moines, the war department is high in its praise of the successful women, 40 in number.

Their names and locations:

Miss Mary Frances Kearney, 406

FIRST CORPS AREA

New Field, Bridgeport, Conn; Mrs. Mildred Ellen Carter Davenport, 522 Columbus Avenue, Boston, and Miss Ruth Alice Lucas, 2 Ferris Avenue Stanford, Conn.

SECOND CORPS AREA

Mrs. [illegible] Lewis Lynch, 77 Lefferts place, Brooklyn; Mrs. Jessie Ward, 2198 Eighth Avenue, New 2816 Eighth Avenue, New York City; Miss Glendora Moore, ty; Miss Verneal May Austin, 272 West 115th Stret, New York City. Mrs. Vera G. Campbell, 219 West 139th Street, New York City, and Mrs. Natalie Donaldson, 2301 Seventh Avenue, New York City.

THIRD CORPS AREA

Mrs. Michael Harriet West, 924 M. Street, N. W., Washington; Miss Evelyn Foster Green, 1320 Morris Road, S. E., Washington, and Miss Dovoy May Johnson, 502 S. Harrison Street, Richmond, Va.

FOURTH CORPS AREA

Miss Abbie Campbell, Tuskgeee Institute; Miss Alice James, 408 Eighth Avenue, Nashville; Miss Corrie Sinclair Sherard, 195 Merrits Avenue, N. E., Atlanta; Mrs. May Lewis, 914 Livingstone Avenue, Orlando, Florida; Miss Cleopatra Daniels, 103 Fourth Street, N. Birmingham; Miss Sarah Murphy, 749 Fair Street, Altanta.

FIFTH CORPS AREA

Miss Mary Boardeaux, 1848 W. Madison Street, Louisville. Miss Charity Adams, 2113 Lady Street, Columbia, S. C.; Miss Geneva Ferguson, Camp Road, Camp Dennison, Ohio; Miss Donis McDonald Morrell, 530 N. Senate Avenue, Indianapolis; Miss Frances Alexander, 1125 City Park Avenue, Toledo; Miss Mercedes Hopkins, 2909 Gilbert Avenue., Cincinnati; Miss Vera Anne Harrison, Wilberforce, Ohio.

SIXTH CORPS AREA

Mrs. Irma Jackson Cayton, 5120 South Parkway, Chicago. Mrs. Mildred Lavinia Osby, 5246 South Parkway, Chicago. Mrs. Violet Ward Askins, 306 E. 59th Street, Chicago; Miss Sarah E. Emmert,

SEVENTH CORPS AREA

6100 South State Street, Chicago.

Miss Charline Jane May, 4717 Baldwin Avenue, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Gertrude J. Pheebles, 2906 North 256th Street, Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. Ina Mae McFadden, 4236 Enright Avenue, St. Louis; and Miss Myrtle Estella Anderson, 1830 Forrest Avenue, Kansas City Mo.

EIGHTH CORPS AREA

Miss Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Texas; Miss Annie Lois Brown, 3206 Truxille, Houston; Miss Mary Louise Miller, 1610 Cleveland Avenue, New Orleans; Miss Geraldine Gwendolin Walker, Pittsburgh, Texas; Miss Bessie Mae Jarrett, 302 San Augustine Street, Las Cruces, N. M.

NINTH CORPS AREA

Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Hampton, 2029 West 29th Street, Los Angeles; Mrs. Harriette Beecher White 715 East 56th Street, Los Angeles.

The successful candidates passed all the preliminary mental, physical and alertness tests given.

ALL PRESENT AT OPENING OF CAMP

They were all present when the official opening of the camp on July 21 took place. Final advice on the selections was given the benefit of counsel, by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune who said:

"The Women's Army Auxiliary corps gives all women a new opportunity for leadership, serving their country during this crisis. The Negro woman citizen has come forward eagerly to share in this leadership."

Director Oveta Culp Hobby said: "Back of each one of those 40 women, each already an outstanding figure in her community, will be the hope and faith and pride of the five million Negro women of the United States. As I studied their applications, I was impressed by the integrity of their devotion to their country and I was moved by the intensity of their desire to serve that country."

MANY ARE COLLEGE GRADUATES

Many of the candidates are graduates of Tuskegee, Wilberforce, Prairie View, Spelman, Howard and Fisk.

White colleges represented are Simmons college, Boston; NYU and Hunter college, New York City; Chicago, university of Kansas State Agricultural college, Nebraska, Wesleyan, Ohio State university and University of Southern California.

Seventy-seven per cent of the successful applicants have collegiate training and the majority of them have received degrees. They are from 31 accredited universities and colleges.

Selma, Ala., Times Journal
July 17, 1942

Two Negro Teachers Chosen Waac Officers

ANNISTON, Ala., July 17.—(AP)—Two negro school teachers from Alabama have been ordered to report to Fort Des Moines, Iowa, next Monday for officer training in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

The two, Noel Campbell, of Tuskegee, Ala., and Cleopatra V. Daniels, of Birmingham, were enrolled at Fort McClellan yesterday. The former has been teaching in a Cartersville (Ga.) junior high school while the other enrollee taught English in a Birmingham high school. Both are graduates of Tuskegee Institute.

They bring to eight the number of Alabamians accepted for the WAAC.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

First Arrival For WAAC Is Colored

DES MOINES, Iowa. (SNS)—The honor of being the first member of the women's army to take up residence at the Fort Des Moines Army Post training center Saturday went to a Negro woman Miss Bessie Mae Jarrett, 27, of Las Cruces, N. M.

Miss Jarrett arrived by train and was immediately barraxed in one of the dormitories at the Post. She was soon joined by five other Negro women and twenty-seven white, who made up the contingent that arrived before sundown Sunday evening, July 19, The camp officially opened Monday, July 20, according to Col. Don C. Faith, Commanding Officer of the WAAC training Center.

Following closely the early arrivals was Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, of Washington, D. C., who has been loaned to the War Department by NYA. Mrs. Bethune flew in from Washington arriving at the Des Moines airport aboard a United Air Liner over which she had priorty passage courtesies as a War Department representative.

Mrs. Bethune was greeted at the airport by Col. Don Faith and a large group of loccal citizens. Mrs Bethune accompanied by Col Faith proceeded at once to Fort Des Moines, where she was introduced to the six Negro trainees already on the ground and immediately began an inspection tour of the quarters to be occupied by the trainees.

JUL 21 1942

The thirty-four remaining candidates arrived at Fort Des Moines before eight a. m. July 20 to begin the eight weeks course of training.

Twenty-five thousand women are to be trained at Fort Des Moines, for non-combatant service and are to take the place of men now serving in non-combatant positions. Of this twenty-five thous and 10 per cent are to be colored.

W.A.A.C. Plans 2 Units For Negro Women

Washington, July 6 (AP)—Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, said today that two of the first eight companies of auxiliaries to be trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, would be composed of Negro women and would be stationed after training at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Recruiting of the auxiliaries will start late this month, after the first W.A.A.C. Officer Candidate School is opened in July 20 at Fort Des Moines and Mrs. Hobby said the enlisted members of the corps would include a "sizable representation of colored women."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Bethune Gives Advice To WAAC's

Two Atlantans Among First To Arrive at Ft. Des Moines

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

DES MOINES, Iowa—(SNS) — Included in the 440 WAAC's who took up training at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa Monday, July 20, for an eight weeks' basic training course were forty Negro girls selected from areas ranging fom New York to San Francisco and from Boston to New Orleans. These fine young ladies who come principally from the leading colleges of America—both white and black—and representing teaching, welfare, athletic and business fields of endeavor, represent the cream of Negro womanhood of America.

Their director, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, Texas attorney and newspaper executive, greeted them in their barracks and found in their midst Miss Bessie Mae Jarret, a fellow southwesterner from Las Cruces, New Mexico, the first WAAC to arrive and be admitted to Ft. Des Moines. Mrs. Hobby, being introduced around, found several other Texans, some of whom she recognized among them being Miss Geraldine Walker of Pittsburgh, Texas and Miss Ruth Freeman of Liberty, Texas.

MRS. BETHUNE ARRIVES

Arriving at Fort Des Moines Sunday afternoon from Washington, D. C., via United Airlines as a special representative of the War Department, came Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, more responsible than anyone else for the presence of these Negro women at Fort Des Moines. She hovered about them during the entire day as a mother, greeting one here, another there, inspecting minutely every detail of the camp; giving a word of cheer, expressing satisfaction and beaming with pride over a beautifully done job.

She sat down at noon with the entire group about her and talked to them about womanhood.

Said she in her inimitable manner, "I bring you the greetings of the War Department. I bring you the greetings of the more than eight hundred thousand members of the National Council of Negro Women. You are at this moment the representatives of fourteen million Negroes in America. Here at Ft. Des Moines we have democracy in action. We are asking for equal participation. We are not going to be agitators. We are real Americans, and as Americans we must give our all to protect America. I know you are going to arise above any criticism that could possibly be made against you. I have an abiding faith in you. My blessings upon you."

Following her admonition to the candidates, she made a further inspection of Ft. Des Moines, being followed by the press and photographers in company with Colonel Don C. Faith, Commandant of the WAAC Training School. Colonel Faith and his staff having met Mrs. Bethune at the airport and the Colonel personally conducted her on her tour of inspection. However, she seemed to delight in escaping from the officially conducted tour to greet a selectee, whisper a word of encouragement or join a small group for an animated chat. Mrs. Bethune left by United Airline Monday afternoon for Chicago where she is expected to stop over for a few hours before returning to Washington.

While in Des Mines she was quartered at the Savery Hotel.

PART OF GROUP

It is reported that Mrs. Bethune, Mrs. Hobby and Colonel Faith were a part of the committee that personally selected everyone of the candidates at the Fort. The WAAC candidates immediately upon their arrival were first taken to the checking station and given a cursory physical examination as a final check-up on their condition They were also assigned to the company with which they will train, had their travel orders checked and received name cards they will use during their first days at camp. From the check-up station the women were taken to their respective barracks and assigned beds, lockers and other equipment. They are being housed in six large barracks of eleven units. Each woman was provided with an army locker trunk for storage of her underclothes gloves and equipment and a tall green locker in which to hang her uniforms. They were not given their complete issue of clothing Monday but received their summer outfits. The winter ones will be issued later. From their barracks the candidates went to the fitting rooms where each was individually measured by a corps of 53 civilian fitters and necessary alterations noted on their uniforms. The colored selectees are all assigned to what is now designated as the first company of the first training regiment.

The first group of candidates included Mrs. Violet Ward Askins Chicago, Illinois; Miss Charline Jane May, Lincoln, Nebraska; Mrs. Gertrude Jacqueline Pe[illegible], Omaha, Nebraska; Mrs. [illegible] Mae McFadden, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Myrtle Estella Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Geraldine Gwendolyn Walker, Pittsburgh, Texas; Miss Bessie Mae Jarret, Las Cruces, New Mexico; Miss Ruth Loretta Freeman, Liberty, Texas; Miss Annie Lois Brown, Houston, Texas; Mrs. Mary Louise Miller, New Orleans, La.; Mrs. Harriett Beecher, Los Angeles, California; Miss Elizabeth Charlotte Hampton, Los Angeles, California; Mrs. Harriett Michael West, Washington, D. C.; Miss Evelyn Foster, Green, Washington, D.C.; Miss Mary Lawson Lewis, Orlando, Florida; Miss Cleopatra Vivian Daniels, Birmingham, Ala.; Miss Abbie Noel Campbell, Tuskegee, Alabama; Miss Alice Marie Jones, Nashville, Tennessee; Miss Cora Sinclair Sherard, Atlanta, Georgia; Miss Sarah Elizabeth Murphy, Atlanta, Georgia; Mrs. Mary Anita Bordeaux, Louisville, Kentucky; Miss Doris McDonald Norrell, Indianapolis, Ind.; Miss Frances Camille Alexander, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. Mercedes Josephine Hawkins, Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Mildred Ellen Davenport Carter, Boston, Mass.; Mary Frances Kearney, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Ruth Alice Lucas, Stamford, Conn.; Mrs. Natalie Franklin Donaldson, New York City; Miss Verneal Mae Austin, New York City; Mrs. Yeolis Arene Lynch, Brooklyn, New York; and Mrs. Vera Campbell Simmons, New York City.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

THE WAACS

SPEAKING before the Non-partisan Council of Public Affairs of Alpha Kappa Sorority at Howard University on July 6, Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps told of the opportunities offered by this new branch of the armed service to colored women. By the end of 1942 the numerical strength of the Corps will reach 13,000 and by June of 1943 it will be 17,000 according to present plans.

The scale of pay for members of the Corps is as follows: First officers receive $166.76 per month; second officers, $131.25 per month and third officers, $125 per month, plus quarters and a subsistance allowance of 60 cents per day. The Auxiliaries receive $21 a month for the first 4 months, then $30 per month and all members can earn additional pay as specialists. In addition members are entitled to all the benefits to which Civil Service employees are entitled and will receive also the benefits provided by the Soldiers' and Sailors Civil Relief Act of 1940. They get free medical and dental service, hospitalization, etc.

According to Mrs. Hobby, the recruiting for the Auxiliaries, the equivalent of enlisted men in the Army, will start late this month. The first group of Negro Auxiliaries will report to Fort Des Moines for training on August 24. A second group, whose specialized training does not have to be so long, will report on September 21. The third detachment will enroll at the Fort on October 19.

Two of the first 8 companies to be turned out of Fort DesMoines will be composed of colored women, whose officers have already been selected and begun training. They will be assigned to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, in the 9th Corps Area, on November 16, where they will take over much of the clerical work of the Fort, thus releasing men for combat duty.

Enrollment in the Corps is voluntary and open to all women, regardless of race, creed or color married, or single, citizens of the United States by birth or naturalization. These women must be between the ages of 21 and 45 years.

We urge young Negro women who can qualify for this work to send in a blank.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

2 Companies Of Negro WAACS To Be Sent On Overseas Duties

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Following publication of the report that General Eisenhower, in charge of the European command, had requested that Negro WAACS be sent to England to help entertain and provide recreation for Negro soldiers, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, WAACs director, issued the following statement Saturday:

"The Two companies of Negro women will be sent overseas some time during the Fall for duty in various posts where American Negro troops are stationed. This is in accordance with the procedure which is being carried ont in this country where Negro units of the WAAC are being stationed on posts where the predominant population consists of Negro soldiers.

"No members of the WAAC are being sent anywhere to provide companionship for soldiers. Every member of the WAAC assigned to any duty in this country or overseas is enrolled and trained to perform a specific duty which will release a soldier for combat duty."

47 m-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

ARMY SWEARS IN FIRST WAAC GROUP

JUL 10 1942

47 Women Are Appointed as Officer Candidates to Serve With Men in War

Shielded by all the military discipline that will henceforth be their "lord and master," forty-seven women finally emerged yesterday as the first oficer candidates in the Second Corps Area of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Twenty-six of them were sworn in shortly after 2 P. M. at Army Recruiting Headquarters, 39 Wall Street. Twelve more from Upper New York State, New Jersey and Delaware appeared for the first time in their new roles at a 4:30 P. M. reception. The names of the remaining nine, all volunteers with New York City's Aircraft Warning Service, somehow "slipped out" at the same reception.

The identities of these candidates, victors among a total of 3,515 original applicants, had become almost a national secret—themselves included.

The candidates were notified on Tuesday. Only when they had taken their oaths was it possible to obtain their names. For this reason, seven more candidates, whose oaths have been taken in other districts, are still unknown to the public. The whole group, in any event, is now on furlough until July 18, when they depart for Des Moines, Iowa, their training station.

JUL 10 1942

91 in Warning Service

The nine aircraft warning service volunteers, according to Major A. M. Freeman, corps area recruiting officer for the WAAC, are among twenty chosen from the service whose names have not been officially announced by the Army. They have not yet taken their oaths.

The "official" group, of which thirty-eight are known, paid tribute by its appearance, its background and its training to the eagle eye of the board of selection. In it were school teachers, executives, dietitians, social workers, buyers, personnel heads, club presidents, secretaries, leaders in volunteer work, a theatrical director and one podiatrist. The teaching profession had by far the greatest representation, bearing out the selection board's contention that it had been looking for women trained in leadership. There was not a debutante in the group. The only woman who even came near to that classification was a 24-year-old graduate of Miss Porter's School who said her family "gave me a horse instead of a coming-out party."

In the group there were six Negroes, all of whom were sworn in at Whitehall Street.

JUL 10 1942

Colonel John F. Daye, recruiting officer for the Southern New York Recruiting and Induction Center, administered the oaths at the recruiting center. The ceremony was carired out in exactly one minute, during which twenty-six hands were raised high and twenty-six pairs of eyes never left their country's flag in front of them.

No sooner had the formality ended than the women, all in civilian clothes, began to exchange notes that some day will fill a new kind of "class book" in American history.

The Youngest is 22

The role of "youngest" immediately went to 22-year-old Joan R. Strongin of Far Rockaway, L. I. A petite brunette, Miss Strongin was just recently graduated from Adelphi College. She said she was going into an Army uniform from that of a member of the Red Cross Motor Corps, in which she has been working for a year.

The role of "oldest" was borne with pride by Mrs. Frances K. Marquis of New York City and her appointment revealed a new corps rule. Mrs. Marquis, who at present is executive secretary of the Women's City Club, is 45 years and 8 months old. She stressed the eight months because it exceeds the age limit by that period. She said she had taken a "special oath," which specifies that, unlike the other candidates, she need not remain an auxiliary (WAAC private) if she fails to qualify as an officer.

Good looks plus a head of long blond hair, page boy style, brought the title of "glamor girl" to a 25-year-old bride, Mrs. William Hagar of this city. Mrs. Hagar's husband, Lieutenant Hagar, is now in Australia. They have been married only two months. The lieutenant by now should have received a cable reading "In Army too."

WAAC

The "traveler" was Miss Elizabeth A. Trumpp of Brooklyn, whose first-hand view of how "people of the Axis live" inspired her to apply. Miss Trumpp, who is 27, left a job as head of the social studies division of the Brooklyn Children's Museum to "see the world." She returned here in March, 1941, after spending a year in Japan where she taught English literature at the Women's Christian College.

Miss Marjorie Ludwigsen of New York City was easily granted the spot as "celebrity." A pilot with 450 hours to her credit, she is a member of the 99 Club, an organization of pioneer fliers.

Five Women Are Married

There were five married women in the group, none of whom have children. Another woman, whose husband has preceded her in the Army, was Mrs. Joan Murray. Her husband, Charles, is with the American Field Service in Libya. Mrs. Murray was insistent that she not be credited with this fact as her reason for joining.

"I only feel," she said, "that women have an equal chance in business with men—now they should take equal responsibility in the war."

JUL 10 1942

One distinctly feminine expression must have sounded strange to the recruiting officers. WAAC candidates were experiencing, without exception, the great "thrills" of their lives. One who found herself "thrilled to death" was Miss Florence Mead, daughter of Dr. Nelson P. Mead, former acting head of City College. Miss Mead, who is 30, is a Wells College graduate.

After cleansing their fingers following fingerprinting, the twenty-six candidates went to 28 East Thirty-ninth Street, where a reception and tea was held by the civilian women who served as members of the board of selection.

Mrs. Dwight Morrow, who was among those who spoke informally, expressed the thoughts of many present in her opening statement.

"I envy you," she declared, "with an envy that is intense and deep."

She said that she felt the establishment of the group to be one of the great steps in freedom and asked the candidates not to "fail for your grandmother's, your mother's sake and for the sake of all women who have believed this thing possible."

Major Gen. T. A. Terry, commanding the Second Corps Area told the candidates that he trusted they were "cognizant of the great responsibility that will be yours."

Other speakers were Colonel A. F. Cosby, chairman of the Second Corps Area Advisory Board, Mrs. Sara Sparks, chairman of the selection board, and Mrs. Alice K. Kaier, a board member.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Experienced Officers Are In Charge of Negro WAAC

JUL 10 1942

Fort Des Moines—The forty Negro girls who are members of the first WAAC officer candidate school here are receiving their training from officers who have had a wealth of experience, some of them with Negro troops.

Commanding officer of the first company, of which the Negro or third platoon is a part, is Captain Frank E. Stillman, who was the platoon commander of Lt. Glover and Lt. Howe, the first two Negro boys to be graduated from Fort Benning, Georgia.

The two lieutenants are now serving overseas. Just prior to being ordered from the infantry school at Fort Benning to organize the WAAC school he had graduated twenty-one Negro officers, the largest number to get commissions at one time. Commissioned as a captain in July 1941 at Fort Benning, Ga., Stillman was one of six who founded the Infantry Officer's Candidate School.

JUL 10 1942

Worked With Negro CCC

Captain Stillman, a graduate of Syracuse University in 1935, also was especially concerned with the problems of Negro men from 1937 to 1941 when he served on duty in southern New Jersey with colored CCC camps in the Trenton district.

Sunday, July 26, he accompanied the third platoon members to the Des Moines Negro community center where the WAAC's were honored guests.

Directly in command of the third platoon is Lt. Randolph C. Barrows, who praises the women for their cooperation and spirit.

Lt. Barrows is a graduate of Mass. State College and has served one year active service under the Thomson Act at Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. From Sept. 1937 to June 1939 he was instructor in mathematics and science in the Admiral Billard Academy New London, Conn. This is the naval prep school, preparing students especially for the Coast Guard Academy and Annapolis, and is run strictly on a military basis. He also served with the U. S. Army engineers on various flood control projects throughout southern New England and central New York and as an investigation and apprehension immigrant inspector at Ellis Island, New York harbor.

When called to active duty in August of 1941, Barrows was commissioned as a first lieutenant with the 1225 C.A.B.U. at Fort Hancock, N. J., where he served in the capacity of assistant post adjutant for a period of six months.

JUL 10 1942

He was connected with the motorized troops of the cavalry replacement center at Ft. Riley, Kansas, when he was given a two day notice that he was to report here for work with the WAAC. Lt. and Mrs. Barrows and their two-year-old son make their home at the post.

Non-commissioned officers, serving with the third platoon are pleased with the progress that is being made and report that morale and cooperation are high. Platoon Sgt. Greer, whose home is in Oklahoma City, has previously worked with Negro troops when he was assistant to the executive of the 4th Field Artillery. He has been in the army for four years. Corporal Heath of Bethany, Mo., Corporal Sanberg of Chicago, Ill., and Corporal Larons of Albert Lea, Minnesota, have not in the past dealt with Negro troops.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Negro WAACS Form 3d Platoon; Making Rapid Progress in Army

AUG 8 1942

The first group of Negro women selected for training with the First Regiment of the WAAC'S has been organized into a unit known as the Third Platoon of the First Company of the First Regiment. Their company commander is Captain Frank E. Stillman jr. of Paterson, N. J., and their platoon commander is Lieutenant R. C. Barrows of New London, Conn. There are 39 of them in all. They recognize the bugle call, reveille. They don't jump when the cannon fires. They have learned that soldiers step off with the left foot first, that the senior walks on the right—that you salute your superior officers; that you don't turn left when right face is ordered, and if a mouse shows up in the squad room, instead of screams, he's greeted with a shower of slippers.

They have nearly two weeks' training behind them now. According to Colonel Don C. Faith, commanding officer of the WAAC, only about half of the women now in training will receive commissions at the end of this training period, which is eight weeks. This will be necessary because there will be no auxiliaries for these officers to command until later.

AUG 8 1942

According to camp officials, the progress to date has been so rapid, the candidates so eager for training, that it will be possible to know which ones are going to receive commissions at the end of the six weeks rather than holding over until the end of eight weeks. The last two weeks will be devoted to training in army paper work, including stenographic work, army record keeping, etc.

Another group will be taught driving of autos, ambulances and light army vehicles. A third group will be trained as telephone operators; another group will consist of cooks, mess sergeants, bakers etc.; a fifth group being a general group who do not take any special training, will serve as messengers and for other general activities.

AUG 8 1942

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
July 16, 1942

NESSEANS TO TRAIN FOR WAAC



—Times Staff Photo.

The five young women above are the first from Tennessee to be sworn in as officer candidates in the Women's Army auxiliary corps. Lieut. Robert S. Seaver, commanding officer of the induction station at Fort Oglethorpe, state induction station for the WAAC's, administered the oath. Left to right are Marjorie Hugo, of Memphis, former physical education teacher; Alice Marie Jones, Negro, of Nashville, student at Fisk university; Virginia Martin, of Nashville, owner of the Martin-Hatcher Advertising Research company; Katherine Vernon, of Knoxville, continuity writer for radio station WROL, and Alice Brown, of Chattanooga, head home economist of the Power board. The women will report to Fort Des Moines July 20 for training.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

36 WAACs Get Officers' Bars At Ft. Des Moines

SEP 5 1942

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa —(HNS) — There were 36 Negro women included among the 436 women, Army Auxiliary corps officer candidates, who were graduated here at the WAAC training center Saturday, August 29, after a six weeks' training course.

SEP 5 1942

They were all commissioned third officers, a rank corresponding to second lieutenant.

Major General J. A. Ulio, adjutant general of the Army of the United States, swore them in.

Major General Frederick E. Uh presented each officer with her commission after addresses by Director Oveta Culp Hobby of the women's army auxiliary corps and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, who introduced the bill in Congress that originated the women's army auxilary corps.

Graduation Ceremonies

Col. Don C. Faith, commander of the WAAC training center, presided at the graduating ceremonies.

He had this to say: "It is with complete trust that I welcome to the fellowship of officers you who have worked so diligently to attain that fellowship, and it is with great enthusiasm that I present the members of the first graduating class to their leader, Director Oveta Culp Hobby."

SEP 5 1942

Among guests of honor who witnessed the ceremonies were Col. Clayton Adams, chief of the United States army postal service; Brig. Gen. Charles H. Grahl, adjutant general of Iowa and Gov. George A. Wilson of Iowa.

Wire From Marshall

Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff of the army of the United States, was not present.

SEP 5 1942

First Group

Those graduating Saturday were all members of the First Regiment and of the first group which started training July 20. The program at the fort consisted of a regimental review of the graduates at 10 a.m. followed y the graduating exercises starting at 10:50 a.m.

Graduates

Those graduating and receiving commissions are: Charity E. Adams Columbia, S. C.; Frances C. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio; Myrtle E. Anderson, Everett, Mass.; Violet W. Askins, Chicago; Veraneal M. Austin New York, N. Y.; Mary A. Bordeaux, Louisville, Ky.; Geraldine G. right, Pittsburgh, Texas; Annie L. Brown, Brenham Texas; A. N. Campbell, Tuskegee institute, Ala.; V. G. Campbell, New York, N. Y.; Mildred E. Carter, Boston, Mass.; Irma J. Cayton Chicago; Natalie F. Donaldson, New York, N. Y.; Sarah E. Emmert, Chicago; Geneva V. Ferguson, Camp Dennison, Ohio; Ruth L. Freeman, Liberty, Texas; Evelyn F. Greene, Washington, D. C.; Elizabeth C. Hampton, Los Angeles, Cal.; Vera A. Harrison, Hamilton, Ohio; Dovey M. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C.; Alice M. Jones, Nacogdoches, Texas; Mary E. Kearney, Baptist, Conn.; Mary E. Lewis, Orlando, Fla.; Ruth A. Lucas, Stamford Conn.; Charline J. Mary, Falls City, Neb.; Ina M. McFadden, St. Louis, Mo.; Mary L. Miller, Augusta, Ga.; Glendora Moore, Washington, D. C.; Sarah E. Murphy, Atlanta; Doris M. Norrel, Indianapolis; Mildred L. Osby, Everett, Mass.; Gertrude J. Peebles, Omaha, Neb.; Corris S. Sherard, Atlanta; Jessie L. Ward, New York, N. Y.; Harriet M. West, Washington, D. C.; Harriete B. White, Los Angeles.

Visitors

Visitors here to attend the graduation exercises were Dr. John W. Norrel of Indianapolis, Ind., father of Doris M. Norrel; Dr. and Mrs. W. W. Peebles of Omaha, Neb., father and mother of Gertrude Jacqueline Peebles; Jesse Duke, A. C. Wilson, Mrs. Lena Pau and Mrs. Helen Mahamitt of Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. V. Smith, Mrs. C. Brandon, Miss Doris King, Mrs. Hurbert Calhoun of Chicago; Miss Julia Bailey of Kansas City, Mo.; Miss Berdie Williams of Waterloo, Iowa, and Mrs. W. J. Ritchey, Mrs. Charles P. Howard, Mrs. Ann Wellington, mother of Natalie F. Donaldson, Officer and Mrs. James L. McGuire, who is a sister of Harriet Beecher White, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Seymour, Mr. and Mrs. Prince Roberts, Mrs. George Edmonds, Mrs. Ada Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Ike Burrell, all of Des Moines.

SEP 5 1942

Assignment

The thirty-six new officers will continue in training at Fort Des Moines and will later be assigned activities all of the commissioned officers to posts.

By previous announcement many of them are scheduled to go to the Des Moines hotel by auxiliaries and others will be sent on recruiting service.

Saturday night following the day

47m-1942
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

2 Jim-Crow Units of WAAC Being Organized, Hobby Says

Two Jim-Crow units will be among the first eight companies of auxiliaries organized under the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, Mrs. William P. Hobby, director, told a conference in session at Howard University this week.

To Huachuca

The units will be trained at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, she said, and the Negro women would be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., where the 93rd Division is now stationed.

Recruiting of the auxiliaries will start late this month, following the opening of the first WAAC officer candidate school July 20 at Fort Des Moines.

Jim Crow Unit

Mrs. Hobby further revealed that of the 440 officer candidates selected for the first school at Fort DesMoines, 40 were Negro women. The initial group of enlisted members will be inducted at the Iowa post August 24, she said. When the training is completed, two companies of 150 Negro women each, will report for duty November 16 at Fort Huachuca.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Represented In WAAC

THE State of Virginia is being represented at the Woman's Auxiliary Army Corps training camp in Des Moines, Iowa, by ten women, who competed in examination with 5,000 applicants, and were chosen from 450 of that number.

They were sworn in at Richmond Monday, and entrained for training Saturday.

Among these ten women is Miss Dovey M. Johnson, a Richmond instructor, a colored woman, who is to take up the cudgels of war and army life, to train to be a commissioned officer in the WAAC following a six-weeks course.

Women of both races will be there from all sections of the country, training for the commissions that will make them officers with salaries the same as regular army officers of their rank receive.

The Journal and Guide is happy to take notice of Miss Johnson's achievement, one in 5,000 — one in 450, and now one in ten — and hopes she will come through admirably as an army trainee, and be commissioned as an officer. We take pride in the fact that she is woman of our race.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Members Of 1st Platoon Show To Good Advantage As Director Looks On

FT. DES MOINES, Iowa—(HNS)—The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, after three weeks of training, made its first public appearance Saturday. The camp was open Saturday to the press and the public for the first time since the WAAC's were inducted July 20th. There were 440 officer candidates and more than 350 auxiliaries on parade, under inspection, taking physical training and marching.

In First Company

In the first Company following Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Morgan, Assistant Commander of the WAAC's who led the parade, were the 39 colored auxiliaries swinging along with heads high, chests out, firm of step.

They were commanded by Miss Myrtle Estelle Anderson of Kansas City, Missouri. Mrs. Mary Louise Miller of New Orleans, acted as Second Officer of the Company and Miss Annie Lois Brown of Houston, Texas, was Platoon Guide. It was with pride that twenty-six-year old Miss Anderson commanded "Eyes Right" and "Salute the Reviewing Officers!"

At the command 39 beautiful heads snapped to the right colique in pure military fashion. They passed the reviewing stand never a step faltering, forming a straight line that would have made a regular army platoon commander proud.

In the reviewing stand were Colonel Don C. Faith, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and they were later joined by Colonel A. C. Morgan, Assistant commandant and aides. Following the parade on the spacious Des Moines parade ground the First Company returned to their barracks and changed into their fatigue suits and marched to the parade ground for a demonstration of Physical Training.

Between appearances for parading, inspection and physical education, the girls lolled around on the ground awaiting their turns to participate. They spend this idle time much as the soldiers do, relaxing, gossiping and greeting friends. One thing noticeable is that these colored girls are no "singing army," at least they didn't sing Saturday and showed no desire to sing "Deep in the Heart of Texas," "The WAACS Are Coming," a parody on "The Yanks Are Coming" or any other marching songs. We don't mean by this that they weren't happy and cheerful, because they were. They were especially pleased because they knew they were putting on a grand show.

Mail Call

Following the deconstrations of Physical Education the girls returned to the recreation hall at 11.30 a. m. to answer mail call. Virtually all of them got one or more letters, papers, boxes of candy or other packages, and right then and there down they sat to read them. It was interesting to see them search through their mail for the 'one special' letter most sought for and see their faces beam when it was found.

Following mail call and a few moment's relaxation dinner was served in the Officers' Dining Room especially built to accommodate the WAACS. Each platoon eats together and the cmpany officers eat with with their companies. Both Captain Frank E. Stillman and Lieutenant Ralph C. Barrows ate with the colored platoon which they command.

Press Conference

That ended the day's official activity for the girls and they were dismissed until Monday morning at reveille. Promptly at 2.30 p. m. on the porch of the First Company Barracks a Press Conference was set up with Mrs. Hobby and Colonel Faith appearing. The graduation of the first class of 440 will be about September 1st. All of the colored graduates have already been spoken for and are to be sent immediately to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

May Change Plans

This would seem to dispose of the probability that any of the colored officers will remain at Ft. Des Moines to assist in the training of the groups that are to follow or that they will be assigned to recruiting duty in various sections of the country. However, Colonel Faith states that some of the colored girls will be left at Ft. Des Moines and it is expected that others will be assigned to recruiting service. The details, however, have not been worked out.

According to Mrs. Hobby two more Negro companies of WAAC's will be in training by January 1st. Mrs. Hobby stated that enlisting has been so heavy throughout the country that it has been necessary to establish a Reserve Unit. It is expected that there will be 7,000 auxiliaries under training by December 7th. Specialized training will begin about September 17th. These courses will consist of mess sergeants and cooks, administrative course and motor vehicle operators' courses.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ARMY TO SEND NEGRO WAAC GIRLS TO DUTY WITH AEF IN BRITAIN

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The army plans to send many Negro Waac girls to England to perform duties such as car driving and secretarial work and also to provide companionship for the thousands of Negro troops here, Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of American forces in the European theater, announced today.

Only a few Negroes have been in England before this time. Gen. Eisenhower emphasized that "we are giving Negro troops equal status in the military field."

They have, however, been without the companionship of other Negroes. The residents of smaller English towns have entertained them in homes and have extended various sorts of hospitality. But in larger cities, like London, where there is less home entertainment of soldiers, Negroes on leave wander disconsolately, one of them remarking:

"There's none of our music and none of our girls."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

NAACP Hits Use of Negro WAACs As Entertainers

New York — "American soldiers who transport their prepudices to England or any other part of the globe should be promptly and uncompromisingly disciplined," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last week.

The War Department has seen fit recently to issue instructions to American soldiers about English people to avoid misunderstanding and prejudice, but refused to act on the suggestion made last May by the NAACP that similar instruction be issued to promote respect and better treatment of Negro soldiers.

The NAACP renewed its recommendation this week in a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, August 18: "because it is more and more apparent that a considerable number of American soldiers have not learned to respect Negroes as soldiers or as human beings."

Instances where southern white soldiers have created disturbances because Ngroes were treated hospitably and courteously by English people were mentioned in the letter. The NAACP blamed these and similar disturbances for the request of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that Negro WAAC's be sent to England to "entertain" Negro troops there.

"We did not understand that the WAACs are being trained to act as entertainers," the NAACP told Stimson, asking that the women be permitted to serve in the capacities for which they were trained.

The establishment of jim-crow recreation units was also protested. Stimson was told that this should not be permitted by the U. S. army under any circumstances. "Surrender by the army to such prejudices can only alienate British citizens who have the right to determine who shall or shall not be invited to their homes or to other entertainment provided by British people for American troops."

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Negro WAAC Leads Education Drill at Fort

Ft. Des Moines, Ia.—The snappy, precise, leadership of Mrs. Mildred Carter in the physical education drill put new vigor into 1st Company, 1st Regiment, WAAC, at the fort last week.

Mrs. Carter received her collegiate background at Sargent School of Physical Education which is now a part of Boston University, in 1921. The following two years she taught physical education and dance at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

Although Mrs. Carter has danced and held dramatic roles in many musical comedies including Blackbirds, Flying Colors, and Hot Chocolates, her most thrilling experience came in 1938. After she had completed her course at the Ted Shawn school of dance she was asked to appear in recital with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. She is the only colored girl, to her knowledge, who has ever had this honor conferred upon her.

Before coming to Des Moines to take up her officer's training she was very active in the Women's Defense Corps in Boston. She held the rank of 1st Lieutenant and trained her platoon in drill and chemical warfare. She is particularly interested in this division of the Army.

She was employed as junior recreation leader in the War Recreation Project in Boston. She planned, arranged and produced shows for all Negro camps in the Boston area.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

WAACs Jim-Crowed Here, Sent Abroad to 'Entertain'

By ELLEN TARRY

The high hopes of the 39 Negro women who reported at Fort Des Moines for officer training in the Women's Auxiliary Corps July 20 were cruelly dashed to the ground when soon after induction, as they were being processed, a sergeant is alleged to have yelled: "Negroes on one side, white girls on the other."

From then on it is said old Jim Crow has been riding high, wide and handsome at Fort Des Moines, his crowning triumph being the statement credited to a company commander, who is said to have told Negro WAACs that he had never had any experience with educated colored people—all he had ever known had been "razor-cutting Negroes"—but he guessed they were all the same.

After being feted upon their selection for officer training in the corps, the 39 Negro women, chosen from areas throughout the country, went to Des Moines, firm in the belief that "General" Oveta Culp Hobby's declaration that Negro women would be integrated in the WAAC instead of segregated was a statement of policy.

Only Empty Words

After the processing incident and the discovery that a section in the WAAC dining room had been reserved for the all-Negro platoon, they knew that Mrs. Hobby's declaration was only words and army brass hats had wedged one more breach between black and white Americans.

Ordinarily, it is said, a WAAC platoon consists of 30 persons. There were 39 Negro WAACs and so, it seems, the 3d Platoon, Company 1, was allowed nine over the quota in order that all the Negro women would be together.

Once when a Negro officer candidate took a seat in the dining room that did not have a "reserved" sign on it, a cook (private) rushed out of the kitchen and is alleged to have told her: "Get out of here! You know where you belong."

When a higher officer was informed of the incident it is said he promised to look into the matter, but reminded the Negro WAACs that they knew where they "belonged."

Soon after their arrival at Fort Des Moines, the Negro WAACs went to the post swimming pool and found several white girls taking a dip. Authorities informed the white WAACs that on this particular Friday from 7-8 P. M. the 3d Platoon was to use the pool. The white girls said it was all right with them. They were reminded that this was an all-Negro platoon and requested to leave the pool. Later, a military order prohibiting "mixed" swimming was issued.

Barred from Center

The well appointed USO center was not open to Negro WAACs and no provision was made for their recreation until recently when a colored service club was opened. At the time our informant saw this center, its sole attraction was a broken-down ping-pong table.

While Saturday, August 29, is graduation day at Fort Des Moines for the officer candidates, rumors insist that only 10 Negro women will be commissioned and the others will serve as non-coms.

When Mrs. Mary McLeod sat in a section reserved for Negro WAACs only and said, "This is democracy in action," it is reported that the colored women became doubtful anything could be done about their situation.

WAACs from the East are said to have been hardest hit by the rampant discrimination, several of them having found it difficult to eat for the first few days after so many disagreeable experiences.

On the heels of these disturbing rumors comes the report that General Eisenhower, commander of American troops in Europe, has announced that Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be detailed to duty in England to provide recreation and companionship for Negro troops stationed there.

American correspondents in England quoted General Eisenhower as saying that the presence of Negro troops in England has created a problem that the War Department has decided to handle "frankly and realistically."

News a Surprise

It is said that residents of English villages have received the Negro troops graciously and entertained them in their homes. This has not been true of residents in London or the larger communities.

It was understood at the inception of the Women's Army that members would be used to replace men in administrative or routine office jobs. Therefore, if this announcement is true, it is surprising to learn that Negro WAACs will be used for purposes of "recreation and companionship."

When contacted by the Amsterdam Star-News, Lieutenant L. A. Hollingsworth, in charge of press releases on WAAC for this corps area, said he knew nothing about Negro WAACs going to England other than what he had read in the papers.

However, Mrs. Hobby, at a press conference in New York City this week (to which the Negro press was not invited) revealed that 600 WAACs—two companies of whites and two colored—will be sent to England for "duty."

Though these are the first 600 uniformed women ever to serve overseas in a military organization attached to the United States Army, Mrs. Hobby indicated that other WAACs will follow.

Negroes who remember the speech Mrs. Hobby made before the Alpha Kappa Alpha institute at Howard University when she said: ". . . The WAAC member will return to her home with a sharper sense of civic responsibility and a deeper devotion to her country," are wondering if this will be true of the Negro WAACs who have been so disillusioned.

47m-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

39 Negro WAACs to Graduate From First Officer School

AUG 22 1942

DES MOINES, Ia.—According to an announcement made by Captain Vann B. Kennedy, Public Relations Officer at Fort Des Moines, August 29 will be graduation day for the first class of officer candidates of the WAAC now training at Fort Des Moines.

Of the 400 candidates now training for commissions in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, 39 are colored.

AUG 22 1942

There were no colored trainees among the 180 auxiliaries (privates) who finished their basic training course August 14. The auxiliaries will be assigned to office work at the post.

Following the graduation, a new group of officer candidates is expected at Fort Des Moines for training. The date of arrival for this second group of officer candidates has not been announced.

AUG 22 1942

In an effort to provide more spacious quarters, the Army has taken full possession of three Des Moines hotels, the Chamberlain, Savery and Plaza. The buildings are now being prepared to house the specialist schools. The present set-up provides that the School of Company Administration will be housed at the Savery, the Motor School at the Chamberlain, and the Cooks and Bakers School at the Plaza.

A 26-piece WAAC band has been recruited and all but two of the members have reported. No colored WAACs were chosen for the band. It was pointed out that, in conformity with Army policy, bands are not mixed since they eat, sleep and live together.

Service Command at Atlanta advised officials at the induction station that the number of WAACs enrolled daily at the reservation should total 50.

Lieutenants Dorothy Cooper and Elizabeth Puhr, assigned earlier this week to the induction station as recruiting officers for the entire state of South Carolina, explained that Negro WAAC candidates also are being sought. Qualifications for Negro applicants are the same as for white candidates:

They must be a woman citizen of the United States.

Between 21st and 45th birthdays.

Have an excellent character.

Pass an intelligence test.

Submit satisfactory proof of birth date and citizenship.

Qualify according to the height and weight chart prescribed.

Be physically fit.

Present two character references from responsible business or professional people in her community, not relatives, who are personally acquainted with the applicant's ability.

Those who desire to qualify as specialists should submit statements from employers or other persons testifying as to their skill in the occupations desired.

Applicants are especially sought for the following branches of services in the WAAC:

Duty leader, stenographer, switchboard operator, driver, cook, bookkeeper, typist, dietician, clerk, camera technician, photo laboratory technician, radio mechanic, basic.

All candidates accepted will be enrolled as auxiliaries, but as the corps expands will have an opportunity to be selected for Officers' Training school on the basis of all-round performance and ability.

The term of service is for the duration and six months.

Columbia S. C. Record
October 10, 1942

WAAC Seeking 50 Each Day

Quota Assigned State As Women-Lieutenants Take Up Duties

Fort Jackson's newly-assigned WAAC recruiting officers have sounded a call for an unlimited [illegible] of auxiliaries as the Fourth

WAAC
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NOV 8 - 1942



NOV 8 - 1942

TRANSFERRED — Mrs. Irma Cayton, Third Officer in the WAAC's, who has been transferred from her duties in Washington, D. C., as assistant to Oveta Culp Hobby, to Ft. Des Moines, Ia. Enroute to her new station Mrs. Cayton stopped in Chicago where she was one of the "first nighters" at the opening of Porgy and Bess.

Salisbury, N. C. Post
November 16, 1942

Negro WAAC Officers Here

Lieut. Dovey M. Johnson and Lieut. Ruth A. Lucas, from the WAAC training center in Fort Des Moines, Iowa, assigned to recruiting duties in the fourth service command with headquarters at Atlanta, are here at Livingstone college today through Thursday. The two officers, both Negro women, are seeking 50 Negro WAAC recruits in Salisbury. They are staying at Livingstone while here.

The officers will make an itinerary covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida, recruiting Negro women.

They will make contacts with Negro colleges, churches and other major institutions within these Negro communities in an effort to recruit for the corps the highest calibre of women.

Lieutenant Johnson is a native of North Carolina. She graduated from Spellman college in 1938 and since has taught in South Carolina and done newspaper work in Virginia. Lieutenant Lucas, a native of Connecticut, is a 1942 graduate of Tuskegee institute. As an undergraduate she was active in journalism and social survey.

These two young women were members of the first graduating class of officers at Fort Des Moines. Before being assigned to duties in this area, Lieutenant Johnson was a member of the public relations staff at the training center, and after being commissioned attended the motor transport specialist school. Lieutenant Lucas was second in command of one of the three Negro companies now being trained at Fort Des Moines.

These recruiting officers may be contacted by writing or telephoning them at Livingstone college. They will be in the city through Thursday.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

2 WAAC'S To Have Headquarters Here

NOV 10 1942





The first officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps of their race assigned to the deep South were, l to r, Third Officers Dover M. Johnson of Charlotte, N. C., and Ruth Lucas of Stanford, Conn. They have been detailed to recruiting duty in the Fourth Service Command with headquarters in Atlanta. Covered will be the states of Georgia, Alabama, Florida, North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Mississippi.

WAAC Officers Assigned

NOV 10 1942

To Duties In This Area

Two Lieutenants Will Work In Seven States

NOV 10 1942

Lt. Dovey M. Johnson and Lt. Ruth A. Lucas who arrived here Friday from the WAAC Training Center in Fort Des Moines, Iowa have been assigned to recruiting duties in the Fourth Service Command with headquarters in Atlanta. The two officers will make an itinerary covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida. They will make contacts with colleges, churches and other major institutions within these communities in an effort to recruit for the corps the highest calibre of women.

Lt. Johnson is a native of North Carolina. She was graduated from Spelman College in 1938 and since has taught in South Carolina and done newspaper work in Virginia. Lt. Lucas, a native of Connecticut, is a 1942 graduate of Tuskegee Institute. As an undergraduate she was active in journalism and social survey.

NOV 10 1942

These two young women were members of the first graduating class of officers at Fort Des Moines. Before being assigned to duties in this area, Lt. Johnson was a member of the Public Relations Staff at the Training Center, and after being commissioned she attended the Motor Transport Specialist School. Lt. Lucas was second in command of one of the three Negro companies now being trained at Fort Des Moines.

Information concerning the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps may be secured at the headquarters of the Fourth Service Command located at 75 Cone Street, N. W.

Officer Johnson is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Elliott Johnson of 921 Hill Street, Charlotte, North Carolina, and is a graduate of Spelman College in Atlanta. Before enrolling in the W. A. A. C. she taught English at Finley High School in Chester, S. C., during the winter terms, and methods of progressive education in the summer sessions of Piedmont Junior College, Rockhill, S. C.

Officer Lucas is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute, and is the daughter of Walter R. Lucas and the late Mrs. Lucas of 2 Ferris Avenue, Stamford, Conn. Prior to her enrollment in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, she taught in a rural community, and also conducted adult classes in connection with the Farm Security Administration and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration programs. Both teaching positions were held during her final year at Tuskegee Institute.

NOV 10 1942

Lieutenants Johnson and Lucas are leaving this morning for a tour of states in the southeastern area.

November 10, 1942

76 MORE APPLY FOR WAAC DUTY

Montevallo And Marion Visits Set Thursday, Friday, Saturday

Seventy-six more women of Birmingham and the surrounding district sought entry in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Monday when Lt. Marian Judell, Waac recruiting officer, was stationed here for the inauguration of a recruiting and information center for this district.

The Waac officer explained to those seeking information and application forms Monday that the forms must be filled out and sent to Ft. McClellan, at Anniston, for consideration. The applicant is then notified to appear at Ft. McClellan for mental and physical tests.

Lt. Judell pointed out that all enlistees now being inducted into the corps, will enter the service as auxiliaries and will be promoted to rank according to qualifications exhibited during the training period. Many fields are open in which women may relieve men for combat duty, she said. Listed among these are the motor corps division, administrative and recruiting services, photographic and radio branches, and numerous others.

The recruiting officer announced that Negro women are needed and the qualifications for enlistment, as well as the chances for advancement, are the same as those for those for white women. She said it was hoped that at least 10 per cent of the women inducted in Alabama will be Negroes.

Through the cooperation of Miss Dawn Kennedy, head of the convocation committee at Alabama College, Montevallo, Lt. Judell will appear before the student body of that college Thursday. Arrangements have also been made for interested townspeople of Montevallo to confer with the Waac officer.

On Friday, Lt. Judell will speak to the student body of Judson College, at Marion, and on Saturday, from 4 to 5:30 p.m., she will be available for interviews with others at the postoffice in Marion. Arrangements for this latter period of service have been made by the Marion branch, American Association of University Women.

The Waac information center in Birmingham will be open each Monday and women of Jefferson County are invited to seek information and obtain application forms on that day, Lt. Judell said.

47m-1942



Major A. M. Freeman, WAAC recruiting officer, welcomes Lts. E. C. Hampton and V. M. Austin. The lieutenants will tour the state and encourage women to enlist. They think that the WAAC "offers Negro women their best opportunity to fight for democracy. *Photo by Dan Keleher, PM*

Order 2 Companies Of Negro WAACs To Fort Huachua

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.— The first contingent of two Negro companies of the Women's Auxliiary Corps is scheduled to arrive at Fort Huachuca, on November 16, the War Department announced this week.

Although WAACs are already filling jobs in the WAAC Training Center at Des Moines, Iowa, and Daytona Beach, Florida, in administrative headquarters in Washington and as recruiting officers in the nine Service Commands, those reporting to Fort Huachuca will be the first to serve as units at an Army post in the field in the primary WAAC function of releasing trained combat soldiers from tasks which women can perform.

The newcomers will replace soldiers as postexchange workers, postal clerks, stenographers, switchboard operators, drivers of light motor trucks, chauffeurs, dispatchers, bookkeepers and typists.

The two companies to be stationed at Fort Huachuca are Post Headquarters companies. This type of company comprises a headquarters platoon whose personnel makes up the self-sustained unit, since it includes cooks, bakers, mess and supply sergeants and a company clerk. The other components of the company are the clerical platoon consisting of stenographers and typists; the service of motor transport platoon, chiefly drivers and mechanics; communications platoon of telephonists; and a miscellaneous platoon having three divisions—a theatre section, a service club section and a library section.

The average strength of a WAAC company is 150 although this figure varies according to the particular requirements of the Army post requesting the company.

The original group arriving at Fort Huachuca next week will be supplemented by others as they complete training at Fort Des Moines.

The companies will be officered by Negro members of the first WAAC graduating class commissioned at Fort Des Moines last August 29.

Assign WAAC S To Recruiting Duty In Dallas

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.— One of the 14 Negro officers in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps assigned to recruiting duty, Third Officer Alice Marie Jones, native of Nacogdoches, Texas, has been ordered to Dallas, Texas this week.

Officer Jones will be on duty in the Eighth Service Command.

Assigned to duty with her is Third Officer Mary L. Miller, of Augusta, Ga. Both are members of the first group of 36 Negro officers commissioned in the Corps. They have received special training in recruiting work, and are to help select women for the Corps' work of relieving men in non-combat army jobs.

On leaving for her new duty, Officer Jones said, "I'm glad I joined the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, and I wouldn't miss it for anything."

Platoon Commander

Since receiving her commission at the training center, Officer Jones has been a platoon commander and second officer in command of a company of administrative specialist trainees. The administrative specialists are being trained to carry on army clerical work in order to release men from such jobs for fighting duty.

From this experience, Officer Jones has come to the conclusion that "I like the good feeling that we get from doing this work, this being a part of our country's war

"This work has direction, a thing that is important today. With so much at stake, there is satisfaction in having a part in it."

Officer Jones, who holds an M. A. in sociology from Fisk University, added that she has a "selfish" motive in liking the WAAC.

"The experience is good for me personally," she believes, "because of the broadening influence that comes from joining in a common cause with other women from all parts of the nation and all walks of life.

"Then, too, when this war is over, I'll want to think that I've had a hand in the effort, have been a part of the work."

Officer Jones is the daughter of W. E. Jones, principal of Campbell school, Nacogdoches, and the late Mrs. Jones. Before her entry in the WAAC, she was engaged in statistical laboratory and settlement house work.

Her brother, Lewis W. Jones, is an instructor in sociology and a research worker at Fisk University, and her brother, Eugene J. Jones, is in the transport corps of the Army at Camp Dix, N. J.

A graduate of Prairie View College, Officer Jones was a member of the varsity tennis team, a member of the college publication staff and a staff writer for the yearbook, and a member of the dramatic club, and the YWCA.

In 1939, she represented her school at the Texas. Inter-racial Commission at Dallas.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Mrs. Bethune Denies Approval Of WAAC Setup

Says She Knew Nothing of Plan Of Segregation

NEW YORK, N. Y.—(SNS)—Pointing to Mary McLeod Bethune's consistent life long record of opposition to any form of limitation of the Negro's citizenship and human rights "as sufficient record to refute any implication that she favored the segregation of Negro and white WAACS at Fort Des Moines, Walter White, NAACP executive secretary this week told the press:

"When it was stated to me that Mrs. Bethuse explicitly or implicitly had given her approval to segregation at Des Moines or anywhere else I knew a mistake had been made somewhere. Mrs. Bethune has always fought for complete integration for the Negro.

"We understand that the officer who stated that Mrs. Bethune and Lieutenant Harriet West had favored the Des Moines arrangement later denied that he had made such a statement despite the fact that he made his original statement to a number of colored WAACS."

Earlier in the week Mrs. Bethune wrote the NAACP.:

"I have read with great alarm your findings on the status of segregation being practiced in the training of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at Fort Des Moines. Specifically, I am even more alarmed because of information coming to you and to Negro members of the WAAC indicating that I have given my approval to this segregated plan of operation.

"I have never at any time approved segregation at Fort Des Moines.'

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald
November 7, 1942

15 NEGROES WOULD FORM LEGION POST

A petition for a mandamus filed by 15 Negroes seeking to force the American Legion, John T. Batten, as commander; D. Trotter Jones, as adjutant, and the American Legion, Department of Alabama, to issue a charter for a Negro Legion Post in Birmingham to be known as George Ruffin Post was heard by Judge C. B. Smith in Circuit Court Friday.

All of the petitioners contended that they were members of Britton McKenzie Post of Tuskegee and had been refused a charter for the new post by the defendants.

Arguments were made in the case by Horace C. Alford, attorney for the petitioners, and Attorney Richard T. Rives, Montgomery, judge advocate of the legion. Attorney Alford said in his arguments that since the petition was filed the 15 Negroes have been expelled from the Tuskegee Post and announced that he will amend his petition next week. The case then probably will be taken under advisement by Judge Smith and decided later next week.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WOMEN SET TO AID UNCLE SAM RECRUIT, TRAIN

Fort Des Moines Recruits' Duties Scatters Them Throughout Country

NOV 14 1942

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa. —(HNS) — The ranks of Negro Third officers stationed at Fort Des Moines were reduced by 14 this week when that number left to take up assignments in various parts of the country.



Dorris Norrel



Mary Bordeaux

The Department of the Office of Public Relations released the following information concerning Fourteen Negro Third Officers of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are now reporting for duty as recruiting officers in the nine army service commands.

The Third Officers, all members of the first group of 36 Negro women commissioned in the corps, have been specially trained for their duties.

NOV 14 1942

They were chosen for recruiting duty from their several positions at Fort Des Moines WAAC Training Center where they have been, since receiving their commissions, helping train women to replace men in non-combat army jobs.



Evelyn Greene



Alice Jones

As recruiting officers they will work out of service command headquarters, covering the entire areas of the commands. Their jobs will be to handle the recruiting of other women for the corps to take over army jobs as truck drivers, clerks, record keepers, and other non-combat specialists. They will also look for women to become cooks and bakers for the WAAC.



Ina McFadden



Dovey Johnson

Five of the Service Commands have been assigned teams of Negro officers, and the other four one Third Officer each. The assignments are:

NOV 14 1942

First Service Command, headquarters at Boston, Mass.: Third Officer Mildred E. Carter, Boston.

Second Service Command, New York City: Third Officers Elizabeth C. Hampton, Los Angeles, and Verneal M. Austin, New York City.

Third Service Command, Baltimore, Md.: Third Officers Evelyn F. Greene, Washington, D. C., and Ina Mae McFadden, St. Louis, Mo.

Fourth Service Command, Atlanta, Ga.: Third Officers Dovey M. Johnson, Charlotte, N. C., and Ruth A. Lucas, Stamford, Conn.

Fifth Service Command, Ft. Hayes, Ohio: Third Officers Doris M. Norrel, Indianapolis, Ind., and Glendora Moore, New York City.

Sixth Service Command, Chicago: Third Officer Mary A. Bordeaux, Louisville, Ky.

Seventh Service Command, Omaha, Neb.: Third Officer Charline J. May, Falls City, Neb.

Eighth Service Command, Dallas, Tex.: Third Officers Alice M. Jones, Nashville, Tenn., and Mary Louise Miller, Augusta, Ga.

Ninth Service Command, Salt Lake City: Third Officer Harriette B. White, Los Angeles.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Waac Is Visitor

NOV 11 1942



NOV 11 1942

Third Officer Corrie Sherrard of Atlanta, one of the first from the South's gate city to sign up for Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is shown as she returned from Fort Des Moines to visit relatives last week. She was graduated from Clark College in 1936. She is detailed as instructor of new recruits at Fort Des Moines.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

29 WAAC's Finish As Transport Specialists

Nov. 21, 1942

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Ia.—Twenty-nine members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps joined the ranks of their patriotic sisters in uniform this week when they were graduated amid impressive ceremonies as specialists in motor transport at the First WAAC Training center here.

This was the third graduation of specialist classes to be held at the training center. In addition to the coveted motor transport specialist certificates presented to the proud graduates at the ceremonial, certificates as administrative specialists were presented to two Negro auxiliaries who will take over important office jobs with the Corps.

Each member of a specialist class completes an intensive eight weeks course in her field after basic training. Upon graduation, they are sent to duty, replacing men in non-combat army jobs.

The administrative specialist course includes detailed study of all army record-keeping systems. This enables the trained specialists to take over work in any army office concerned with administration.

Auxiliaries in the motor transport section are given practical work in driving and operation of army vehicles as well as instruction in the principles of motor mechanics. Since each driver is responsible for inspecting her vehicle before taking it out as well as on duty, she learns the use of each moving part.

They also learn convoy-driving, for moving troops and supplies in non-combat operations. Blackout driving is a part of the training.

Members of the graduating classes were addressed by Major Joseph Fowler, under whose command the majority had received their basic training. Major Fowler emphasized the importance of the work to be done by WAAC specialists, each of whom will directly release a man for more active service.

"No matter what job you are assigned to," he said, "it has to be done, and in doing it, you do your part to help shorten this war."

The two Negro women in the administrative specialist class were Auxiliaries Oricea Palmer, Baltimore, Md., and Eugenia M. Rackard of Chicago.

The motor transport specialist graduating classes included these women: Auxiliaries Margaret J. Barnes, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Christine E. Bates, Robstown, Texas; Marie M. Berry, Mildred L. Epps, Mildred E. Freeney, Carrie L. Hamilton, and Dora J. Moore, all of Chicago.

Auxiliaries Louise Blackman and Ruth Wade, Detroit, Mich.; Frankie L. Brown, Memphis, Tenn.; Reba A. Caldwell, Pittsburgh, Kan.; Margaret A. Curtis, San Antonio, Texas; Evelyn M. Edwards, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Thelma Edwards, Atlanta, Ga.; Georgia L. Goens, Muncie, Ind.

Auxiliaries Wilnet C. Grayson, Quincy, Ill.; Ethel E. Heywood, Washington, D. C.; Alice K. Jacobs, Los Angeles, Calif.; Rosanna A. Lewis, Kansas City, Kan.

Auxiliaries Mercedes A. Jordan and Lucille Mayo, New York City; Clara C. Monroe, Newark, N. J.; Fleeter Richardson, Livingston, Ala.; Juliette M. Simmons, New Haven, Conn.; Pricilla M. Taylor, Evanston, Ill.; and Irene D. Watts, Cincinnati, Ohio.

47m-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Protests AEF Prejudice, Use of WAACs as 'Entertainers'

SEP 5 1942

"American soldiers who transport their prejudices to England or any other part of the globe should be promptly and uncompromisingly disciplined," the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People told Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last week. The War Department has seen fit recently to issue instructions to American soldiers about English people to avoid misunderstanding and prejudice, but refused to act on the suggestion made last May by the NAACP that similar instruction be issued to promote respect and better treatment of Negro soldiers.

The NAACP renewed its recommendation this week in a letter to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, August 18: "because it is more and more apparent that a considerable number of American soldiers have not learned to respect Negroes as soldiers or as human beings."

Instances where southern white soldiers have created disturbances because Negroes were treated hospitably and courteously by English people were mentioned in the letter. The NAACP blamed these and similar disturbances for the request of Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower that Negro WAACs be sent to England to "entertain" Negro troops there.

SEP 5 1942

"We did not understand that the WAACs are being trained to act as entertainers," the NAACP told Stimson, asking that the women be permitted to serve in the capacities for which they were trained.

The establishment of jimcro recreation units was also protested. Stimson was told that this should not be permitted by the US army under any circumstances. "Surrender by the army to such prejudices can only alieniate British citizens who have the right to determine who shall or shall not be invited to their homes or to other entertainment provided by British people for American troops."

WAR DEPARTMENT REPLIES ON WAACS

WASHINGTON.—In view of the current comment on its order sending two companies of Negro WAACs to England, the War Department in a statement which said in part:

"No members of the WAAC are being sent anywhere to provide companionship for soldiers. Every member of the WAAC, assigned to any duty in this country or overseas, is enrolled and trained to perform a specific duty which will release a soldier for combat duty."

WAAC
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Army Injects Discrimination Into WAAC Ranks In Southern Style

SEP 5 1942

(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alleged discriminations against Negro officer candidates in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, who completed their training at Fort Des Moines last week, were explained as "army policy" by the WAAC headquarters here in an interview with the Defender.

The WAAC, as part of the army, must operate under established army procedure, it was claimed.

The charges of discrimination apparently have been widely spread through "confidential" letters to several sources, but were released in a New York weekly publication last week.

1942

Chief among the discrimination charges were these:

That the swimming pool at the camp is open to Negroes only one hour a week, on Friday evenings, and that white women have been given military orders not to enter the pool when Negroes are using it.

That signs were displayed on the two tables in the mess room used by Negroes reading "Reserved C." That subsequently the signs were removed but the girls have been given orders to use no other tables, and the white girls have been given similar orders not to sit at the reserved tables.

That Negroes are required to sit in one section of the class rooms, set apart specifically for them.

That on one occasion an instructor referred in his lecture to "razor carrying Negroes."

That Negroes are banned from the USO quarters, and are provided a small recreation room in back of the barracks.

When confronted with these charges, the WAAC headquarters declared that the swimming pool hours are assigned by companies. All the Negroes are in the same company, and hence swim together. It was stated that Negroes have proportionately more time than any other group, and that all groups are assigned a regular time.

The WAAC office admitted Negroes are assigned separate tables for eating, but the claim was made that all the candidates eat in the same mess hall at the same time. The officials expressed a lack of information about any signs on the tables.

Concerning the charge of separation in the class rooms, a doubt was expressed that this condition existed. A high official in the WAAC declared that he would investigate this charge on his visit to the camp for the graduation exercises of the officer candidates.

No comment could be made on the charge that an instructor had used the phrase "razor carrying Negroes," because of the absence of the instructor's name.

Concerning the USO quarters, the WAAC declared that there are two clubs there, one for whites and one for Negroes. The one being used by the white girls is an old war hut which is soon to be torn down. A brick quartermaster building in back of the barracks is being used by the Negro girls for a recreation room.

It was pointed out, however, that both these buildings are being used temporarily, and that two new recreation buildings are going up, one for white and one for Negroes, which is in accordance with war department policy.

Intimation was contained in the circulated "confidential" letter that Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, who acted as a special consultant to the Secretary of War during the formative stages of the WAAC, had condoned the practices of discriminaton. It was stated that she had described the camp as "democracy in action," and had discouraged the Negro girls from complaining.

In an interview with Mrs. Bethune, she declared:

"All America, both black and white, knows me too well to believe that I would violate the trust that my people place in me. I would never discourage anyone from fighting discrimination. Most of my life is spent in just such a fight.

"We understand very clearly that the tactics and methods we use must be such that the results we seek may be achieved. I advised our girls when I visited Fort Des Moines for the opening of the camp, which was my only visit there, that they should not carry chips on their shoulders; that they should meet their problems squarely and measure up in every possible efficient manner; that they should realize they were the entrance wedge for the 15 millions of us; and that their opportunity of beginning on the ground floor with equal surroundings and opportunity for advancement was in my mind 'democracy in action.'

"Any interpretation of these statements as my condoning or approving segregation, or asking our young women to secrete these conditions is far too much removed from my philosophy to be thought of at this stage of my life.

"I do not condone segregation in any of its forms. Like all other Negro Americans, however, I frequently have to tolerate it, but without liking it.

"Segregation of the races has been army policy throughout all these years. The WAAC is a part of the army. We therefore went into it with our eyes open. But toleration of these policies does not mean approval of them. To fight them in subsidiary branches of the army is practically useless. The fight must be carried to the roots—and that has been and is being done.

"I still consider the opportunity that has come to our women to get in on the ground floor of this service, to receive the same training and the same opportunity to serve is an indication of 'democracy in action.' At the same time, however, I look forward to, hope for, pray for, and shall continue to fight for the day when that democracy shall be as all-out and all-inclusive as our efforts and sacrifices must be today in our battle for victory."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WAAC Headquarter Post to Mrs. West

SEP 12 1942

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—Assignment of Third Officer Harriet M. West of Washington to the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps headquarters in the capital as executive assistant was announced here last week as the first group of WAAC officers completed the seventh week of their eight-week basic training period.

Most of the thirty-six colored officers are being assigned to the training of other WAAC groups. However, some are already receiving specialists' training and will begin their duties accordingly after this week.

Assignments Announced

Assignments announced, in addition to that of Third Officer West follow:

Third Officer Dema J. Cayton, Chicago, to special service division for duty with the service club;

Third Officer Mildred E. Carter, Boston, to the department of physical training;

To Company Duty

Third Officers, Charity E. Adams, Columbia, S.C., and Myrtle E. Anderson, Kansas City, Mo., as company commanders;

Third Officers Vera Harrison, Wilberforce, Ohio; Frances C. Alexander, Toledo, Ohio; Elizabeth Hampton, Los Angeles, Calif.; Alice M. Jones, Nacogdoches, Texas; Sarah E. Murphy, Atlanta, Ga.; Geraldine C. Bright, Pittsburgh, Texaa; Verneal M. Austin, NYC; Ruth A. Lucas, Stamford, Conn.; Evelyn F. Greene, Washington, D.C.; and Geneva V. Ferguson, Camp Dennison, Ohio, platoon leaders;

Other Specialists

Third Officers Annie L. Brown, Brenham, Texas, and Mary K. Lewis, Orlando, Fla., to the course of mess management;

Third Officers Sarah E. Emmert, Chicago, and Harriet B. White, Los Angeles, to the administrative division;

Third Officers W. M. Johnson, Richmond, Va., and Mary F. Kearney, Bridgeport, Conn., to the division of motor transport.

No colored officers were assigned to duty as recruiting officers.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO WAACS

SEP 5 1942

The recent announcement that Negro women now serving with the Army Auxiliary corps will be sent overseas must be interpreted by all of us as a step forward. We are proud to know that the services of our women can be used to hasten defeat of the enemies of democracy. If, however, Negro WAACS are sent to England solely to entertain colored doughboys as the announcement stated, we should be compelled to question both the motive and propriety of such an arrangement.

The suspicion is quite current that the popularity of Negro soldiers with Londoners who treat them with warmth and cordiality is disturbing to American authorities. The announcement suggests quite clearly that our Jim-Crow policy is to be perpetuated abroad. What to us seems unpalatable is the proposed use of our women for carrying out this policy—a policy that weakens the position of our country in the eyes of the world.

SEP 5 1942

We are interested in holding up the prestige of our nation, especially at a time when that prestige means a great deal to the moral influence of America and to the aspirations of the darker races that are contributing their share of the sacrifices to the struggle for democracy. We are not interested in the spreading of a contemptuous social system that ostracizes people on account of the color of their skin.

It is our feeling that Negro WAACS should be used precisely in the same capacity as the white WAACS—nothing less, nothing more.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO WAAC'S AS ENTERTAINERS

SEP 5 1942

LT. GENERAL EISENHOWER, commander of the U. S. expeditionary forces in Europe, is reported to have requested that Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps be sent to the British Isles to serve as entertainers to the Negro troops stationed there. While the WAAC's are an integral part of the army and have to go wherever they are ordered, we think that such a plan of assigning the Negro group to jobs other than those for which they have been trained is foolish.

Women are being trained for army duty to take over stenographic and detail office work so as to relieve more men for actual combat duty, but if they are to be assigned to duties as hostesses, it seems to us that their time and training for the work specified above is wasted. Hostesses can be secured without a long and expensive course of training such as that now being given the WAAC's in Des Moines.

SEP 5 1942

But in addition to the economic side of the question, there is the sociological side. White American soldiers object to the Negroes being treated in the same friendly manner as they are received by the white women of Great Britain. At the same time they are preaching democracy and the "four freedoms" to the peoples of Europe and Asia, they are exhibiting a spirit of intolerance for their brothers in arms that is much like that of the Germans. Their concern for the British women is misplaced, for have not the British always shown that they can take care of themeslves, especially where colored peoples are concerned?

Personally, we fail to see the need of any special entertainers for American troops abroad. They are bent on a hard and unpleasant job and the sooner they get on with the better. There is just as much reason to send Negro entertainers to Australia or the Near East as there is for sending them to the British Isles. Apart from Great Britain and Ireland, which is only stops in the ultimate goal of the American soldiers, any diversion would only serve to delay their progress.

SEP 5 1942

But seriously, we think the War Department would do well to ignore the suggestion that Negro women in the Auxiliary Army Corps be assigned to duties other than those for which they have been trained, and urge that these women continue to be integrated in the service on the same basis as other racial groups.

47m-1942



Negro WAAC Wins Promotion

Third Officer Charity E. Adams, right, one of three Negro officers advanced recently at Fort Des Moines to rank equivalent to captaincy, is presented with a basket of holiday flowers from the 14th Company.

Negro Women Get WAC Ratings

Daily Worker

Twenty-nine Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps joined the ranks of their sisters in uniform when they were graduated amid impressive ceremonies as specialists in motor transport at the First WAAC Training Center, Fort Des Moines, Iowa.

In addition to the motor transport specialist certificates presented to the graduates, certificates as administrative specialists were presented to two Negro auxiliaries who will take over office jobs with the Corps.

tion in the WAAC mess hall at Fort Des Moines has been abolished officially. Ten Negro auxiliaries are now integrated in the Officer Candidate school, the conferees also revealed.

Meeting with the NAACP executive and Judge Hastie were WAAC Lts. Helen Wood, Helen West and Col. Noel Macy. Previously there had existed a policy of segregated service clubs. This policy has been abolished and the clubs are now equally accessible to Negro and white WAACs.

The new officer candidates are Virginia M. Cheeks, Charleston, W. Va.; Juliette M. Simmons, New Haven, Conn.; Blanche L. Scott and Ethel Haywood, Washington, D. C.; Virginia M. Moore, Mary A. Moore, Magnolia, N. J.; Irma L. Moore, New York City; Sophie Stanglin, Atlanta, Ga.; Vashti Tomkins, Chicago, and Alberta Henley, New York City.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

END WAAC MESS HALL PREJUDICE

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 3—Following a conference with WAAC officers and Judge William Hastie of the War department and Walter White of the N. A. A. C. P., it was disclosed that segrega-

WAACS
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Lt. West Gives Lowdown On WAACS; Quota Setup To End

By VICTORIA McCALL.

DETROIT, Nov. 26—(ANP)—Any preconceived notions one may have had about the WAACS being a glorified glamour department of the army or just the antithesis, the chore women, were dispelled Sunday when one met and talked with Lt. Harriet West, who was here to initiate the recruiting of Negro women at the WAAC booth at the clubhouse of the Detroit Association of Women's clubs.

Lt. West, who is now a member of WAAC-Director Hobby's staff at Washington, makes an excellent goodwill ambassador for the army and helps to break down some of the feeling Negro women have harbored against the WAAC as an organization. Personally, she is a very charming and attractive woman, who looks well in her uniform of olive drab, which is the feminine counterpart of the army's regulation uniform for commissioned officers. She and all other WAACS graduated as third lieutenants wear a single gold bar to denote their rank. Their subsequent promotion is based upon merit. This official insignia of the WAACS, which is worn on each lapel, is the gold head of Pallas Athena, the Greek goddess of peace, strength and war. To our surprise, we discovered that make-up and nail polish, which the lieutenant used effectively, are not banned by the army.

We found Lt. West's views on the army and on the WAACS and the Negro woman very interesting. Like any good army personality, she is imbued with the spirit of loyalty to her country first. In so performing her duty to her country, she feels that directly or indirectly her race is benefitted. She thinks that the Negro's first job is to command respect, by proving to others his ability, succeeding as a WAAC is the duty of Negro women, and by so doing they show their ability and drive a wedge into a setup which may be a future benefit to the whole race. The Negro's problem is primarily economic. When he has earned an equal opportunity to learn, to earn and to spend, other changes will come, said the lieutenant.

To specific questions about the training period at Des Moines, Lieutenant West gave satisfying answers, being careful to express her own opinions and not to act as a spokesman for the group who trained with her. She felt that the women who go to Des Moines go with the desire to serve, rather than with the search for adventure, which has been accredited to them. When asked about racial feeling at the camp, she said that both white and colored got along well and fraternized during their leisure time. There was no discrimination, as all were trained together. There was segregation, however, in that the Negro women were organized into one platoon and had segregated living quarters. She feels that undue stress was placed on this point, as the various groups would ultimately have sought one another's own company.

Lt. West said she had never quite understood the alleged friction which arose over the swimming pool at Des Moines. In addition, she stated that the pool was small and could only accommodate one platoon at a time, and therefore, each group had to be assigned a definite time. However, not all members of the platoons chose to swim, and later on there was a great deal of mixing during the swimming periods.

We were anxious to hear Lt. West's views on the clashes between southern white civilians and Negro soldiers, and whether she thought Negro WAACS would be involved in similar circumstances, and just how far, or how little, the government would stand behind them. Her answer was that where WAAC protection ended, the army guaranteed adequate protection for its women agents. Here, she emphasized the necessity of self-assurance, of which she has much; the willingness to draw other groups into conversation, and to listen to their views.

The Northwest Enterprise
Seattle, Washington

DEC - 9 1942

NAACP Urges Negro Women To Join WAAC's

NewYo rk, N. Y.—Pointing to the slackening of the policy of segregation at the WAAC Training Center at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, as a heartening advance toward the fuller integration of Negroes, in the armed forces of the United States, Walter White, Executive Secretary of the NAACP, urged this week in a statement to the press that more qualified Negro women enroll in the Womens' Auxiliary Army Corps.

DEC 9 1942

The Corps was established in order to make available to the governemnt the skills, knowledge and training of the American women of the Nation. The requirements briefly, are that single or married women citizens between 21 and 45 years of age, without dependents may join. They must possess excellent character, the ability to pass an intelligence test and physical fitness. All women upon enrolling become auxiliaries, the equivalent of an army private. After four weeks of basic training auxiliaries may file applications for officer candidate training.

DEC - 9 1942

It was observed by Mr. White during a western trip which included an inspection tour of the Corps, that the life of a WAAC is a busy but interesting one. After duty hours, the WAAC's enjoy the well planned recreational program provided through the Army Post Service Club and the USO Center located in the City of Des Moines.

As an auxiliary, a WAAC is paid $50.00 per month and grade for grade the WAAC is paid the same as the army personnel.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO WOMEN MAKING GOOD AS WAACS

Dec. 13, 1942

Our Negro women who have enlisted in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are doing a grand job of putting democracy in action. White and colored women are trained together in the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. These women are learning to know and respect each other as fellow Americans fighting in a common cause to preserve the American way of life. These women are taking full advantage of the marvelous opportunities that has been offered them. They are taking an active part in any one of the several specialist schools. These schools instruct in administration, motor transport, communications, etc. We Americans have a termendous task ahead. It is going to require every ounce of our manpower—and our woman-power. That's why the WAAC forces must grow, carrying on more and more of the necessary tasks that soldiers have performed.

There are hundreds of specialized jobs in the W. A. A. C. Alphabetically, they include: accountants and bookkeepers; cashiers, clerical workers of all types, cooks and bakers, cryptographers, dental assistants, drivers—for jeeps, trucks and command cars and carry-alls; hospital and laboratory assistants, library aids, messengers, pharmacists, printers, radio operators and technicians; secretaries, statisticians, stenographers, telegraph, telephone and teletype operators, typists, and X-ray operators.

Dec. 13, 1942

The WAAC is now firmly established as a vital auxiliary of the Army of the United States. The Corps has taken its place in the national effort alongside the Army. The value of its training has been amply demonstrated by its members' devotion to duty, their loyalty, their interest in their work, and their determination to execute their duties with skill and efficiency. Because of its proven ability to play an important role in the Army of the United States, the WAAC is growing rapidly and every day new opportunities for service and advancement appear.

The basic payl for auxiliaries has been increased from $21 to $50 per month. Wome nenrolled as WAAC auxiliaries are sent to a training center for four weeks of basic training. This will include Army orientation, drill, physical training and subjects such as property accounting, company administration and mess management. These will prepare recruits for WAAC service.

At the completion of basic training, WAAC's become eligible for entrance into one of several specialist schools. These schools instruct in administration, which includes all types of clerical work and stenographic, motor transport, which includes instruction in all types of motor work, and everything pertaining to a car.

WAAC's become eligible, upon completion of basic training, for promotion to junior leader, and first leader, corresponding to non-commissioned officer ranks in the Army, and with the same pay as soldiers.

Dec. 13, 1942

Every WAAC has an equal opportunity to be selected for Officer Candidate School and all officer candidates are now selected from the ranks of auxiliaries. This course lasts for 8 weeks and covers a period of 312 hours.

Training facilities have been carefully planned with consideration of the fact that members of the Corps are women and have special problems. Barracks have been remodeled or especially constructed to provide adequate and comfortable facilities. Discipline, while firm, is fair and is justly administered by WAAC company commanders under the Code of Conduct established in tentative regulations.

The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is an army of American women—women who know that this is their war too, that this fight is their fight. The WAAC needs more women of determined patriotism, who desire to express their ideals in action.

Negro women are as loyal and patriotic as their brothers and with equal opportunities they will be in the thick of the fight with their kinfolk. Their love for their country, their honesty and their dependability, their enthusiasms, durability and unselfishness is exceeded by no woman on earth. It is something which goes under the name of race pride, but it is an inherent quality, which gives us the will to measure up to any standard in the world—no matter what the odds.

Dec. 13, 1942

Now is the time for you to do your part. Never before have women had so great an opportunity to be of service to their country when it needs them. This is a woman's war, too, and the responsibility for victory rests uopn your shoulders as well as those of your husband, your brother, or your friends.

The field of endeavor in the WAAC is a wide one. There are places for women with all types of skills and experience in civilian employment. There is need, too, for many specialists—women whose abilities can be fitted directly into the work of the Army. Your local WAAC recruiting officer can tell you exactly what you can do in the WAAC. You may see her any time between 8:00 a. m. and 6:00 p. m. on the fifth floor at 166 West Van Buren street.

The WAAC is open to all women regardless of race, creed, or color. Both single and married women are accepted.

You also have the chance to be sent to different camps, posts or stations, after completion of your training.

Dec. 13, 1942

Remember the Axis powers are not fighting only soldiers; they are fighting everyone who calls himself or herself free. The necessity for using women in military duties has been established, opening to modern women a new field of endeavor—a field which is rapidly expanding, broadening day by day. Do your part and join the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps.

Waac Officers Get Promotions

The Atlanta Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
JAN 2 1943

Three Elevated To Rank Of Captain

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

Fort Des Moines, Iowa — (HNS) —The War Department Thursday. December, 24, released a list of promotion of WAAC officers including twenty first officerships—comparable to a captaincy—and two hundred and four second officerships—comparable to a first lieutenantcy. Of the twenty first officers named three were Negro officers: First Officer Charity Adams of Columbia, South Carolina; First Officer Frances Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, and First Officer Natalie Franklin Donaldson of New York City, New York. The Promotions were made on the basis of recommendations from WAAC regimental commanding officers and approved by Director Oveta Culp Hobby of Washington, D. C. Those receiving advancement were all previously third officers having graduated and been commissioned with the first class from Fort Des Moines, August 29.

The Department of Public Relations released the following concerning those appointed first officers: First Officer Charity Edna Adams, formerly of Columbia, South Carolina, wears double silver bars on the shoulder of her Olive Drab tunic as she performs her demanding duties as commanding officer of a basic WAAC company. A former instructor of mathematics and general science at Columbia Public School, First Officer Adams directed the art club and Junior Red Sross chapter at the school in addition to her teaching duties. She holds the American Red Cross certificate which qualifies her as an instructor in field aid. Miss Adams received her bachelor of arts degree at Wilberforce University, Wilberforce, Ohio, in 1938. She took two years of post graduate work in personnel and administration at Ohio State University. She is an accomplished pianist and speaks, reads and writes French fluently. First Officer Adams is a member of Delta Sigma Theta, national sorority.

JAN 2 1943

First Officer Camille Alexander, commander of a post headquarters company of Negro Auxiliaries in the WAAC, was a bookkeeper, machine operator and cheif clerk at the Water Works Division of Toledo, Ohio, in civilian life. Her permanent address is 1125 City Park, Toledo. Miss Alexander was commissioned a Third Officer in the Corps, August 29 after she completed her Officer Candidate Course. She majored in physical education at Michigan State Normal, where she was interested in college sports and plays, and in atheletics at various community centers for eight years before enlistment. Stamp coling is the hobby of this former president of N.A.A.C.P. in Toledo.

SILVER LINING

By HARRY McALPIN

About Mrs. Bethune 12/5/42

ONE OF THE most unfortunate bits of journalistic bungling, and some most dastardly underhand sniping by persons whom this correspondent can name, have occurred and recurred in the public print recently in an apparent effort to discredit Mary McLeod Bethune in connection with the WAACs.

To the observant, race-conscious, intelligently thinking Negro, Mrs. Bethune needs no defense. Her record throughout the years of fighting, sacrificting, and courageously "sticking her neck out" for the rights of black folk speaks for itself.

But there are some who are gullible enough to believe some of the things which have crept into print about this grand woman, whose position of leadership is more universally recognized than that of any other single Negro.

In these times, when the future of the Negro is hanging in the balance, when reactionary elements are ganging up on him to hamper and hinder his progress, he needs an internal unity and a faith in his leadership as never before.

That is the reason for devoting this column this week to telling the TRUTH about this WAAC situation and Mrs. Bethune's connection with it. 12/5/42

Mrs. Bethune is very ill in Florida. She does not know that I am writing this. She probably would not approve of my telling all that I shall put down here. Some of it may hurt the feelings of some people, a thing she studiously avoids.

But as between letting a pack of subtle lies besmear the name and reputation of this great woman, and telling the truth with the possible consequence of hurting the feeling of some lesser lights—I choose to tell the ruth. Here goes!

Facts On WAAC's 12/5/42

IT HAS been charged Mrs. Bethune approved the segregated "set-up" at Des Moines. Here are the facts!

Her first contact with the WAACs was following the appointment of Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby as director of that organization. She went to Mrs. Hobby to learn what participation was planned for Negro women. Her visit was unofficial—she went as president of the National Council of Negro Women. She was told by Mrs. Hobby that of the first 450 officer candidates, 40 would be Negroes; that of the first eight companies trained and sent into the field, two would be Negro companies. "Every care has been taken," Mrs. Hobby told Mrs. Bethune, "to see that equality of opportunity is given every women, regardless of race or creed."

This was in May of 1942. On the first of June, Mrs. Bethune issued a statement to the press—which was made available to the Defender, the Courier, the Afro-American, the Amsterdam Star-News, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, the Kansas City Call and a few others—in which she expressed the belief that the WAACs offered an opportunity for the services of the best women of our race. She urged the women fitted for this type of service by possessing strength of character, leadership and cooperative attitude to register and become a part of the program. And then she said in that statement to the press:

"MY ENDORSEMENT OF THE WAAC IS WHOLEHEARTEDLY GIVEN, BUT IT IS NOT TO BE INTERPRETED AS AN ENDORSEMENT OF ITS POLICY OF SEGREGATION. This, however is the other part of our battle. It must not, in any way, lesson our support or participation in our country's victory effort."

That was on June 1. She has never wavered from that stand.

Bad Bungling 12/5/42

THE AFRO knew this when it ran a streamer headline on page 14 of its issue of November 21 which read "Allege Bethune Okeyed Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Segregation." It even quoted a bulletin from that statement issued by Mrs. Bethune in June. It had in its possession that very week it ran this misleading headline a statement issued by Mrs. Bethune's office concerning the charge that she had sanctioned segregation—but it failed to print her statement after "dogging" her office for it, even though they were aware she was very ill and in Florida.

Well, after that first contact and June news release, Mrs. Bethune had nothing more to do with the WAACs until she received an unexpected telephone call from Mrs. Hobby a few days before the selections were to be made of officer candidates from the applications submitted throughout the country For this purpose she was made a special consultant to the Secretary of War and loaned to the War Department by the NYA.

When the first WAAC officer candidates were scheduled to report to Des Moines in July, Mrs. Bethune was invited to be a member of the reception committee. She accepted. She spent ONE day at the camp. All the girls were not even in uniform. She saw none of their activity. She was unaware and unsuspecting of any segregation in the mess hall. She did not know of the swimming pool schedule. There were, at that time, no officers' clubs, because all the girls were officer candidates.

She did know that the Negro girls had been assigned to the same barrack building for sleeping and living quarters. She would not have requested this if she had been asked, but she voiced no protest because she thought of the "hot combs" searing through unruly hair that might be necessary some mornings—of the "sleeping caps" that might be used more freely among those who understood. Besides, she had been assured by the officers in command that Negroes and whites would be trained together, would have classes together, would drill together, would drill each other.

Based on these facts, she told the girls "This is a democracy in action." She believed then that it was and that it was going to be. She has had no voice or connection with subsequent developments.

Link To Lieut. West 12/5/42

ANOTHER MYTH that needs exploding is the intimation that has come from Des Moines that Lieut. Harriet West is Mrs. Bethune's representatives in the WAACs.

This rumor has gained credence because Lieut. West was formerly an administrative assistant in Mrs. Bethune's office in the NYA. Mrs. Bethune's statement at Des Moines that she thought so well of the WAACs that she had sent her own administrative assistant into it, lent further belief to the "representative" capacity of Lieut. West. What Mrs. Bethune meant was that if she had not thought well of the organization, she would have advised Lieut. West to stay out.

But Lieut. West had the "misfortune" of coming out No. 1 Negro WAAC. There happened to be in the group another WAAC who had aspirations to be No. 1 .This other WAAC had said on more than one occasion that she had entered the corps only for the prestige. She had made an attempt, through contacts, to be the first Negro woman sworn into the WAAC. She didn't bite her tongue to impress on other WAACs her self-acclaimed superiority.

There had to be some reason why she wasn't No. 1 WAAC, so she spread the rumor—with plenty of help—that Lieut. West was Mrs. Bethune's "pet," that she was Mrs. Bethune's "stooge," that she was getting so much consideration because she came from Mrs. Bethune's office, that she was Mrs. Bethune's representative.

Well, here's the naked truth—Lieut. West is no more Mrs. Bethune's representative than she is President Roosevelt's. Lieut. West has authority to speak only for Lieut. West and the WAAC's as assigned. Mrs. Bethune has never given her authority as a representative in any capacity or in any respect. 12/5/42

Mrs. Bethune's skirts are clean in the WAAC situation. She has nothing to hide, nothing to retract. And, as I said before, she needs no defense—but there are some who need to be enlightened.

2 Units Sent To Huachuca

The Informer Dec. 12, 1942 Houston, Texas

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced the arrival from Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, of two Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Post Headquarters Companies at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Third Officer Frances C. Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, is in command of one company. Other officers of this unit are Third Officers Violet W. Askins and Irma J. Cayton, both of Chicago, Ill.

The second company is under command of Third Officer Natalie F. Donaldson of New York City. Third Officers Vera Harrison of Wilberforce, Ohio, and Mary Lewis of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, are the other officers of this company.

Officers Cayton and Harrison preceded the troops to Fort Huachuca to direct final preparations before arrival of the W. A. A. C. S.

Accompanying the companies were two Army officers, 1st. Lieutenant Harry A. Crowley, train commander, and Captain Nathan N. Cohen, surgeon. Both officers returned to Fort Des Moines after completion of the movement.

All meals served en route were prepared by WAAC bakers and cooks in a kitchen car of the troop train using field mess kits for serving the food. 3rd Officer Corrie M. Sherard of Atlanta, Georgia, was acting mess officer for both companies. Dec. 12, 1942

Regular Routine

The WAACS followed the routine of their usual military day as closely as possible. Bed check was made and lights extinguished at the scheduled hour. WAAC guards and sentries were responsible for policing the train. The women detrained periodically for physical exercise.

On Saturday, November 28, the companies participated in their last regimental review. All officers reviewing the troops were women, including the assistant regimental commander and the battalion commander. The ceremonies took place in the Coliseum in Des Moines now used as a drill area by the WAACS quartered in hotels in the city.

Auxiliary Muriel Fawcett, of Lynchburg, Virginia, in describing the eagerness of the WAACS as they awaited their departure, summarized it this way:

"Let's go! Let's go! expresses our feelings. We have been diligently working for many weeks to perfect skills and techniques which will enable us to relieve men from non-combat jobs which women can fill. Each WAAC is bursting with pride that she made the grade. If the men doubt that we can do the job efficiently, they will soon change their minds." Dec. 12, 1942

The WAACS at Fort Huachuca will function in such jobs as chauffeurs, typists, stenographers, postal clerks and switchboard operators. Included will be many women who have received specialized training as bakers and cooks. They will operate the WAAC messes at Fort Huachuca which will be separate from those of the soldiers as on all Army posts at which units of the Corps will served.

Army several months ago to provide additional accommodations for the rapidly expanding women's auxiliary to the Army which has already outgrown even the greatly increased facilities of Fort Des Moines.

Both companies had been barracked at the hotels Savery and Chamberlain taken over by the

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

WAACS TRAIN FOR 33 JOBS HELD BY SOLDIERS

Dec. 13, 1942

Members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are being trained for at least 33 important functions previously performed by soldiers, the War Department announces.

These functions were listed by the Corps as it launched a nationwide recruiting campaign to comply with an Executive Order of the President increasing its authorized strength from 25,000 to 150,000. They are:

Bakers
Clerks
Postal cleraks
Cooks
Radio repairers
Mimeograph operators
Stenographers
Teletype operators
Typists
Cashiers
Telephone operators
Stock Record Clerks
Chauffeurs
Sales clerks
Librarians
Message Center clerks
Dispatchers, Motor Vehicle
Messengers
Weather Observers
Camera Technicians
Photo laboratory workers
Telegraph printer operators
Cadre clerks
Draftsmen
Radio operators
Machine Record operators
Statisticians
Musicians
Truck drivers
Classification specialists
Accountants
Bookkeeping machine operators.

Dec. 13, 1942

Officers and enrolled members of the Corps receive the same pay as soldiers of corresponding rank. All officer candidates are chosen from the ranks, giving all enrolled women an equal opportunity to become officers. The Corps is open to women between the ages of 21 and 44, inclusive. Application for enrollment may be made at any of the Army's 50 main recruiting stations or the 414 recruiting substations.

Two Chicago WAACs Arrive At Huachuca

The Chicago Bee

FORT HUACHUCA, Dec. 10—The War Department has announced the arrival from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, of two Women's Army Auxiliary Corps Post Headquarters Companies at Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

Third Officer Frances C. Alexander of Toledo, Ohio, is in command of one company. Other officers of this unit are Third Officers Violet W. Askins and Irma J. Cayton, both of Chicago, Illinois.

The second company is under the command of Third Officer Natalie F. Donaldson of New York City. Third Officers Vera Harrison of Wilberforce, Ohio, and Mary Lewis of Philadelphia, Pa., are the other officers of this company.

Dec. 13, 1942

Officers Cayton and Harrison preceded the troops to Fort Huachuca to direct final preparations before arrival of the WAACS.

Accompanying the companies were two Army officers, 1st Lieutenant Harry A. Crowley, train commander, and Captain Nathan N. Cohen, surgeon. Both officers returned to Fort Des Moines after completion of the movement.

The WAACS at Fort Huachuca will function in such jobs as chauffeurs, typists, stenographers, switchboard operators and postal clerks. Included will be many women who have received specialized training as bakers and cooks. They will operate the WAAC messes at Fort Huachuca which will be separate from those of the soldiers as on all Army posts at which units of the Corps will serve.

Both companies had been barracked at the hotel Every C. Chamberlain taken over by the army several months ago to provide additional accomodations for the rapidly expanding women's auxiliary.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sight Of Women Soldiers Is Inspiration For Enlisted Men

By FRANK E. BOLDEN

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz., Dec. 10—Additional testimony that colored Americans are indeed behind their country's war effort, was inspiringly evidenced when 137 auxiliaries and four officers comprising two companies of the colored WAAC contingent from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, stepped from the train near Taylor Field, on soil of Fort Huachuca, "where the better soldiers are made," to have the noble distinction of being first WAACs in the country to be assigned to duty on an Army training post. Two officers and two auxiliaries had arrived earlier.

They were welcomed by a crowd of well wishers. In jaunty, crisp military fashion, they appeared fresh and smartly resplendent in form-fitting natty olive drab blouses and skirts and distinctive caps of the same material. Possessing beauty, carriage, and poise these first soldiers of Uncle Sam's women's auxiliary army "fell in at attention" with the ease and candor of veteran soldiers and with amazing skill and precision marched off with the post escort to their barracks.

In their own area they were officially welcomed by Col. E. N. Hardy, Post commander and his staff. Col. Hardy, deeply impressed by the appearance of the officer auxiliaries, told them: "You represent the venture of our government in putting the women of America into uniforms as part of our armed forces." He further declared that "he had the greatest confidence in the high standards that the WAACs will set at this post for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps."

One could not help swelling with pride as these 145 colored women who had left their homes, families, and jobs to answer the call to the colors stood at attention in perfect military salute as the strains of the National Anthem wafted over the desert stillness while the Almighty looked down upon those who not so many years ago gained their freedom and were now doing their bit to bring that same freedom to a world that sought leave from a mad conqueror.

In command of the two companies stationed here, the 32nd and the 33rd, are Third Officer Lieut. Frances Alexander, Toledo, Ohio of the 32nd, and Third Officer Lt. Natalie F. Donaldson, New York City, of the 33rd. The remaining officers are Third Officers Lts. Violet Askins, Chicago, Ill.; Irma Clayton, Chicago, Ill., supply officer of the 32nd, and Vera Harrison, Hamilton, Ohio, supply officer, and Corrie Sherard, Atlanta, Ga., mess officer of the 33rd.

Third Officer Hazel Melbourne White of the 9th Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah and Third Officer Harriet West, Washington, D. C., were also on hand to great the new Huachuca soldiers. From Public Relations Office in Washington, D. C., came Third Officer Mildred Osby, Chicago, Ill., to cover the WAAC activities.

After a hearty lunch the WAACs lost no time in getting adjusted in their spacious and well equipped barracks. They moved barracks, bags, trunks and clothing equipment in quick military fashion, showing to advantage those weeks of intensive training that had transformed the mfrom dainty examples of femininity to soldiers intent on doing a job for their country. Broken fingernails, smashed fingers, dusty shoes and dirt smeared faces received little attention until their units were in order.

Don't think that these women didn't dispel the idea "weaker sex." They did so admirably in their military manners and decorum and the way they went about their tasks made many a male soldier here sit up and take notice. They will make Uncle Sam's best hew to the line by the standard which they have already set. There will be plenty of drills and "spricing up" by the men here at Huachuca if they don't want these WAACs to "outsoldier them." As one soldier remarked, "Huachuca is really on some time; how these women can soldier! Look at 'em march and they don't crack a smile in ranks."

Auxiliary Clara P. Monroe, Newark, N. J. specialist in motor transportation, extends felicitations through The Pittsburgh Courier to her many friends along the Atlantic seaboard. Auxiliaries M. Braber, New Orlean; Vernice Weir, Dayton, Ohio, and Helen Amos, Bridgeport, Conn., the most charming eye openers in Uncle Sam's Army, "are out to do their bit to get this thing over in a hurry and think the Huachuca reception committee of over 10,000 men is just the thing."

Auxiliaries Glen Nye Oliver, Chicago, Ill.; Eula Daniels, Albany, Ga., and Dorothy Glover, Dallas, Texas, busied themselves with moving barracks, bags and equipment and said that it would be a long time before they worried about fingernail polish and evening dresses. They are going to prove that women can soldier with the best men and are out to prove it.

Auxiliary Mercedes Joran, better known in theatrical circles as Mercedes Welcher, former Cotton Club celebrity and now a motor specialist "de luxe," wrote the WAAC song, "We're the WAACs," and if you delve into "Bright Light Broadway History," you will remember that she authored "I Cover the Waterfront" and the Lunceford rave disc, "I'm Like A Ship At Sea."

Auxiliaries Helen Streibling of Washington, Pa.; Ruby Woods, Greensburg, Pa.; Phyllis Henderson, Pittsburgh, Pa., and Jeannette Washington, Monessen, Pa., said "hello" to their friends and families and want them to know that they are going to do their best in the Army and to write to them often, and that The Pittsburgh Courier is "tops" because that was the first welcome they received when they stepped from the train right on the spot and it made them feel so much at home to know that The Courier had its own representative here to cover the activities of America's colored soldiers.

Third Officer F. Alexander told this representative that "these companies were pioneering for American women. They would do any task that would help America win this war. Glamour girls were out for the duration, but soldiers interested in the glamour of democracy and world freedom were welcome. The WAAC ranks are still in need of colored volunteers who have the country's best interest at heart as this is everybody's war."

Here at Fort Huachuca the colored people of America are adding another brilliant page in their contribution to America's history which is studded with loyalty, patriotism and tradition. The 93rd Division, the first all-colored division in history giving colored men an opportunity unparalleled in military annals, is in training here and now colored American womanhood volunteers to the colors to march down destiny's train in quest of the four freedoms for all the peoples of the world.

A salute to the 32nd and 33rd companies of the WAACs!

WAAC'S In First Public Appearance

Myrtle Anderson Commands Colored Unit in Parade

By CHAS. P. HOWARD

FT. DES MOINES, Ia.—(HNS)—The Women's Auxiliary Corps, after three weeks of training, made its first public appearance Saturday, August 8, presenting itself to the world to show what women can do in a military training camp. The camp was opened Saturday to the press and the public for the first time since the WAACS were inducted July 20. There were 400 officer candidates and more than 350 auxiliaries on parade, under inspection, taking physical training and marching.

In the First Company following Lieutenant Colonel A. C. Morgan, Assistant Commander of the WAAC'S who led the parade, were the 39 colored girls swinging along with heads high, chests out, firm of step, breathing defiance to Hitler, Hirohito, Mussolini, et al and all they represent. They were commanded by Miss Myrtle E. Anderson of Kansasa City, Missouri. Mrs. Mary Louise Miller of New Orleans, Louisiana acted as Second Officer of the company and Miss Annie Lois Brown of Houston, Texas was Platoon Guide. Your eyes would have filled with tears of pride too when you heard twenty-six year old Miss Myrtle Anderson, Kansas City socialite command 'Eyes Right' and 'Salute the Reviewing Officers."

At her command 39 beautiful heads snapped to the right oblique in pure military fashion. They passed the reviewing stand in that fashion, never a step faltering, a straight line that would have made a regular army platoon commander proud.

In the reviewing stand were Colonel Don C. Faith and Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby and they were later joined by Colonel A. C. Morgan, Assistant Commandant and aides. Following the parade on the spacious Ft. Des Moines parade ground the First Company, which includes the Negro Platoon, returned to their barracks and changed into their fatigue suits and marched to the parade ground for a demonstration of Physical Training. Between appearances for parading, inspection and physical education, the girls lolled around on the ground awaiting their turns to participate. They spend this idle time much as soldiers do, relaxing, gossiping and greeting friends. One thing noticeable is that these colored girls are no 'singing army,' at least they didn't sing Saturday and showed no desire to sing 'Deep in the Heart of Texas,' "The WAAC'S Are Coming," a parody on "The Yanks Are Coming" or any other marching songs. We don't mean by this that they weren't happy and cheerful, because they were. They were especially please because they knew they were putting on a grand show.

MAIL CALL

Following the demonstrations of Physical Education the girls returned to the recreation hall at 11:30 A. M. to answer mail call. Virtually all of them got one or more letters, papers, boxes of candy or other packages, and right then and there down they sat to read them. It was interesting to see them search through their mail for the 'one special' letter most sought for and see their faces beam when it was found.

Following mail call and a few moments' relaxation, dinner was served in the Officers' Dining Room especially built to accommodate the WAAC'S. Each platoon eats together and the company officers eat with their companies. Both Captain Frank E. Stillman and Lieutenant Ralph C. Barrows ate with with the Negro Platoon which they command.

PRESS CONFERENCE

That ended the day's official activity for the girls and they were dismissed until Monday morning at reveille. Promptly at 2:30 P. M. on the porch of the First Company Barracks a Press Conference was set up with Mrs. Hobby and Colonel Faith appearing. The graduation of the first class of 440 will be about September 1. All of the colored graduates have already been spoken for, and are to be sent immediately to Fort Huachuca, Arizona.

This would seem to dispose of the probability that any of the colored officers will remain at Ft. Des Moines to assist in the training of the groups that are to follow or that they will be assigned to recruiting duty in various sections of the country. However, Colonel Faith states that some of the colored girls will be left at Ft. Des Moines and it is expected that others will be assigned to recruiting service. The details, however, have not been worked out. According to Mrs. Hobby two more Negro companies of WAAC'S will be in training by January 1. Mrs. Hobby stated that enlisting has been so heavy throughout the country that it has been necessary to establish a Reserve Unit. It is expected that there will be 7,000 auxiliaries under training by December 7. Specialized training will be begin about September 17. These courses will consist of mess sergeants and cooks, administrative courses and motor vehicle operators' courses.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Less Than 10 Per Cent Receive Commissions At Iowa Training Center

By CHARLES P. HOWARD

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 1. (HNS)—The first snow ever to fall in Iowa in September, drove the third graduation class of WAAC officers indoors for their graduation exercises this week, when 117 WAACs received their commissions as third officers. There were no Negro women receiving their coveted gold bars, as there are no Negro WAAC's receiving officers training at the post at this time.

This group of 117 brought the total number of officers commissioned at Fort Des Moines to the grand total of 790. Of this 790, only 36 colored have been commissioned. This is far below the ratio of 10% previously announced as the Negro ratio.

ASSIGNMENTS CONTINUE

The ranks of third officers at the post continue to decrease as they receive assignments elsewhere. Third Officer Mildred L. Osby, Chicago, Ill., left this week to report to Washington, D. C. Just what duties she will take up there have not been announced. She follows Third Officers Harriet West and Emma J. Cayton, who have already received Washington assignments and have reported there previously.

There are, however, more than 100 Negro auxiliaries in training ing and the newly commissioned Negro third officers are receiving experience training these auxiliaries.

MOVE INTO HOTELS

Some weeks ago the Army took over three of the largest hotels in Des Moines. They were the Savery, Chamberlain and the Plaza. The program is to house specialists' schools in the hotels.

Whether or not Negro officers and trainees would be moved into these hotels is a matter that has been the subject of much quiet speculation. The Army this week ended that sepculation, and when assignments were made to the specialists' schools the Negro groups so assigned were moved in with the rest.

The School of Administration is housed, fed and trained in the Savery hotel and Third Officer Myrtle Anderson of Kansas City, Mo., is in command of the Negro detachment of WAAC's in this school.

The Motor Transport school is housed, fed and trained in the Chamberlain hotel and Third Officer Frances C. Alexander of Toledo, O., is in command of the officers and auxiliaries assigned there.

Third Officer Charity Adams is in command of the auxiliaries remaining at the post at Fort Des Moines.

RECRUITING CONFERENCE

Third Officers Myrtle Anderson, Kansas City, Mo.; Charline J. May, Omaha, Neb., and Mary L. Miller, New Orleans, La., left this week for a recruiting conference at Omaha. They are expected, however, to return over the week-end.

Wheteher or not this is an indication that some of the Negro WAAC's will be assigned to duty in the future as recruiting officers has not been announced.

FIRST WEDDING

Third Officer Frances C. Alexander of Toledo, O., began a 10-day leave of absence Thursday, September 24. She left for Chicago, where she was to be married to Second Lt. Lee Futrelle of Toledo. Lt. Futrelle is stationed with the engineers at Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri.

SERVICE CLUB

Service Club No. 2, built especially to furnish recreational facilities for the Negro auxiliaries, is to be officially opened Saturday night, October 3. Third Officer Elizabeth Hampton of Los Angeles, Calif., serves as specialist with the USO center; Miss Milwie P. Pierce of New Haven, Conn., is the junior hostess, and Mrs. Geneva B. Turner of Fort Leonard Wood, Missouri, is cafeteria hostess. These USO officials will be in charge of the opening and dedicatory ceremonies.

Col. Don C. Faith, commander of the WAAC training center, and his staff will attend and participate in the opening.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Will Send WAAC Units To England, Army Says

AUG 2 2 1942

AUG 2 2 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Colored units of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be sent to England after completion of their training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and "Negro troops will have equal military status with the military field," according to an announcement made in London last Saturday by Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the American forces in the European theatre of operations.

They will be assigned to such duties as driving automobiles and secretarial work.

TO BE COMPANIO

In addition, they will be expected to provide companionship for the thousands of colored American soldiers now stationed in Britain.

AUG 2 2 1942

General Eisenhower was reported as having discussed frankly at a press conference last Saturday problems which were said to have arisen as a result of the presence of colored American troops in the British Isles.

However, it was stated that some of the English are accepting members of the colored American units socially on the same basis as other American fighting men.

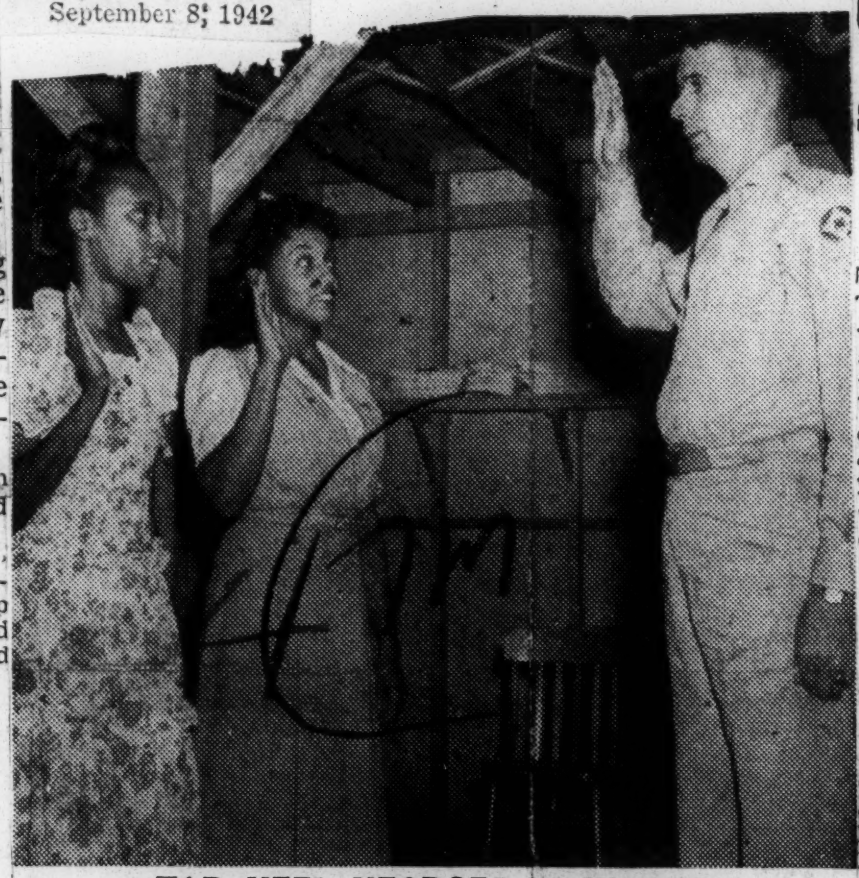
NEARLY 10 PERCENT

AUG 2 2 1942

General Eisenhower is also said to have explained that colored American soldiers were with the American troops because colored constitute nearly 10 percent of the United States population.

Besides, he said that they were performing essential duties.

Greensboro, N. C.; News
September 8, 1942



TAR HEEL NEGROES IN WAACS.

Here are the first negro women to be inducted into the Woman's Auxiliary Army corps in North Carolina. Shown being sworn in by Maj. John O. Gaither, Jr., commanding officer at Ft. Bragg's induction center, are, left to right, Miss Flossie Thompson, dietician at Ft. Bragg Station hospital No. 2, and Mrs. Lan Donia Mathews, assistant social hostess at Spring Area Service club and wife of Lt. Samuel Mathews, 25th station hospital supply officer. Miss Thompson is daughter of Master Sgt. William H. Thompson, veteran of 29 years in army service, who is now overseas. The two women will be sent to Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, for training.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Another WAAC Goes To Capital

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, (ANP)—Third Officer Osby, WAAC of New Orleans, is slated to join the public relations forces of the war department, it was unofficially announced here this week. Third Officer Osby has had experience in public relations and newspaper work through connection with the Louisiana Weekly. Her office will be in that of Col. Page, it is reported, and she will be liaison between Negro press and the department.

OCT 3 - 1942

This is the third appointment to Washington of recent graduates of the first class of WAAC officers. Mrs. Irma Cayton of Chicago, transferred from the USO house at Des Moines to Washington and Mrs. Harriet West, assistant in Director Hobby's office are the others.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CAYTON, OSBY, WEST ASSUME CORPS DUTIES

OCT 10 1942

Start Work With Public Relations Bureau At Washington, D.C.

(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C. — With the arrival of Lieut. Mildred Osby, of Chicago, there are now three WAAC officers in Washington on official duty. The other two are Lieut. Harriet M. West of Washington, and Lieut. Irma Cayton of Chicago.

OCT 10 1942

Lieut. Osby, the latest arrival is assigned to temporary duty with the Publication Branch of the Bureau of Public Relations, War Department, where she will be occupied with general public relations duties and liason with the WAAC headquarters. She is the first WAAC officer, white or colored, to be so assigned. Lieut. Osby reported to Lieut. Col. Page, chief of the Publication Branch, last week.

All three of these officers were members of the first WAAC officer graduating class from Ft. Des Moines, and were commissioned second lieutenants, called Third Officers in the parlance of the WAACs.

OCT 10 1942

Whereas Lieut. Osby is assigned to public relations, Lieut. West to personnel, and Lieut. Cayton to administrative duties at WAAC headquarters, they are all three interested in bolstering the response to recruiting efforts for the WAAC. They are establishing an information center at the Y.W.C.A. here, where they will be available each Tuesday evening from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m. for individual and group talks. They are also establishing a booth in one of the theatres. Their purpose is to give first hand, authoritative information on the purpose of the WAAC, how it is set up, the types of work in which the personnel will engage, the requirements for admission, the courses of study, the Officers' training school, and the details of the camp life of a woman soldier.

In an interview, Lieut. Osby stated "All of us are cognizant of the alternative for our group to complete victory in this war. Many of our women are deeply disturbed by their apparent inability to make a significant personal contribution. The Women's Army Auxiliary corps affords that opportunity."

She pointed out that it has been argued that women performing functions in civilian life similar to those to be required of WAACs are fulfilling as essential a job as a member of the corps. However, she declared, there is an important distinction. It is compulsory that certain army functions be performed by military personnel, entrusted with military information and subject to military discipline and control, she said. "Only members of the Women's Army Auxiliary corps meet these requirements outside of enlisted men and officers of the regular army. Thus, if members of the WAAC were not available for these assignments, it would mean immobilization of valuable personnel whose services are so urgently needed in furtherance of military campaigns."

OCT 10 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WAAC Trainees to Have Yule Services, Party

DEC 26 1942

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa — It will be a merry Christmas for the members of tthe Women's Army Auxiliary Corps stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, at the First WAAC Training Center—the first Christmas such a group of women in this country has ever spent in uniform.

DEC 26 1942

Some of the members of the corps—roughly 10 per cent—have been granted furloughs for the holiday season and will spend the time away from the post with their families and friends. The remaining majority, however, will observe Christmas Day itself with services and traditional ceremonies built around the significance of the day dear to the entire Christian world.

DEC 26 1942

All auxiliaries on the post, except those on necessary duty, expect to attend either the special Christmas services in the post chapel or services in downtown Des Moines churches. Many of them will attend special Christmas Eve services as well.

Share with Shut-ins

Some members of the WAAC have made many plans for the observance of Christmas, which they will share with shut-ins, with other persons on the post, and with the congregations at church programs. Christmas carols will play a big part in their observance all during Christmas week.

There will also be at the party, where there will be a Christmas tree, an improvised fireplace with stockings hung before it, and gifts for everyone. Officer candidates will present a marionette show. After there will be a matinee dance.

47m-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Waac Companies Will Report To Fort Huachuca

NOV 1 1 1942

Women Are To Arrive In Arizona, Nov. 16

47m
NOV 1 1 1942

WASHINGTON — (SNS) — The first contingent of two Negro companies of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps is scheduled to arrive at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on November 16, the War Department announced Tuesday.

Although WAACS are already filling jobs in the WAAC Training Center at Des Moines, Iowa, and Daytona Beach, Fla., in administrative headquarters in Washington, and as recruiting officers in the nine Service Commands, those reporting to Fort Huachuca will be the first to serve as units at an Army post in the field in the primary WAAC function of releasing trained combat soldiers from tasks which women can perform.

NOV 1 1 1942

The newcomers will replace soldiers as post-exchange workers, postal clerks, stenographers; switch board operators, drivers of light motor trucks, chauffeurs, dispatchers, bookkeepers and typists.

The two companies to be stationed at Fort Huachuca are Post Headquarters companies. This type of company comprises a headquarters platoon whose personnel makes up the self-sustaining unit, since it includes cooks, bakers, mess and supply sergeants and a company clerk. The other components of the company are the clerical platoon consisting of stenographers and typists; the service of motor transport platoon, chiefly drivers and mechanicsffi communications platoon of telephonists; and a miscellaneous platoon having three divisions—a theatre section, a service club section and a library section.

150 TO COMPANY

The average strength of a WAAC company is 150 although this figure varies according to the particular requirements of the Army post requesting the company.

NOV 1 1 1942

The original group arriving at Fort Huachuca next week will be augmented by others as they complete training at Fort Des Moines.

The companies will be officered by Negro members of the first WAAC graduating class commissioned at Fort Des Moines last August 29.

Fort Huachuca has been grooming itself to receive the Waacs. Barracks, mess halls and recreation buildings designed for feminine occupancy have been under construction for some time. Special features of WAAC units include a few bath tubs as well as the usual showers; laundry room where the women can wash and iron for themselves if they wish; a beauty parlor instead of a barber shop; and a lounge room in each barracks.

NOV 1 1 1942

One of the most popular fields to which members of the Corps request assignment is motor transport. Candidates for this specialized training are not resuired to have previous driving experience, but must pass tests including a driver's information and mechanical aptitude test. Enrollees learn to operate the quarter-ton "jeep", staff cars of the ordinary passenger type, field trucks similar to station wagons and one and a half ton tarpaulin covered trucks used in the transportation of troops and supplies. Besides learning maintenance, motor transport classes study convoy operations and blackout driving.

Effort is made to place each member in the job for which she indicates preference, but her ability and the Army's requirements are the final determining factors.

Although the first Waacs commenced training at Fort Des Moines on July 20 of this year, the Corps already has more than 8000 enrolled members, and over 1000 officers.

It was necessary to select the first group of officer candidates straight from civilian life, but from now on all officer candidates are selected from the enrolled members who give evidence of the necessary qualities of intelligence and leadership.

NOV 1 1 1942

WAAC recruitment is handled through Army Recruiting and Induction Station in the same manner as enlistments for the Army. The applicant must be between 21 and 45, without dependents and able to pass a mental alertness test and a physical examination. In general, the requirements are those of normal good health and sufficient intelligence to understand and execute orders.

The successful candidate undergoes four weeks of basic training in Army orientation courses which include such subjects as military courtesy and customs, military sanitation, fedense against chemical and air attack, and safeguarding military information. Each enrollee during her period of training takes 40 minutes of drill and 40 minutes of calisthenics daily. At the completion of her basic training, each auxiliary (the equivalent of Army private) who makes a sufficiently high score in her mental alertness test is eligible for admission to a specialist school. Specialist courses in motor transport, administration and for bakers and cooks are offered at present. No specific tests have been devised for selecting candidate for specialized training as bakers and cooks. Their expressed preference and background of experience determine acceptance.

NOV 1 1 1942

On the 26th of October, President Roosevelt signed an amendment to the bill creating the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. This gave the WAAC grades and pay up to the rank of colonel equivalent to those in the Army. The WAAC auxiliary now gets a base pay of $50 a month plus maintenance, full uniform and medical care. The top non-commissioned officers of the Corps receive $138 a month with the same allowances.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WAAC's in J.C. Club at Camp

Women Refused Army Permission to Visit or Eat Together at Des Moines

Nov. 21, 1942

BULLETIN

In a communication to the AFRO-AMERICAN in June, this year, Dr. Bethune expressed her wholehearted endorsement of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, but pointed out that it was not to be interpreted as an endorsement of the WAAC's policy of discrimination. "This," she said at that time, "is the other half of our battle. It must not, in any way, lessen our support or participation in our country's victory effort."

FT. DES MOINES, Ia.—Charges or rank discrimination in the training camp of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, here, and allegations that Dr. Mary McLead Bethune has okeyed its jim-crow policies, aroused considerable feeling throughout the country, this week.



MISS HARRIETT HALL

Reports coming from several sources point out that trainees at the camp, while having their meals meals in the same halls are segregated at separate tables and that white women who have wanted to eat with their colored camp mates have been peremtorily ordered away from "colored" tables.

Segregated Barracks

It is also pointed out that colored and white women are housed in separate quarters, have separate service clubs and must use the swimming pool at different hours. The segregated recreation center has been declared out of bounds for white WAAC's and the white center out of bounds for colored. It was in this instance that Dr. Bethune is alleged to have given her approval.

Miss Harrier C. Hall of Boston, who recently made an inspection tour of the camp complained bitterly of the conditions, following her visit.

She told the AFRO:

"Hotels Savery and Chamberlain have been taken over by the Government for the WAAC's as the accomodations at the Fort are not adequate. The colored and white girls are domiciled in these buildings, have separate lounge rooms, sleep on separate floors, and have separate sections in the dining rooms as at the Camp. They receive their classroom instruction together, the platoon formation giving the desired segregation.

Objectionable Placards

"In the two separate service clubs in the city, bulletins have been posted in each, stating that there was to be no exchange of visits, only of a business nature. These conditions did not exist when the camp was first opened.

"These conditions became so intolerable that the colored officers went to the commanding officer in protest. They were told that Dr. Bethune and Lt. West approved of the setup. They immediately wired Dr. Bethune, asking her to clarify her position in the matter and to advise them what procedure to follow.

"When I arrived they were anxiously awaiting her reply. The reply came. It was to them a great disappointment for it only stated, 'Please send me specific details of segregation and name of the president of the Officers' Club.' You can imagine the reaction, as they felt it was a letdown. The officers were reprimanded for sending the message to Dr. Bethune and were threatened with a court martial."

Will Protest Acts

A report, similar in most facts, has been made by Walter White, executive secretary of the NAACP, who says that he plans to "discuss the matter with the War Department to the end that browbeating, segregation and attempted intimidation of colored WAAC's may be stopped."

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Thirteen Women From Georgia Go To Ft. Des Moines

Recruit 43 In Fourth Service Command Area

Nov. 22/1942

Among the 43 Negro WAAC Auxiliaries from Southeastern states who left November 14 to begin their training at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, were eight Atlanta women, Fourth Service Command headquarters announced.

The eighth from Atlanta are: Clara B. Bryant , 610 Fair Street, S. W., Danise H. Cook, 338 Decatur Street. Apt. 344, Geneva O. Glass, 1108 Coleman St., Ednah J. Hadley, 480 Fair Street. S. W., Lucile M. McLarin, 364 Welborn Street, S. W., Hattie M. Martin, 312 Forrest Avenue N. E., Leola L. Wheat, 171 Merritts Ave., N. E., and Blanche C. Fynn, 1322 Eason St. N. W.

Besides these five of the others were from other Georgia cities. Thye are: Thelma B. Brown, 111 Green St. Quitman, Verdell A. Carnegie, 519 Lincoln Ave., Albany; Bessie B. Jackson, 229 Pennington Avenue, Rome; Annie B. Seay, Box 6, Thomsom; and Willie E. Wooten, 525 Sage Street, Toccoa.

These young women who answered the call of their country will replace men soldiers, who can go on more active combat duty. The United States wants 1.500 WAAC recruits a week, to take over noncombatant duties.

Some WAAC's will cook, some plan meals, some take over clerical work now being done by men, and other activities including duties of accountants, bakers, bookkeepers cahiers, dental , and hospital assistant. drivers for all types of vehicles, messengers, motion picture operators, radio operators, receptionists, store keeper, telephone, teletype operators, waitresses and many others.

If a recruit does not already have some specialty she can do, the Army will teach her a trade, paying her while she takes her training

Besides getting food, clothing, comfortable housing, medical and dental care furnished by the Army members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps are paid the same salaries that men in the Army receive.

To be eligible for enlistment, applicants must be between the age of 21 and 45, citizens of the United States, in good health, able to see and hear well, and not less than five feet or more than six feet tall.

No set educational requirement are made, but the applicants must be able to pass a general intelligence test. Married women are eligible, but if they have dependents, they must produce an affidavit that the dependents are properly cared for.

Enlistments are handled in any regular Army recruiting station. In Atlanta the Army recruiting stations is 321 New Post Office Building, where WAAC phamplets may be obtained

Daily World
Atlanta. Ga.

Ten Receive Coveted Assignments

Nov. 27, 1942

FORT DES MOINES, Iowa—(H. N. S.)—Recognition of outstanding ability and devotion to duty came to ten Negro members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps this week when they were included among the Auxiliaries chosen from the ranks for the current officer candidate class at the First WAAC Training Center.

Qualities of leadership are a requisite upon which selection for this honor is based. This road to promotion is open to all Auxiliaries in the WAAC, since additional officers will continue to be selected only from the enrolled members of the Corps. All are given an qual opportunity to qualify for the training.

The officer candidate course is an intensive program which includes work in company administration, military customs and courtesies, military sanitation and first aid, property accounting, and other non-combat military subjects. The candidates are also given practice in command of troops

As is usual, the class is competitive, and graduation with a commission as a Third Officer (the equivalent of a second lieutenant in the Army) will depend upon performance.

The new Negro officer candidates are: Virginia M. Cheeks Charles, W. Va.; Juliette M. Simmons, New Haven, Conn.; Blanch L. Scott and Ethel Heywood, Washington, D. C.; Mary A. Moore Magnolia, N. J., Virginia M. Moore, Honor, Mich.; Irmah L. Moore, New York City; Sophie Stanglin, Atlanta; Vashti Tonkins, Chicago, and Alberta Henley, N. York City.

Virginia M. Cheeks, a graduate of the administrative specialist school at the First WAAC Training Center, is the daughter of Mrs Carrie Marshall, 911 Rugby St., Charleston, W. V. She acted as a platoon sergeant during her basic training, and was physical training instructor for her company during her specialist training course. Before joining the WAAC, she was superintendent on one of the South's largest day nurseries in Charleston.

Juliette M. Simmons was graduated from the motor transport specialist school at the First WAAC Training Center the week she was chosen to attend the officer candidate school. During her basic course to attend the officer candidate course she acted as platoon sergeant and is currently acting as platoon commander during her officer candidate training. While in the motor transport specialist training she was one of the physical training instructors for the company.

Officer Candidate Simmons is the daughter of Elliott L. Simmons 630 Orchard Street, New Haven Conn. One of her brothers, Edward L. Simmons, is a private in the U S. Army at Camp Picket, Va.

First To Serve At Army Post

The Informer
Houston Tex.

DES MOINES, Iowa.—The first contingent of two Negro companies of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps arrived at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, on November 16, the War Department announced this week.

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The newcomers will replace soldiers as post-exchange workers, postal clerks, stenographers, switchboard operators, drivers of light motor trucks, chauffeurs, dispatchers, bookkeepers and typists.

The two companies to be stationed at Fort Huachuca are post headquarters companies. This type of company comprises a headquarters platoon whose personnel makes up the self-sustaining unit, since it includes cooks, bakers, mess and supply sergeants and a company clerk. The other components of the company are the clerical platoon consisting of stenographers and typists; the service of motor transport platoon, chiefly drivers and mechanics; communications platoon of telephonists; and a miscellaneous platoon having three divisions —a theatre section, a service club section and a library section.

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Nov. 21, 1942

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One of the most popular fields to which members of the corps request assignment is motor transport. Candidates for this specialized training are not required to have previous driving experience, but must pass tests including a driver's information and mechanical aptitude test.

Operate Jeep

Enrrollees learn to operate the quarter-ton "jeep," staff cars of the ordinary passenger type, field trucks similar to station wagons and one and a half ton tarpaulin covered trucks used in the transportation of troops and supplies. Besides learning maintenance, motor transport classes study convoy operation and blackout driving.

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Columbia S C State
December 11, 1942

WAAC Officers Seek Negroes For Enlistment

Lieut. Dovery M. Johnson and Lieut. Ruth A. Lucas, Negro WAAC recruiting officers with the Fourth Service command with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga., will be in Columbia from Thursday through Tuesday at the recruiting office in room 249, postoffice building. All interested women are asked to get in touch with them there by calling, writing or telephoning 2-5012.

The two oficers will make an itinerary covering North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi and Florida. They will make contacts with Negro colleges, churches and other major institutions within the Negro communities in these states in an effort to recruit for the corps the highest calibre of women.

Lieutenant Johnson is a native of North Carolina and was graduated from Spellman college in 1938. She had taught in South Carolina and done newspaper work in Virginia. Lieutenant Lucas, a native of Connecticut, is a 1942 graduate of Tuskegee institute. As an undergraduate she was active in journalism and social work.

These two young women were members of the first graduating class of officers at Fort Des Moines, Iowa. Before being assigned to duties in this area, Lieutenant Johnson was a member of the public relations staff at the training center and after being commissioned she attended the motor transport specialist school. Lieutenant Lucas was second in command of one of the three Negro companies now being trained at Fort Des Moines.

Lt. Harriett West

Officer of Women's Auxiliary Army Corps Is Member of Director Hobby's Staff, Excellent Goodwill Ambassador

Nov. 27, 1942

By Victoria McCall

DETROIT — (ANP) — Any preconceived notionsone may have had about the WAACS being a glorified glamour department of the army or just the antithesis, the chore women, were dispelled Sunday when one met and talked with Lt. Harriet West, who was here to initiate the recruiting of Negro women at the WAAC booth at the clubhouse of the Detroit Association of Women's clubs.

Lt. West, who is now a member of WAAC Director Hobby's staff at Washington, makes an excellent goodwill ambassador for the army and helps to break down some of the feeling Negro women have harbored against the WAAC as an organization. Personally, she is a very charming and attractive woman, who looks well in her uniform of olive drab, which is the feminine counterpart of the army's regulation uniform for commissioned officers.

She and all WAACs graduated as second lieutenants wear a single gold bar to denote their rank. Their subsequent promotion is based upon merit. The official insignia of the WAACs, which is worn on each lapel, is the gold head of Pallas Athena, the Greek goddess of peace, strength and war. To our surprise, we discovered that make-up and nail polish, which the lieutenant used effectively, are not banned by the army.

Nov. 27, 1942

Command Respect

We found Lt. West's views on the army and on the WA[illegible] and the Negro woman very [illegible]resting. Like any good army [illegible]rsonality, she is imbued [illegible] the spirit of loyalty to he[illegible]ountry first. In so performing [illegible]r duty to her country, she [illegible]ls that directly or indirectly [illegible]race is benefitted.

She thinks that the Negro's first job is to command respect by proving to others his ability, succeeding as a WAAC is the duty of Negro women, and by so doing they show their ability and drive a wedge into a setup which may be a future benefit, to the whole race. The Negro's problem is primarily economic. When he has earned an equal opportunity to learn, to earn and to spend, other changes will come, said the lieutenant.

To specific questions about the training period at Des Moines, Lt. West gave satisfying answers, being careful to express her own opinions and not to act as a spokeman for the group who trained with her. She felt that the women who go to Des Moines go with the desire to serve, rather than with the search for adventure, which has been accredited to them.

Nov. 27, 1942

Views On Clash

When asked about racial feeling at the camp, she said that both white and colored got along well and fraternized during their leisure time. There was no discrimination, as all trained together. There was segregation, however, in that the Negro women were organized into one platoon and had segregated living quarters. She feels that undue stress was placed on this point, as the various groups would ultimately have sought one another's own company.

Lt. West said she had never quite understood the alleged friction which arose over the swimming pool at Des Moines. In explanation, she stated that the pool was small and could only accomodate one platoon at a time, and therefore each group had to be assigned a definite time. However, not all members of the platoons chose to swim, and later on there was a great deal of mixing during the swimming periods.

We were anxious to hear Lt. West's views on the clashes between southern white civilians and Negro soldiers, and whether she thought Negro WAACs would be involved in similar circumstances, and just how far, or how little, the government would stand behind them.

Nov. 27, 1942

Army Protection

Her answer was that where WAAC protection ended, the army guaranteed adequate protection for its women agents. Here, she emphasized the necessity of self-assurance, of which she has much; the willingness to draw other groups into conversation, and to listen to their views; and the importance of pressing matters only when the time was ripe.

She stated that her WAAC uniform entitles her to admission to any place in Washington. We wondered, nevertheless, how far below the Mason Dixon line that same uniform would take some of the rest of us.

Lt. West feels that the sooner we get more recruits, the sooner we will have more Negro officers. The presence of uniformed lieutenants will stimulate more interest. When these women explain fully the purpose and procedure of the WAACs there will be more willingness to enlist.

Negro women are not quick to give up the things they know and are sure of, and the jobs they have fought for, for something foreign and unknown, unless it offers them a measurable amount of security.

Nov. 27, 1942

The WAACs, whom we feel still need to undergo a very definite change of heart toward Negro women, seem to be headed toward the right road. We were very pleased to receive a personal message thru Lt. West which was sent to us by Maj. George T. Gifford, chief of personnel of the WAACs in Washington. We had a long interview with him during a recent trip to Washington and discussed several ways that the army could correct its not too perfect procedure in dealing with Negro women.

Nov 27, 1942

'Happier That Way?'

One of our chief arguments was that the army's policy of allowing only 10 percent of the total number of trainees to be Negro women, as based upon our population be abandoned immediately on the ground that there was a need for capable women to assist in the war program, and that all should have an equal opportunity to share in that program, regardless of their color. Maj. Gifford has adopted our suggestion, and sent us word through Lt. West that the 10 percent policy no longer exists in his office.

A Negro platoon, seperate living quarters and assignments only in Negro camps remain, however, as a shining example of the army's "paternalism"--they think we are "happier that way."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Slacken Jim-Crow In WAAC

Segregation Out Of Mess Hall And Service

Nov. 27, 1942

WASHINGTON. — Segregation in the WAAC mess hall at Fort Des Moines has been officially abolished and 10 Negro auxiliaries are now integrated into the Officer Candidate School it was learned this week when Col. Noel Macy, Lt. Helen Wood, Lt. Helen West, Judge William Hastie of the War Deparament and Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met in conference here.

Previously there had existed a policy of segregated service clubs with club number 1 designated for white WAACs and club number 2 for Negro WAACs. Both clubs are now equally accessible to Negro and white WAACs alike.

The ten young women who were selected for officer candidate training from the auxiliary ranks are:

Nov. 27, 1942

Virginia M. Cheeks, Charles, W. Va.; Juliette M. Simmons, New Haven, Conn.; Blanch L. Scott and Ethel Heywood, Washington, D. C.; Mary A. Moore, Magnolia, N. J.; Virginia M. Moore, Honor, Mich.; Irmah L. Moore, New York City; Sophie Stanglin, Atlanta, Ga.; Vashti Tonkins, Chicago, and Alberta Henley, New York City.

When they complete the course, they will be commissioned second lieutenants, making a total of 46 Negro WAAC officers.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

10,000 Greet First Detail Of Auxiliaries

Dec. 6, 1942

Two Companies March Briskly To New Headquarters

FORT HUACHUCA, Arizona — (SNS) — A throng of 10,000 soldiers and civilians welcomed the first Negro members of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps assigned to a post in the United States Friday.

Members of the Thirty-second and Thirty-third Post Headquarters Companies of the WAAC's marched briskly to new barracks built especially for them on this post where the famous 93rd Division is stationed.

Third Officer Corrie Sherard, of Atlanta is among the third officers (corresponding to second lieutenants in the Army) in the two companies.

Fort Huachuca made extensive preparations for the coming of the WAAC companies, which created no end of excitement among the soldiers of the 93rd.

Barracks for the WAAC detachments are equipped with the latest in kitchens for mass feeding. There is a beauty salon with the latest in beautifying machinery. There are adequate mirrors where milady WAAC may powder her nose. Double heating units are guaranteed to keep the women soldiers warm in their barracks.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

WAAC's Take Over Jobs of Soldiers at Huachuca

NOV. 27, 1942

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz. — There is a great deal of excitement in Fort Huachuca, largest Negro Military Command in the world, home of the 93rd Infantry Division, as they prepare for the arrival of the first contingent of the WAACS, to be stationed here.

Enlisted Men Worry

NOV. 27, 1942

Those enlisted men now coasting along in the clerical positions, quartermaster offices and drivers of light vehicles, post office employees, and theatre personnel, are quivering in their boots, not knowing how many of them will be replaced by a member of the WAACs which in turn will send them to the Field Forces and combat duties.

Some of these men have been fortunate, having had two or three years' service without coming in contact with the field duties, but now a dark cloud hovers over their future and fear grips their hearts. No longer will there be the voice of a gruff but polite soldier greeting one as they lift their receiver to call a number, but a voice shall emerge from behind a feminine personality greeting all with a cheery "Number please."

Modern Quarters Now Ready

NOV 27 1942

Nothing was spared to make the WAACs' living quarters the most modern and comfortable barracks on Post. There are facilities to house over 500 WAACs with two messes and a large recreation building. Each barrack has a reception room, laundry room, bath tub and shower systems. In the upstairs quarters individual lockers are built into the walls for personal clothing and other items.

Six officers to be stationed here have private rooms. Each has a separate heating unit, built in wall lockers and a dressing table with an adequate lighting facility.

The laundry room in each barrack has washing tubs, drying racks, as well as ironing boards that disappear into the wall to make moving about easier.

Each mess hall can seat approximately 150 WAACs. In the kitchen there are three-way ranges with motor driven ventilators. For the WAACs there will be no worry about congested sinks, as each has a separate grease interceptor unit which separates the grease from other waste material.

The recreation hall has six game rooms and one large recreation hall with alcoves on either side. A Post Exchange Counter is adjacent where soft drinks and refreshments are served.

WAACs Will Keep Warm

The quarters of the WAACs are not like those of the enlisted personnel of the Fort as they have double heating units an there is three times the output of heat as in the enlisted men's barracks.

Some enlisted men are now "singing the blues" as the WAACs have quarters that far surpass theirs in every respect, such as French doors, built-in bath tubs, individual wash basins and stands and several other items.

NOV. 27 1942

WAACs Get Beauty Parlor

The Post Exchange, not wanting to be outdone in trying to make the WAACs feel at home in their new surroundings, has installed in one of the recreation rooms a twelve-chair beauty salon. Complete in every detail this modern salon contains individual washstands, automatic dryers, and booths for facials and massages. This salon is the envy of all the women at Fort Huachuca.

Quartermaster Unit Happy

The Quartermaster Detachment, SCU, is now the happiest bunch of soldiers in the world, as their barracks are adjacent to those of the WAACs. They thought there was no excitement in store for them when they were moved "On the Outskirts of Town", but now they find it was worth their "Waiting Round".

Charlotte, N. C., News
November 12, 1942

Negro WAAC Recruits Wanted

Two Officers Here On Enlistment Tour

Two Negro WAAC officers have arrived in Charlotte and will remain here for the rest of this week in an effort to interest young Negro women of this vicinity in enlisting for the service.

The officers are Second Lieutenants Dovey Johnson of Charlotte and Ruth Lucas of Connecticut. They are making their headquarters while here in the Army Recruiting Station in the basement of the Post Office Building.

Lieutenant Johnson is the only Negro WAAC officer from North Carolina. She is a graduate of Second Ward High School of Charlotte and of Spelman College in Atlanta. She is the daughter of Lela Johnson of 921 E. Hill Street. At the time of her entrance into the WAAC she was employed by the Afro-American, Negro newspaper which is published in Richmond, Va. Her present position is that of recruiting officer for Negro WAACS for the Fourth Service Command with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga.

QUALIFICATIONS GIVEN

To qualify for enlistment as a WAAC Negro girls must be between 21 and 45 years old, of excellent character, and must pass mental and physical examinations. They will be enlisted as auxiliaries, with excellent chances for being selected for Officer Candidate School.

Negro WAAC Day is being observed at Johnson C. Smith University, and similar observances will be held tomorrow at Second Ward and West Charlotte High Schools. The two lieutenants will speak tomorrow night at a meeting of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. They will spend the entire day Saturday at the Negro branch of the Charlotte Public Library on S. Brevard Street, where they will present an exhibit of WAAC clothing and equipment.

The two Negro WAAC officers are on a six-weeks tour of the Carolinas. After leaving Charlotte they will go to Salisbury.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Women Graded According To Ability

NOV 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, (ANP). — Dispelling any illusions about the WAACS, Third Officer Mildred Osby, now on detail at the war department in charge of recruiting more women for the organization, gave a highly illuminating interview recently, clearing up many moot points on the unit.

"From every section of the nation, from every state," began Lt. Osby, "Negro women are among the hundreds who weekly swell the growing ranks of our first women's army. Social workers, school teachers, stenographers, nurses, housewives—all are converging on the Women's Army Auxiliary corps training center at Fort Des Moines, Ia., to prepare to take over some of the jobs of their men."

Relieve Men

Asked just what these jobs are, Lt. Osby replied:

"They won't directly fire anti-aircraft guns or lang behind lines as parachutists, but they will make more manpower available for these tasks of war by taking over the chairs behind thousands and thousands of desks in army posts."

She then discussed the act of congress which brought about the formation of the WAACS.

"We are not quite sure that the announced intent of maximum utilization of skills and knowledge of the women of the nation included the black women when the first announcements were made. We waited to be shown. But now we have the satisfaction of seeing the process of accomplishment. Our women have not been relegated to service jobs, but are found in every phase of WAAC activity doing whatever job their training and demonstrated abilities warrant."

NOV 7 - 1942

Race' Forgotten

"From Texas and Florida we find home economists engaged in teaching mess management and administering a WAAC mess. Texas and Massachusetts sent women who as teachers of physical education daily put the enrollees through their period of calesthenics. California and Illinois provided teachers for the academic battalions. Peek under a jeep and chances are you'll find a girl from South Carolina and another from Connecticut absorbed in determining the 'why' of the situation. They are members of the new motor transport division. WAACS love to drill and parade.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

3 CHICAGO WAACS PASS TRUCK TESTS

FORT DES MOINES, Ia. Three members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps from the Chicago vicinity were among the 29 Negro women recently graduated as motor transport specialists at the First WAAC Traing Center.

They are Auxiliaries Dora J. Moore, and Mildred L. Epps Chicago, and Priscilla Marie Taylor, Evanston, Ill. Specialists in motor transport in the WAAC are trained in the operation and maintenance of Army vehicles They drive in convoys and blackouts as well as on regular post detail. As they complete their training, they are assigned to duty in non-combat operations, replacing men

Auxiliary Moore was educated at the Wendell Philips high school and Hazel junior college She had been a clerk and done hospital work before entry in the WAAC.

Before Auxiliary Epps enrolled in the WAAC, she had

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Savannah, Ga., Press
August 21, 1942

COLORED TROOPS PLEASE OFFICER

GEN. DAVIS MAKES AN INSPECTION AT CAMP STEWART

CAMP STEWART, August 21 — Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis left camp Stewart today en route to Camp Croft, S. C., after a two-day inspection of colored troops at this anti-aircraft training post which left him "very favorably impressed."

General Davis, only colored general officer in the Army of the United States, is from the Inspector General's office in Washington, D. C., and during his stay at Camp Stewart he inspected troops in their hutment areas doing housekeeping chores and in action on the post's anti-aircraft firing range.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a spectacular review of all colored troops was held in General Davis' honor, after which he spoke briefly to the men.

"I am very much encouraged over what I have seen on these grounds," the general said. "And I am impressed by the wonderful opportunity for training in this camp."

He urged the colored troops to cultivate comradeship, fellowship, and mutual respect and consideration.

"I have great faith in the American people and in my country, and I know that it will repay my descendents for any sacrifice I may make," he said.

General Davis declared that, "Whatever I have become, I owe to my officers and non-commissioned officers when I was an enlisted man."

General Davis began his army career as a volunteer in the Spanish-American War in 1898, and has been in continuous service during the 44 years since then. Commissioned in 1901 as a second lieutenant in the calvary, he has seen action in the Philippine Insurrection and on patrol duty on the Mexican Border.

The general had three years of service in the Philippines from 1917 to 1920, and was also active on the Gold Star Mother detail in France.

General Davis inadvertently missed his son, Lieut. Col. B. O. Davis, Jr., who flew to Savannah last week-end from the Tuskeegee Flying School. Colonel Davis left Savannah Sunday and his father arrived Monday, neither knowing the other was to be in this vicinity.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

OCT 13 1942

Second Negro Division Will Be Activated

OCT 3 1942

ANNISTON, ALA., Oct. 12.—(AP)—The Army's second negro division will be activated Thursday with special ceremonies arranged at Fort McClellan, headquarters for the division, and other camps where parts of the unit will be located.

OCT 13 1942

The division, which was active during World War I days as the 92nd, is commanded by Maj. Gen. Edward M. Almond. Its insignia is the buffalo.

The Public Relations office at McClelian announced that Lieut. Gen. Ben Lear, commander of the Second Army; Gov.-Nominate Chauncey Sparks and Gen. Almond would deliver the main address at ceremonies here.

OCT 9 1942

A buffalo, donated by the Department of Interior from the Wichita Mountain wildlife refuge in Oklahoma, will be presented to the division as its official mascot.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

Commission Hears Lt. Irma Cayton

OCT 15 1942

Lt. Irma J. Caytons' special services officer for the WAAC, was guest speaker Tuesday evening at the regular monthly meeting of the Des Moines Interracial Commission.

She told of the organization and purposes of the women's army auxiliary corps.

"We have been trained and retrained. We can command a company or go out into the fields and spot airplanes," she explained.

Mrs. Cayton, the daughter of an army officer who was at Ft. Des Moines for training during the World War I, recalled the days when her mother "dragged" her by an ear to get her off the parade grounds before retreat.

OCT 15 1942

Referring to the women adjusting themselves to army life, Mrs. Cayton remarked that the glamour of their civilian life "immediately wore off when they met us at the station with army trucks and hauled us away to the fort in them."

"We became an army serial number which made us realize that we had a job to do. From the beginning it was our ambition to be one step better than the men," she declared.

OCT 15 1942

She answered questions following her talk. Regarding the number of Negro WAAC auxiliaries, she estimated about 100. A white member of the commission asked about discrimination to which Lt. Cayton replied, "That is a question I cannot answer."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

McAlpin Tells Of Visit To White House For First Interview

By HARRY McALPIN
(Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON — I had been to the White House before, but then it was in a large group. I had met Mrs. Roosevelt as I passed down the reception line. Even that was a thrill.

47m

But this time, there was no comparison. I wasn't nervous, but frankly I was a little awed by the privilege I had been granted. This was perhaps the first time a newspaper man, white or colored, had been granted an exclusive interview with the First Lady of the Land in the White House.

The fact that no representative of the Negro press is qualified under existing regulations to attend the press conferences held in the White House by either the President or the First Lady no doubt contributed to my successfully obtaining the interview. Who makes these regulations, I don't know. They provide, however, that these press conferences shall be limited to accredited representatives of the metropolitan daily press and the wire services that feed the daily press.

NOV 28 1942

"Special" Rules

All efforts of the Negro press to gain admittance to these press conferences have proved futile. The argument has been advanced constantly that if the Negro press, a weekly press, is admitted, it would be necessary to admit all the country-weekly representatives, the news representatives of all other special-interest groups, and the number would be too unwieldy.

Of course, this argument falls flat on the ears of the Negro press, who more than anyone else realizes how many special rules and special regulations and special provisions are made for Negroes, when it comes to excluding them. They feel that a special regulation for admitting the Negro press to these press conferences would be establishing no precedent of "special" treatment but would make available to a large segment of our American population a lot of information they should have. Nothing is avoided in the daily press so much as constructive news concerning or affecting Negroes.

At White House Gate

So, I wasn't particularly proud that the absence of the Negro press from the White House press conferences contributed to my getting an exclusive interview. But my already great admiration of Mrs. Roosevelt was increased when she granted me the interview, because it demonstrated her understanding and her interest and her appreciation of the fact that the Negro, too, had an interest and a right to be served.

Armed with an appointment for 2:30 in the afternoon of last Friday, I drove up to the White House gate. A guard challenged me and asked for identification. My press card was not considered sufficient, so I presented my draft registration card. He checked in the guard house and returned to inform me that everything was all right. I was directed up the main driveway, where I parked and walked toward the main portico of the house that is the hub of the universe.

A six-foot doorman, immaculately groomed in white tie and tails—yes, a Negro—greeted me as I entered. He knew my name by the time of my arrival. He took my hat and coat. Another attendant, white, approached me and greeted me by name. I was directed into the Rose Room and told to make myself comfortable—Mrs. Roosevelt would be with me in a few minutes.

Only Occupant

I was the only occupant of the room, and I sat on one of the beautiful rose-covered settees. Chairs of rose and others of ivory were placed about the room in pairs. I thought as I sat there of the many dignitaries who from time to time must have occupied those chairs.

An ash stand right in front of me invited me to smoke, so I lit a cigarette. A book lying very unobtrusively and conveniently on the settee attracted my attention. I picked it up and started reading the preface. It promised to be the story of a man's experience as a teacher.

My cigarette and the book's preface finished, I watched the curling smoke being drawn off by an unseen ventilation system. And I began thinking what a marvelous person this Mrs. Roosevelt really is. I thought of her depth of understanding, her fearlessness and courage, her indefatiguable energy, her anxiety and willingness to serve humanity, her freedom from prejudice.

"Happy to See You"

Just then I saw her coming across the hall. I stood, advanced a step or two, and she swept into the room with her hand extended "Mr. McAlpin," she said, "I'm so happy to see you." The ring of sincerity in her voice, the pleasant smile on her face were warming.

When she had finished her general statement, I began asking her some questions I had prepared in advance. With unhesitating frankness, she answered them. When I asked her if there was any particular message she would like to give to Negroes regarding their participation in our victory efforts, or a message to Negro womanhood, I asked her permission to quote her. Readily she said yes, and I took her remarks in shorthand.

"What a Woman"

When the news interview was concluded, I told her that I felt I knew her better perhaps, than any other individual who had not had direct contact with her because of my close association with her friend, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, while I was an assistant to that grand lady in the NYA.

I then asked her, knowing of her sincere interest in and admiration for Mrs. Bethune, whether she knew Mrs. Bethune was very ill. She said she did not—and when I told her how ill Mrs. Bethune is at her home in Florida, she expressed a very deep concern and said she would write her immediately.

And again, I said to myself, "What a woman!"

We shook hands again and exchanged goodbyes. She crossed the hall, returning the same way she had come, and I went to the door to leave. The doorman brought my hat and coat, helped me into the coat, and I left.

I had been in the White House exactly 40 minutes. Twenty-eight of them I spent talking with Mrs. Roosevelt.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Champion Leads Parade

DEC 1, 1942



FORT RILEY, Kansas.—(SNS)—Sergeant Joe Louis Barrow, back on the job after a short furlough, carries the colors in an evening review of the crack 8th Training Squadron. He is uudergoing a thirteen-week basic training period at the Cavalry Replacement Center, after which he will be assigned to a regular unit of the Armed Forces.

DEC 4 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh. Pa.

WAACs Take Over At Fort Huachuca

DEC 19 1942

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz, Dec. 17—It didn't take the WAACs long to get down to business after their arrival here at Fort Huachuca. As the first of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps to be assigned to duties on an Army Post, they are certainly carrying on the traditions and spirit of the corps.

After an over-enthusiastic welcome by the enlisted personnel at the initial dance, which saw Auxiliaries Marguerite Barnes, Kan., and Lillie Davy somtwhat bruised by the large gathering of well wishers seeking partners for a turn on the waxed floor, and who zealously rushed their sister soldiers, when they entered the dance hall, the WAACs were the recipients of many favors from the men of Huachuca.

Following the dance on Saturday night, both companies attended the Sunday morning services at the 369th Chapel, and when asked by Chapalin Charles T. Watkins, if they wished to join the church or rededicate themselves to the cause of the Almighty, rose as one body, and accepted the rededication to God and country. It was an inspirational gesture. On Sunday afternoon, both companies attended the Orientation Symposium in the same chapel, at which time inspirational and advisory welcomes were offered to "The First Women" by Maj. Gen. Fred W. Miller, Commander of the 93rd Division, Col. E. N. Hardy, Post Commander, Col. T. F. Taylor, Commanding Officer of the 369th Infantry, Miss Violet Hemsley, USO, Mrs. Mary Carter, Hostess of the Service Club No. 1, Major Roscoe Giles, Station Hospital No. 1, Capt. Homer Browning, 93rd Division Special Service Officer, Mr. Frank E. Bolden, Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent, Chaplains John A. Deveaux, Charles T. Watkins, and A. R. Williams of the 93rd Division; and Chaplains May and Kilbridge of the Post S. U. Music was furnished by Mrs. Parthenia Russell and Corp. Amos Hunt.

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The first of the week, the new soldiers were classified and assigned to work in the 1922 Service Command at Fort Huachuca. Some went to the Post Headquarters for administrative work such as stenographers, typists, clerks, messengers, and receptionists. Others went to the Personnel Office, Commissary, Post Exchanges, Motor Pool, Hospital and Communications Centers as switchboard operators, clerks and typists, Post Photographer's Laboratory, Library and the Public Relations Office. Many more will be assigned to other tasks later in the week, which will be in keeping with the objective of the WAAC organization, in releasing men for combat duty by taking over certain necessary functional positions in the Army Program.

Auxiliaries Marjorie Gordon, Los Angeles, Cal., Doris Johnson, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the 32nd Co., and Josephine Woods, Chicago, Ill., Hazel Russell, Columbus, O., and Doris Stewart, New York City of the 33rd Co., own the sweet voices that ask "Number Please?" when Huachuca personnel pick up their telephones for communication. Auxiliaries Myrtle Gowdy, N. Y. City and Glennye Oliver, Chicago, Ill., have a keen interest in their duties in the Personnel Office at Headquarters, and at the Station Hospital, Section No. 1 you can find Auxiliaries Georgia R. Harris, Washington, D. C., a graduate of Atlanta University M. S., working as a medical technician in the pathology laboratory, as is Alma M. Hawkins, Richmond, Va., a registered nurse, whose husband is a medical officer serving overseas, and who specialized in motor transportation at Fort Des Moines, but does administrative work in the hospital laboratory office. Auxiliaries Thelma R. Johnson, Washington, D. C., who did pre med and graduate work at Howard university and Va. State U. has moved right in, and made herself at home as a medical technician in the hospital laboratory, while charming Dorothy Glover, Dallas, Tex., who was trained as an administration specialist, and is a graduate of Langston, U., is learning the ropes as an X-ray technician under the tutelage of Capt. William Allen J. All are members of the 33rd Company.

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Auxiliary Lan Donia J. Matthews, Chicago, Ill., of the 32nd Co., serves as secretary of the hearing board, that decides on the disposition of hospital cases for discharge. She is married to Lieut. Samuel K. Matthews, M. C., at Fort Jackson, S. C. Aux. Matthews was a medical social worker before entering the Army. Auxiliaries Marjorie G. Bland, Keokuk, Iowa and Edith Carter, Kan. City, Mo., work efficiently as clerks in the Sick and Wounded Office of the hospital. They are of the 33rd.

Besides these examples of some of the work that the WAACs are doing, I might add that they also take care of their own barracks and prepare their own meals, as they have trained mess officials including cooks, bakers, etc. They are asking and requiring no more than any of the other soldiers here on this Post, and that shows that they have the real spirit and soldiering ability which, is required for their jobs.

From what they have evidenced here in the few days that I have been able to observe them, they are going to uphold the high standards of the WAACs, and serve the country in the capacity of releasing available manpower for other needed tasks.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army Seperates Blood, Navy Puts All In Same Container

Never Bothered With Jim Crow, Asserts Doctor

BOSTON—(ANP) — Blood donations gathered by the Red Cross at the blood donor center on Boylston street here are being accepted from whites and Negroes alike and shipped without labeling as to source. Dr. Carl Walter, Peter B. Brigham hospital, said that last week a total of 260 donors gave blood, among them whites and Negroes and that it had been processed at the Massachusetts Anti-Toxing and Vaccine laboratory and sent to the navy.

"It doesn't make any difference to us who gives the blood," Dr. Walter declared. "Biologically, its the same blood whether it comes from a white man or a Negro. We've just never bothered with a policy of discrimination.

"The navy is interested in winning the war and saving the lives of our boys. Our job is to supply them with blood."

Dr. Walter admitted that blood provided by 1,460 others and allocated through the Red Cross to the army had been sent to Nyack, N. Y., where he believed that each contribution was marked to show the donor's color. The army through its surgeon general, Maj. Gen. McGhee, persists in its insistence that the blood be separated.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Conference Goes All-Out For War Victory, Asks End of Job Jim Crow

JUN 28 1942

Negro and white delegates to the Trade Union and People's Victory Conference at the Fraternal Clubhouse yesterday pledged their "wholehearted support to our nation's just war" in a message to President Roosevelt yesterday afternoon.

The conference was greeted by the White House.

Most of the 350 delegates and 75 observers from more than 100 AFL and CIO unions and 45 religious, political and fraternal organizations were Negro men and women.

"We are here assembled," they told the President, "to make plans to see that discriminations of all kinds against Negro people are wiped out as a means of strengthening our country's war effort.

"We know that in this we can rely upon our government . . . to bring greater unity to our people and to bring victory and freedom for all of us."

MESSAGE FROM EARLY

Previously Stephen Early, the President's secretary, had sent a message to the conference saying that the White House was giving "official recognition" to the Victory Mass Meeting at 5 P.M.

The White House was giving this recognition, said Mr. Early, through the presence of Paul V. McNutt, head of the President's Manpower Board, who will address the mass meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave.

McNutt's speech will be broadcast from 6:05 to 6:30 P. M. today over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Co. WJZ is the local station.

The Golden Gate rally is sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee of 217 W. 125th St., which initiated yesterday's conference.

McNutt will speak with Dr Channing H. Tobias, Negro Y.M.C.A. leader and member of the National Committee of the March-on-Washington Movement; Joseph Curran, President, the National Maritime Union; United States Senator James M. Mead, Councilman A. Clayton Powell; Eddie Tolan, Negro sprinter and others.

Delegates yesterday adopted a fighting program calling for punitive legislation to back up President Roosevelt's order against discrimination on war industry jobs.

ASK JOB TRAINING

They called for immediate training of 100,000 Negro workers for the appointment of a Negro war manpower commission and Negro representation on all regulatory government bodies. They demanded an end of the Jim Crow in the armed forces, the punishment of lynchers, the abolition of the poll tax and the pardon of Odell Waller and the remaining Scottsboro boys.

And after adopting this program they cheered Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party Congressman from East Harlem, when he announced that he was introducing a bill for punishment of discriminatory employers.

Marcantonio's bill would give the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee power to subpoena witnesses and to impose fines and to obtain court orders requiring employers to cease discrimination.

Marcantonio will also ask for a rider to all appropriation bills, forbidding use of Government funds for paying any firms or individuals violating the orders of the President's committee.

NMU LEADER SPEAKS

Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary-treasurer of the National Maritime Union, in a keynote speech said that the Negro people know that "only through victory by the United Nations can their aspirations be fulfilled. . . .

"However," said Mr. Smith, "they are denied real participation in this struggle for freedom. In our own country they are Jim Crowed in the armed services. They are denied the right to make the tanks, the guns, the planes, the ships that are so necessary for victory."

Mr. Smith sharply attacked "appeaser groups" who are trying to divide the Negro people now.

"The most notorious example of such defeatism," he said, "is the activity of the World-Teregram," which "red-baited this conference."

John A. Davis, executive secretary of Governor Lehman's Committee on Discrimination, gave figures to show the extent of the color bar in industry.

In New York City, said Mr. Davis, Negroes form six per cent of the total population and have only one per cent of the city's war industry jobs.

This discrimination is a blow at war morale, said Mr. Davis. It must end.

The Mahoney Act, said the speaker, under which the Committee operates, provides a $500 fine and 90 days in prison for cases of employment discrimination.

The speaker called on the trade unions and other organizations to check on the administration of the law.

Appearance of Mrs. Connie Miller, Dorie Miller's mother, on the platform, won enthusiastic applause. Mrs. Miller and Dorie's brother, James, invited the audience to attend tonight's Golden Gate Ballroom rally.

JUN 28 1942

Philip Murray, CIO president, and Wendell Willkie sent warm greetings.

Dealing with the colonial problem, Smith said:

"Full freedom for Puerto Rico would demonstrate that the period of imperialism is being ended Such steps will hearten . . . the people of Latin American and the Caribbean to unloose their full fury on the Axis."

Elmer Carter, member of the State War Council and Editor of Opportunity Magazine, urged complete unity of the Negro people behind the war effort regardless of their political philosophies.

The war is a people's war, said Mr. Carter, and is being primarily fought by the working people themselves.

"I hope we will go forth with only one aim," he said, "the triumph of the people of Russia, China, United States and England over fascism."

After giving special praise to the Russian workers' heroic battles, Mr. Carter said:

"The future world," said the Negro editor, "belongs to the working people." The working people, he said, would wipe out racial discrimination.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Soldiers And Police In Scrap At Tucson, Ariz.

Authorities At Camp Take Over The Situation

TUSCON, Ariz. — (ANP) — Characterized by police as a "riot" but by Negro soldiers involved as "a tempest in a teapot," a brawl which started last Sunday night in a Legion "dugout" put one policeman, Paul H. Bohardt, white, in the county hospital suffering from cuts on the right shoulder and arm and one Negro soldier in jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, along with two Negro soldiers who were held to answer for "inciting a riot," police records indicated.

The affair really started about 11 p.m. Sunday when military police found a soldier in the place wearing what they termed an "improper uniform." That was evidently quieted. Not quite an hour later when Essex R. Peters, white, at the request of military authorities, informed everyone in the "dugout" that they must be off the street at midnight did trouble break.

This was apparently news to most of the troops, who had hired a bus to return to Ft. Huachuca about 1 a.m. one of the men, according to the story told by military police, attacked Lt. McCoy, provost marshall in this area, with a bottle.

More of the soldiers crowded around McCoy, military men said, and they turned in a riot call.

MILITARY POLICE ARRIVE

The call brought several truckloads of military police from Davis Monthan field and city police who were on duty. Bohardt decided to return to the station for tear gas and upon his return found the disturbance had been confined to the dugout, with military police on duty outside to keep anyone from entering the place.

The report filed by police said that Russell House, soldier, was trying to enter and when called upon to stand away from the door stabbed Rohardt with a knife.

It was about this time that Addie May Alexander and Jeanette Kinchion, according to police records, urged everyone to indulge in bigger and better fights.

The crowd, estimated at 25 soldiers, scattered when the three truckloads of military police came into view, officers of the air base said.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WHITE MAN'S REIGN OVER, SAYS THOMAS

Senator Tells Architects at Detroit That Free Nations Will Compose New World

AMERICAN SYSTEM BASIS

Neither Nazi Nor Japanese Plan Can Endure, Speaker Says, With Old Values Gone

By LEE E. COOPER
Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DETROIT, June 23 — Developments in the new world war give evidence that the white man's domination over the great masses of population in the so-called "backward" nations has been broken and when peace comes there will emerge a new world of free nations and greater racial independence, Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah predicted in a speech before the American Institute of Architects today.

Senator Thomas suggested that the key for future world unity might be found in the widle adoption of the American system of government under which men are citizens not only of the United States but of the States in which they live.

He said he could see ahead a long period of "war and revolution" and denounced the idea of a Nazi-dominated Europe or a Japanese-dominated "co-prosperity" sphere as offering no hope of permanency because it gave no consideration to the rights of the individual.

Sees Old Values Gone

"That which made the world of the last 400 years is gone," he said. "The white man's spread over the earth, the techniques by which he exploited what he called backward peoples and which to the white men became great fundamental motives for action, are things of the past.

"Imagine, if you will, Great Britain's dominating 400,000,000 Chinese and 300,000,000 Hindus today by the simple technique of the gold standard.

"There are those in America who want to destroy all values, all monetary habits, and especially what mankind had evolved with respect to his medium of exchange. Those who would do so are really the comrades of the exploiters who used his gold and his false standards to destroy an economic value worked out by peoples he termed backward.

"In their far-seeing ironies, if the gods ever wanted to bring home to proud man the flimsy foundation on which he lived, they could not have coined a better phrase for him than 'the white man's burden.'

"There can be world unity based upon the fundamentals underlying the unity of the Americas, wherein the independence of the individual State in the union is preserved. The unity of the British Commonwealth is proving itself to be of much more worth than the forced unity of the British Empire. The valiant way in which the Filipino has been fighting side by side with the American proves the strength of that unity which springs from understanding."

Quotes European Statesmen

Senator Thomas said that within the last week he had talked to "a great statesman of Europe" who had expressed the view that European unity was impossible because of racial emnities, linguistic differences, political barriers, economic rivalries and conflicting religions.

"I asked him," said the speaker, "if he ever had ridden on a New York subway."

Mr. Thomas explained that he credited "the American system" with making possible the peaceful pursuit of life in New York despite the vast conglomoration of races, religions and opinions gathered there.

War and post-war problems also occupied the attention of the architects. Richmond H. Shreve of New York, president of the institute, stressed the necessity for cooperation among members of the profession; particularly to solve the problems arising out of new regulations, new taxes and restrictions on building.

Matthews W. Del Gaudio of New York called for post-war planning and rehabilitation of cities to make life hayyier and easier to offset the attractions of the suburbs.

Donald McNeal of New York and Mrs. Elizabeth Werlein of New Orleans were elected honorary members of the institute. Mr. McNeal was cited for contributions in the field of rehabilitation plans and Mrs. Werlein for her work in the preservation and restoration of the Vieux Carre, old French quarter in New Orleans.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

FURLOUGHS AND PAY RESTORED AFTER PROBE

Soldiers Facing Trial For Rowdyism On Train Ordered Freed

BOSTON—(ANP) — The arrest and punishment of 46 members of the 366th infantry, Negro regiment from Fort Devens, Mass., the first of last March, when the men were confined in a railroad car while traveling from Springfield, Mass., to New York City, has been investigated with the finding that the men for the most part at least were done an injustice.

The result is that their furloughs have been restored and the railroad company has agreed to refund their fares.

The report of Col. Robert L. Collins, adjutant general who investigated the incident follows:

"Forty-six men of the 366th were present on a Boston and Albany train on the night of February 28, when there was a fight between certain soldiers. Due to exaggerated reports made by the Boston and Albany railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad regarding this fight, the men of the 366th were placed in one car on the New York, New Haven and Hartford train from Springfield down to New York, and were held under railroad police surveillance. Due to the same exaggerated reports and to certain inaccuracies in transmission of these reports to the military authorities in New York, the men of the 366th were placed in arrest in the Grand Central station and taken to Governor's Island. They were held at Governor's Island until turned over to transportation sent from Fort Devens on the morning of March 2.

"The corps area commander has personally interested himself in this case throughout and has caused four investigations to be made of it. He is convinced that a grave injustice was done to most, if not all of the 46 enlisted men involved. He believes that the injustice was unintentional on the part of both of the railroads and of the military authorities. It resulted, however, in the loss of their furloughs and their transportation money by the 46 enlisted men concerned.

"The corps area commander is glad to announce to the regiment that the authorities of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, at his suggestion, have arranged to reimburse the men involved to the full extent of the cost of the tickets from Worcester, Mass., to New York City, and return. The corps area commander desires that the men involved be given furloughs equal in length to those which they had on the 26th of February at the earliest convenience of the regimental commander."

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Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Army Surgeon-General Blamed for Blood Ban

FEB 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON. — Referred to here as a "real bottleneck to progress and humanitarianism," Surgeon-General James C. Magee, of the United States Army, this week is charged with setting the stage for the much criticized blood bank dispute that has had the Navy and Red Cross under fire for the past four weeks.

It is reported here that when the Red Cross began its blood plasma project it was the Army surgeon-general who made known the desirability of separate banks for whites and colored after the issue was raised by outsiders. Even after a satisfactory solution had been reached by the Red Cross and arrangements made to issue a statement which would have permitted all donors to give their blood, General Magee is said to have insisted that the announcement that the blood of black donors who wanted to give blood must be separated from that of the whites.

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A story released by the Associated Negro Press said: "It has become apparent to onlookers in Washington, that at least some of the difficulties which have been experienced by Colored people in the medical branches of the armed forces have their origin in one man. He is Major-General James C. Magee, surgeon-general of the United States Army. Whether it is in the blocking of Colored physicians from general base hospital work, whether it is in the limiting of the number of Colored nurses who are permitted in the service, whether it is insistence that Red Cross separate the blood of black donors from white and publicly state that such a procedure is being carried out, General Magee is said to be the individual who stands in the way of integration, development and in the case of the recent Red Cross imbroglio, toleration and freedom from insult."

Colored physicians have been strictly limited as to numbers and duties in the armed forces. Although many doctors who have been called into service minister to white patients who form a large percentage of their private practice, the Army has seen to it that Colored medical officers shall serve only Colored soldiers and there are not nearly enough Colored medical officers to give care to the Colored soldiers now in the Army.

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As soon as the draft law was passed and it became apparent that a considerable number of Colored men would be called into the Army, the National Medical Association, followed in the footsteps of the American Medical Association and organized a Committee of National Defense. Its members were finally made a subcommittee to the general medical defense committee.

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Dr. M. O. Bousfield, of Chicago, was made chairman, the then President Vaughn, Dean Russell Dixon, of Howard University, and Mrs. Mabel Staupers, of the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, were among the members of the sub-committee. The group met with Magee in an effort to work out plans. In the words of Dr. Bousfield, the effort got absolutely nowhere.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.



"I dare do all that may become a man;
Who dares do more is none."

FEB 12 1942

Singapore, Bataan, Java, Burma, Australia—the yellow swarm goes on. Not since 1861-65 have Americans been mixed up in anything that promised to be as dangerous, as costly, as uncertain of outcome, or to touch every living one of us as hard as this planetary business against Germany and Japan. The Spanish-American War was a mere excursion. The First World War was only a dabble. We have got ourselves into the biggest thing in all history now. And we are in it head over heels. If a sense of our own history gives us a feeling that we are destiny's child and can't fail, if we tend to do our immense part with a subconscious assurance of belonging to a story that always ends well, that can be a good thing even though we need reminders that it can be a bad thing.

* * *

This column agrees with Associate Editor Van der Veer, of The Age-Herald, and others who are beginning to protest a little these constant complaints against American war psychology. You can call it complacency and over-confidence but other names for these attitudes sometimes can be calm and determination. Some of what is being called complacency on the part of Americans is the increasing calm of a people who have gone to work on their greatest job. Some of what is being called over-confidence is no fatal fixation on the analogies of a history that is gone but a determination so great that it simply will not contemplate defeat.

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We can't go around all day saying "Remember Pearl Harbor." We can't be standing and thrilling to the strains of the "Star Spangled Banner" from sunup to bedtime. We can't live up to all the warnings and appeals and inspirations that flood the air and its advertisements. Long jobs aren't lived through that way, and we know that ours is going to be long in months if not in years.

* * *

Those who would have us emotionally more alert to the dangers and immensities of the planetary job they have taken on should remember that American emotions are capable of running in two directions. After the fall of France our emotions in this country were nothing to brag about. Many of us became defeatists overnight. The over-confidence we had felt through the Winter of "phony" war turned to a wild alarm that could see no nope anywhere. Millions of us became as dismal as Herbert Hoover.

* * *

It isn't in the nature of Americans to go around for long, however, wringing their hands. Neither is it in American or any other nature to live indefinitely in a state of emotional high pitch. There is such a thing as settling down to work. This column believes that as a whole the people of our country are doing all right. As a people, most of us are in a frame of mind at last for holding nothing back. We are responding to every call for money and labor and military service. Since we-the-people are not generals but privates in our great army of total warfare, we know we can serve best by taking orders and fulfilling them as intelligently, faithfully and cheerfully as we know how. And that is what most of us are doing.

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* * *

If some of our leaders of domestic causes are still caught that way and can't stop, we are not following them. Echoes of the old quarrels—management versus labor, New Deal against anti, white against black, North against South, farmer against city man—grow more and more remote for the average man even though the little leaders may be sounding off as hard as ever. There are instances of folly and foolishness and shocking forgetfulness in Congress and in other American headquarters, but the people—the millions of ordinary people who make America and are going to save America—are not that way. And the headquarters—the industrial, labor, regional, racial and political headquarters — are being made to understand it more and more.

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Complacency and over-confidence! If the things we call that made us less constructively critical of the war effort than we are being, if they made us as a people unwilling to do and give and dare absolutely all that is asked of us or needed for the victory we will not be denied, if they put us to sleep or hid us from grim truth, then they would deserve their names. But a complacency that is only a calm reconcilement to all the cataclysm asks, and a confidence that has its real base in a limitless will to win—are entitled to their better names.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
March 7, 1942

An Alien At Large

All states are having alien troubles these days but Alabama perhaps has as few of them as any other. There is one case up in North Alabama that is causing worry. The Huntsville Times, after stating that the Alabama Courier at Athens is "up in arms because a Jap alien is living in that community, sheltered by the white Northern principal of a Negro high school, Trinity," quotes that newspaper as follows:

"It isn't hard to realize what would be happening to an American citizen, if he were living in Japan today under exactly the same circumstances! A concentration camp; hard, forced labor probably in helping work up and process United States scrap iron to shoot back at our boys. Yes, here he is living in idleness and ease, consuming our feed, utilizing our shelter, running at large, with all the possibilities that that implies."

It is further explained that the FBI investigated the case of this Jap and released him. It is not a comfortable feeling for the people of that community to know that an alien representative of the nation now trying to destroy the United States is running at large in their midst. One man can do a lot of harm when the time comes, and if this particular alien is of the right motives and really innocent of intent to do harm he ought to consent to some kind of internment or supervision while this crisis is on. Certainly he does not improve his case by defying public sentiment; neither is the man who shelters and protects him in the face of community suspicion doing his full duty in a time of national peril. This is no time for self-opinionated individuals to air their opinions and individualism. It is a time to get right and conform.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
March 6, 1942

FBI Is Making Investigation Here.

In Atlanta FBI agents are known to be investigating subversive activities among Negroes. It was learned funds and propaganda agents have been used here in undercover attempts to create a Fifth Column.

GEORGE RAFT AND ARMSTRONG HELP MORALE

Courier-Pittsburgh, Penn



Sponsored by George Raft of cinema fame, a series of exhibition boxing tours throughout California at the various army camps was launched last week. With him Raft took Henry Armstrong and a group of promising young fighters. Among those included in this patriotic gesture are, left to right: Jimmy Brooks, promising welterweight; Henry Armstrong, who has been refereeing and receiving tremendous ovations from the soldiers; Gene Buffalo, New York boxer, and Dan McMullen.—Griffin-Siminoff Photo.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

James Ford Writes of Negro's Part in War

THE WAR AND THE NEGRO PEOPLE, by James W. Ford, Workers Library Publishers, 2 cents.

FEB 6 - 1942 FEB 6 - 1942

By John Arnold

James W. Ford's new pamphlet is of vital interest and concern not only to the Negro people but to all democratic Americans. The fulfillment of the aspirations of the Negro people for full emancipation and complete equality is a fundamental democratic objective of the American people as a whole.

The present war for national liberation has heightened the consciousness and the struggle of all nations and peoples not only for their own national freedom but for the national freedom of all other peoples.

many countries. We are a homogeneous nation based on the common heritage and objectives of democracy and liberty; yet each group, of whatever national origin, maintains its separate heritage and contributes the best of these to the common whole of America. Herein lies one of the great sources of strength of America.

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And James Ford gives us an insight into the rich democratic heritage of the Negro people and shows us how the Negro people are throwing their energies and force into the battle for America's freedom. The Negro Communist leader emphasizes a point which America as a whole must grasp:

"The Negro people are an exceedingly important phalanx of national unification. They have tremendous manpower and play a big political role in America. Unless the Negro people play their part in helping to win the war, the war effort will be less effective. When the Italian fascists struck Ethiopia; when the Japanese militarists struck China and Manchuria; when the Western European countries were invaded and their national independence and the liberties of the national minorities within these countries were shackled; when Negro Americans together with white Americans went to fight in Spain for the cause of Spanish democracy against the Nazi fascists—the Negro people knew that this was their struggle. They now know that this war for the military destruction of fascism is their war."

We can help the entire American people see this, and the Negro people will understand this even more clearly and more profoundly if we provide the widest possible circulation for the important new pamphlet by James W. Ford.

Soviet soldiers pushing the Nazi armies back and inflicting painful blows on the backbone of the entire fascist Axis; British and American planes dropping bombs on Japanese strongholds; Chinese soldiers hammering away at the armies of the Mikado—are all helping to destroy not only their own enemies but the Hitlerite enemies of all national and human freedom. Every nation has a life-and-death stake in the war against Hitlerism, and the Negro people, long victims of most acute national oppression, have a particular stake in the fight against the Axis armies which are trying to enforce national oppression throughout the world.

Negro's Freedom Bound with Nation's

FEB 6 - 1942

Just as the Negro people realize more and more that their national freedom is bound up with the fight of all the nations of the world for the military destruction of the forces of national enslavement so much the American people as a whole realize that the struggle of the Negro people for freedom is a source of great strength for the war against Hitlerism.

Increasing numbers of Americans sense that discrimination against the Negro people is an application of Hitlerism which impairs America's national unity. How much must be done is revealed in the fact that a horrible lynching was perpetrated in Missouri only a few days ago.

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James W. Ford brings the penetrating clarity of a Communist leader and the sensitivity to national liberation growing out of the accumulated experience of the entire Negro people to the question of the Negro and the war. His new pamphlet deepens our understanding of what it means to build national unity in a country which is composed of various national groups. Ford points out:

"Ours is a nation of people from

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
April 5, 1942

'A Minority of Our Own'

From The New York Times.

If the United Nations win this war the principle of the world-wide legal equality of races will have to be recognized. Since this is largely a war of ideas, and since racial equality before the law has become one of the central ideas on the democratic side, we can almost say that this principle, in itself, may be the deciding factor. The Chinese, the East Indians, the numerous African peoples and many other groups are on our side, or would be so if they were completely convinced that we mean what we say by equality just as unreservedly as the Nazis mean what they say by inequality.

But we Americans cannot very well talk convincingly in these terms unless we prove our sincerity in our own country. Our largest recognizable racial minority is the Negro, who constitutes nearly 10 per cent of our population—assuming, as is generally done, that a small fraction of Negro blood makes a man or woman a Negro. This newspaper was glad to publish this week a letter from William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, pointing out that so long as we "restrict the full partnership of our 13,000,000 Negro citizens" we "reduce our all-out effectiveness and we provide the Axis propagandists with just the sort of material they want."

This problem has nothing to do with social relation between the Negro and other races. The democratic freedoms include the freedom to choose one's friends, of whatever race or religion, The problem is to remove discrimination in opportunities, in jobs, in the armed services and in the basic rights of citizenship. In all these respects the American Negro suffers. He does not yet have an equal chance to learn a skilled trade, to get a job if he does learn, or to join a union if he gets a job. In the Navy he cannot expect to rise above the rank of cook. In the Army, as William L. White writes in the current Survey Graphic, he may attend one of six officers' training camps and may become a commissioned pilot. Even there, however, his opportunities are small compared with his numbers.

This is a national, not a sectional problem. It can be solved if we apply to it the some mutual forbearance that we think we have a right to expect in India of the British and the East Indians. It has to be solved if the white-skinned majority is to avoid the sinster hypocrisy of fighting abroad for what it is not willing to accept at home.

47n-1942

Discuss Red Cross Wartime Program

"The Weekly Review" Birmingham, Ala. AUG 1 1942



Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Policeman Halts Physician Displaying Antinazi Banner

Haled into court by a police summons for displaying on his car a sign protesting undemocratic practices in the US, Dr. Adrian Freeman, prominent Harlem physician, sat for three hours in West Side Magistrate's Court Tuesday while police lawyers in a huddle sought to draw up a complaint which wouldn't fall apart under questioning. The hearing was finally put over until Friday. Dr. Freeman, editor of PV's health column *Keeping Fit*, was served with a summons by Patrolman Joseph Russo last Thursday on the Henry Hudson parkway, charging him with violation of section six of the rules and regulations of the Department of Parks. Reason for the summons was a sign fixed on the back of Freeman's car (see Page 1), bearing the large inscription:

IS THERE ANY DIFFERENCE? GERMANS BRUTALLY BEAT SEVERAL JEWS. JAPS BRUTALLY BEAT AN AMERICAN REPORTER. AMERICAN CRACKERS BRUTALLY BEAT ROLAND HAYES AND NEGRO SOLDIERS. Join the Auto Club Placard Brigade. Call EDge. 4-2120.

The sign was the second of a series displayed on the back of his car by Freeman. The first one, a week earlier, read:

JAPS MURDERED. GERMANS MURDERED. AMERICANS LYNCHED 2 NEGROES AND SHOT 1 NEGRO SOLDIER.

Each week, according to the medico's plan, the inscription would be altered to fit the week's undemocratic developments. Aroused by the failure of the white press, other guardians of the bill of rights, including holy officialdom, to protest adequately the brutalities against Negroes and other nazification of the US, Freeman adopted this measure as a personal protest, he admitted.

"I feel that if every Negro doctor in NYState carried a similar banner on his car for one month, this form of silent protest would impress the thousands of white people using the highways with the injustices perpetrated against our race during a war to save democracy," he told PV in his office after the long wait in court.

"We should have thousands of cars to educate the white non-readers of Negro papers on the issues most white papers ignore—especially the young adults and children," he added.

Accompanying him as legal counsel in court were Attorneys Lewis and Delany, who revealed later that the rules and regulations of the Park Department referred to in the summons do not apply to Dr. Freeman's sign any more than they do to the little signs pasted on windshields appealing for support of the war bond sales or other similar defense campaigns.

Park Department regulations say that no name, insignia or sign painted or displayed upon cars for business or advertising purposes may pass along the parkways. The rule book does not define the word advertisement, however.

Webster defines advertisement as "a notice in a public print, an announcement."

Freeman's lawyers expressed the opinion that the word advertisement, as used in the meaning of the rule in question, must refer to business. The purpose of the statute, they maintain, is to prevent the use of public property for business promotion, not to hamper freedom of civil protest.

Many public organizations are expected to manifest considerable interest in the case, the attorneys also revealed, already having received many calls from people who had seen his car and sign. Dr. St. Elmo Taylor of Brooklyn inserted a letter in a newspaper in quest of Freeman's identity, after seeking the car on the highway, it was declared.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Fifth Columnist Nabbed Operating Among Negro

In the arrest of Mino de Guzman, 48-year-old Filipino, the Federal Bureau of Investigation revealed that there was an attempt to organize a "fifth column" here in America, obtaining recruits principally among Negroes. The recruited members were asked to join "The Pacific Movement of the Eastern World," which at one time is said to have had 100,000 members.

P. E. Foxworth, assistant director of the FBI, said that de Guzman, who is known to his followers as "Dr. A. Takis" and who lives in Washington, was arrested in New York Thursday night. He is charged with failing to return his questionnaire to his local draft board and to inform the board of a change of address. In NY de Guzman had been living at 166 W 87 st with his wife, Dolores.

For ten years, Foxworth said, de Guzman travelled around the country recruiting mostly colored people for his organization. Meetings have been held in Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St Louis, Washington, NYC, Cleveland and Texas. Foxworth said that the purpose of the organization was stated as "aid to japan when japan attacks the West Coast."

It was charged that de Guzman told his followers that when japan effected an invasion the Pacific Movement members would get rifles with which to help the enemy. Meanwhile, they were urged to buy all the firearms they could and to attend meetings armed.

While traveling around the country, de Guzman is alleged to have collected funds for himself, Foxworth said. He was also said to have carried a thriving business as a herb doctor among his followers.

Foxworth said that de Guzman is a friend of Leonard (Robert O.) Jordan, Negro leader of the Ethiopian-Pacific League in Harlem, who recently served a 30-day sentence for violation of the Alien Registration Act.

De Guzman was born in Zamboanga, PI, where he enlisted in the US Navy in 1918. He served until 1920, when he was dishonorably discharged. On several occasions he has been convicted of lar-

ceny and burglary and is now wanted for alleged violation of postal regulations. He is known to have used 19 aliases.

With his arrest the authorities believe that many Negroes who have been fooled by de Guzman's "confidence activities" will now settle down to normal living.

F.B.I. Let The Negro In Campaign

F.B.I. Let The Negro In Campaign

(BY DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK FOR ANP)

The Weekly Review

From ancient days wars have dramatized the strength and weakness of nations. Wars reveals nations to themselves. Times of peace are ordinarily times of prosperity and times of national prosperity are ordinarily times when nations are blinded to their own weakness. War outbreaks inevitably lead in startling revelations, it is to be observed that the evils dramatized by war were there in the time of peace also. There are no new national sins; wars therefore are revealers rather than producers of national sins which become so distressing under the pressure of geat emergencies. Broadly speaking, then, war is like pain, it serves a survival purpose and wherein it directs attention to deadly insidioustoxins of destruction, it becomes one of the greatest blessings in disguise.

The current war has dramatized an inherent weakness of democracy. Its processes are too slow for emergencies. Had not the efficiency of Russia dictatorship slowed the onslaught of the German legions, the very cause of the democracies draw Russia as an ally and not an enemy. Had all the dictatorships been arrayed on one side and all the democracies on the other the democracies woul not have had a chance. It took a Pearl Harbor to shock our nation out of the illusion that democratic prerogatives must be maintained in times of war as in times of peace. Wheelerism had to have effective support in order for it to become the obstructive force it proved to be. Wheelerism is silent today; but it is not dead, which goes to show that it is quite possible for democracies to be destroyed by their devotees who cannot or will not see the flexibilities which inhere in democarcy. How such short-sightedness can come to such power reveals an almost horrifying weakness with which the democracies must deal if they would be saved.

Birmingham, Ala.

The current war as the one that went before it has dramatized race prejudice that dreadful affliction of mankind thsa is threatening everything we love and hold dear because purchased with sweat and and tears and blood. We have the depressing spectacle of our FBI, (Federal Bureau of Investigation) working feverishly to cleanse our nation of saboteurers who would wreck our war machinery beyond repair. These henchmen of foreign govenments have been wined and dined in places and circles where Negroes could not go for love nor money. They have been taken to this nation's heart and now they seek to pierce that heart with the steel of sabotage while Negroes are throwing themselves at the enemies of their nation

Race prejudice could never be thrown into such ugly relief without a war. Today the Negro can feel proud of himself for his superpatiotism stands out in ever bolder relief in the light of the danger that these saboteurers are thrusting upon the nation. The energies of the FBI are being strained to their utmost. But there is relief at hand, if the heads of this nation at this late date sense the deadly struggle that is upon us The work of the FBI could be appreciably lessened by a "LNI" (Let Negro In) campaign. Every Negro who enters the war industries reduces by so much the need for the FBI. TheNegro's black skin becomes a badge of loyalty which he should wear with all becoming grace. The Negro stands ready as he has stood in every national emergency to step into the dangerous breach made by the wicked saboteurs who threaten us in an evil hour.

The real answer to the challenge of the saboteuers is a "LNI" to supplement the efforts of the FBI. Sabotage reduced to its lowest terms then is largely a matter of race prejudice. A part of every sabotaged effort can be charged to the race prejudiced man or woman whether white, black or brown is the real saboteuer of our war effort. If we are beaten—and there are chances that we may be—the real destroyer will not be the Germans and Japanese as we want to infer, but the prejudiced Americans, white and black. When we consider the large amount of FBI effort it takes to safeguard the war industries and how this effort could be reduced by an LNI, we get some idea of the great use that the nation could make of its 13,000,000 Negroes who are knocking today as always upon the door of national opportunity and full-fledged citizenship. An LNI is the answer to our hard pressed FBI.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Understanding Independence

Today, as the nation takes stock of its past, everywhere and in everyone, there is a more active consciousness of the united will of the American people to maintain the liberties we hold sacred, to preserve for ourselves and for our children, the American way of life. Yet there can be no point in denying that we are beset by a sorely troubled, wearied and half enslaved world which threatens the security of all of us, and which of grave necessity, draws us closer together.

Colored Americans, no less than other racial groups, are acutely aware of this grave peril. Like them, Negroes feel a keen and abiding love for the ideals for which democracy stands. The spirit of liberty burns today as fiercely in the hearts of colored Americans as in other American hearts.

Plainly foolish is the hint that the Japs are dark, and in someway, could be depended upon to befriend the Negro people.

We see in a Hitler's victory nothing short of the darkest slavery and abject poverty.

Haile Selassie and Addis Ababa can mean only little more to Negroes, except they are dark and suffer from much the same type of political and economic exploitation.

We are Americans—incurably Americans." Here we have suffered and fought and bled. We shall continue to struggle and sacrifice and hope for a better America that shall know no color, nor race nor religion.

For all the memory of unfair labor practices, for the widespread discrimination in war industries, for the Sikeston, Mo. lynching, for discrimination in the Army and Navy, these and many other grave and harmful practices due to skin-color, Negroes record their uncompromising opposition. These practices are wrong and they are cruel. We shall continue to agitate for a better world. But hope that world will be first of all AMERICA.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Accuse OPA Of Wide Jim-Crow

SEP 4 1942

Edgar Brown Hurls Charges At Henderson

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Charging that Chicago is a "typical illustration" of widespread discriminatory practices of the Office of Price Administration, Edgar G. Brown, director of the National Negro council, last week laid squarely before President Roosevelt and OPA Chief Leon Henderson the nationwide situation as uncovered by the council during a recent survey.

Negroes are discriminated against in rationing, price and rent control activities of the OPA, and are not represented in proportion to their number on OPA price and rationing board, Brown declared.

The [illegible] director, who promised to present a petition signed by 100,000 residents of Chicago's South Side asking that the January 1, 1941, rents be used as the ceiling price instead of March 1, 1942, said that Chicago is one of a few large cities to have rents frozen for the latter date.

He further charged that it was "discrimination to act under the federal law arbitrarily on one date for one area of people and not afford the same relief to others in a similar plight in another city."

Chicago, with 50 price and rationing boards, representing 3,000,000 people, has only six Negro employees on these boards, and not one supervisor, despite the fact that there are approximately 275,000 Negro residents in Chicago, about one-tenth of the citizenry, Brown said.

The council's survey disclosed that Negro war workers in Chicago find so few places to live they are forced to double up in one and two room kitchenettes on 24-hour shifts, paying 18 to $20 per week, and sharing bath and sanitary facilities with several other families, Council Director Brown observed.

Dr. Earl [illegible] Howard, Chicago rent control director, refused to comment on Brown's charges, and Michael F. Mulcahy, Chicago OPA administrator could not be reached for a statement.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ellsberry, Another "First"

You have read reams of copy about what happened that never-to-be-forgotten Sabbath at Pearl Harbor, when the Japs gave the world a lesson in oriental treachery.

The radio and white press talked about the heroism of Colin Kelly, airman from Florida, who dove his plane into a Jap ship, losing his life although he destroyed the ship.

You heard little about the "first" man to give his life that fateful Sunday morning. His name is Julius Ellsberry, 21-year-old Negro from Birmingham, Alabama.

Kelly was a trained flyer . . . Ellsberry was far better at peeling potatoes than he was supposed to have been handling a machine gun.

But there he was, no longer in the ship's kitchen. There he stands or crouches on deck, firing a weapon he knew nothing about, until Death summoned him to the company and society of the immortal.

JAN 3 1942

It would have been interesting to have been in hearing distance when these two, Kelly and Ellsberry, met beyond the Blue to talk over the battle still raging beneath the both of them. Kelly, young patriot from Senator Pepper's un-American state, Ellsberry, from the same state in which Scottsboro, throw-back to the Dark Ages, is located . . . both were Amercians. Kelly could not and did not give any more to a great cause, dying in his plane, than the Negro potato peeler gave dying on deck of a lisping battleship flying the standard of his country. One thing is certain . . . There was no prejudice in the Navy during that battle at Pearl Harbor, had there been, a kitchen worker would have died in the galley; not on deck firing a machine gun or any other type of weapon.

You saw no account of anybody telling the Negro to get back down among the pots and pans "where he belonged". Remember that scene. An untrained Negro mess attendant, shooting at his country's enemies until the ammunition ran out. Requiscat in Pace' —The Birmingham (Ala.) World.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
February 16, 1942

Negroes Hear Talmadge Stress 'Work or Fight' Theme for All

Gov. Eugene Talmadge told 3,000 Georgia Negroes in Macon auditorium yesterday that every American must "work or fight" to defeat the totalitarian nations arrayed against the world democracies.

Assembled to hear what the Negro can do for defense, the governor's audience heard that the phrase, "work or fight" carried with it no racial discrimination—that it applies to all colors and creeds.

"Toiling and fighting is what won the last war," the state chief executive declared. "They are the two things that are going to win this on . We handled pretty well what few slackers we had in 1917-18. And we will do it again in 1942."

The governor urged that all farmers—white or colored—pay particular attention to the most acute agricultural needs of the nation at war and do his utmost to fill those demands.

Discussing civilian defense activities, Mr. Talmadge said the Negro is just as important as the white man in services to be rendered for the protection of civilian populations facing threats of bombs from the skies.

He proposed that civilian defense leaders make available to Negroes at all times the same instructions and opportunities to learn defense work as afforded the white race.

The governor called on Negro leaders to keep the patriotic spirit awake within their own race, being prepared at all times to bolster morale wherever signs of sagging may appear.

Also addressing the assemblage here yesterday was Dr. Paul W. Chapman, dean of the agricultural department at the University of Georgia. He emphasized the necessity of volumnous peanut production in this state saying that oil from the nut is of vastly growing importance in the national war effort.

Macon Ga. Telegraph
February 18, 1942

Negro Service Center Ready For Dedication

The Col. Charles A. Young service recreation center for Negroes will be dedicated Saturday night, according to an announcement yesterday by Joseph Clisby, field recreation representative of the Federal Security Agency.

Located on the Clinton road adjacent to Central City College, the center represents an expenditure of about $50,000, and will be used exclusively by Negro soldiers.

The building itself contains a large auditorium complete with a stage, movable chairs, sound and motion picture equipment. In addition the facilities include a large reception room, a library, canteen space and showers.

Mr. Clisby said regular Saturday night dances will be given at the center. Negro girls of Macon already have applied for admission cards and will serve as hostesses, he added.

A brief ceremony has been arranged for Saturday night's dedication. The project will be formally accepted by Hamilton Holt, chairman of the Macon Defense Recreation Committee. It will be delivered by a representative of the Federal Security Agency.

The Macon Defense Recreation Committee's Negro executive committee, headed by the Rev. D. L. T. Robinson, is in charge of the evening's affairs. An opportunity will be provided for a short inspection tour.

Mr. Clisby said the Col. Charles A. Young center which has been operating since June at 454½ Cotton avenue will continue to exist as a downtown assembly place for Negro soldiers.

Gainesville, Fla. Sun
February 15, 1942

Rural Negroes Are Raising More Food In Farming Program

Rural Negroes in Florida are turning to with a will in the war-time agricultural program.

Advised and encouraged by Negro agents of the Florida Agricultural Exsion Service, they have been working steadily for years to improve their living conditions and health, but the national emergency has proved a powerful impetus to their efforts and they are now doing more than ever before in this line and to help in the Food for Freedom program.

"The Food for Freedom program", one outstanding Negro farmer said, "is giving us a great opportunity to help ourselves and our country. We are riasing more vegetables for our families, have more milk cows than ever before on our farms, and we are planting more peanuts and raising more hogs."

More milk, eggs, and other nutritious food have been badly needed on many Negro farms for years, and the many reports of dairy calves being raised, gardens expanded and diversified, and increasing numbers of poultry not only indicate that Negroes are falling in line with the war-time agricultural program but they are improving their health and living conditions.

Negro farm families have heard Uncle Sam's call for more peanuts for oil and more pork, too, and they are answering it with much larger acreages of peanuts and many more hogs than they have raised before. They are producing more feed crops for hogs, the family milk cow, and other stock and for expanded poultry flocks.

Many a Negro farmer has a "Victory Garden" now—a larger and more diversified garden than he has ever had before to provide as much as possible of the food for his family.

Negro women and girls are doing their share of the gardening, improving their homes, raising more chickens, and canning every bit of foodstuffs that are not needed for immediate use.

More and bigger and better home gardens, more milk and eggs, more feed crops, more peanuts for oil, and more pork! These are the objectives that Negro farm families are now striving for —for themselves and for their country.

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald
February 18, 1942

Negroes And The War

Archibald MacLeish made a speech last week in which he denied that "Negro Americans aren't sure they want to fight this war at all," or that they are doubtful as to the things for which they would be fighting. *PM*, ceding Mr. MacLeish's valiance as an anti-Fascist from "away back," takes him to account, commenting that Negroes in America are very much dissatisfied with the way their efforts and attempted efforts to have a part in the war have been sidetracked. The channeling of Negroes, in the navy, into non-combative duties, the assignment of much "dirty work" to them in the army, their exclusion from the marine corps, alleged conditions in some Southern training camps, the segregated blood bank of the Red Cross, are all mentioned as causes of grievance. And there *are* some good causes for dissatisfaction on the part of patriotic Negroes who want very much to have an equal part in this war.

But perhaps the greatest tragedy of the situation is that of wasted labor which goes largely unused because of discrimination in defense production efforts. In certain shipyards, Negroes are forbidden to work at skilled trades. Although the president has specifically stated that there shall be no discrimination in such efforts, the fact is recorded that there is discrimination. With many Negroes here in the South eager for the opportunity to work and be trained, training schools for Negroes for defense work are very inadequate.

Carrollton, Ga., Times
February 19, 1942

Colored Farmers Prepare Program For Victory

Thirteenth annual meeting of the colored citizens of Carroll County was held Saturday at the Carroll County Training School in Carrollton, with "Food for Freedom" the theme of the meeting.

Colored schools of the county helped out with the program, giving entertainment selections at different intervals on the program.

Some of the ideas advanced at the meeting included:

1. Without food this war will be lost; 2, produce enough food for the world; 3, preserve all of our foods so that our boys and girls will be physically fit; 4, let's not be slackers but get out and win the war; 5, cash incomes can be made on cotton, turnips, peanuts, chickens, livestock, potatoes and vegetables; 6, insure crops; 7, it is not what we have done, but what we can do now, and 8, it's time to know and help ourselves.

Nashville, Tenn. Tennessean
February 8, 1942

Lawrence Plans Service Centers

War Mothers' Club Backs Buildings For Men in U. S. Forces

LAWRENCEBURG, Tenn., Feb. 7—(Spl)—Two recreational centers for men in the service of the United States will be located in Lawrence County according to a recent announcement of the Lawrence County War Mothers.

Plans for the establishment of the centers have been under way for several weeks and arrangements were completed during the past week with J. H. Stribling, local farmer and banker, for the buildings which will house the projects.

BUILDINGS FURNISHED

One will be the comparatively new brick home formerly operated as an old ladies' home on the Christian Home property west of this city, and the other will be located on Groh Street in Lawrenceburg.

Both centers will be completely equipped with furniture, emergency beds, day-rooms for reading and indoor games, programs, etc. Stribling told the women that electric lights, water, telephone, furnishings—everything—would be provided without cost.

Arrangements are also now being made for a recreational center for Lawrence County Negro boys in the service.

WORK PROGRESSING

Work incident to the operating of the centers is progressing rapidly and their facilities will be available to the boys for seven days a week.

The Lawrence County War Mothers' Association is a group of Lawrence County mothers who have sons in the armed forces of the United States.

Hapeville, Ga. Statesman
February 17, 1942

Talmadge Heard By Negroes On 'Work Or Fight'

Governor Eugene Talmadge told 3,000 Georgia Negroes in Macon auditorium recently that every American must "work or fight" to defeat the totalitarian nations arrayed against the world democracies.

Assembled to hear what the Negro can do for defense, the governor's audience heard that the phrase "work or fight" carried with it no racial discrimination—that it applies to all colors and creeds.

"Toiling and fighting is what won the last war," the state chief executive declared. "They are the two things that are going to win this one. We handled pretty well what few slackers we had in 1917-18. And we will do it again in 1942."

The governor urged that all farmers—white or colored — pay particular attention to the most acute agricultural needs of the nation at war and do his utmost to fill those demands.

Discussing civilian defense activities, Mr. Talmadge said the Negro is just as important as the white man in services to be rendered for the protection of civilian populations facing threats of bombs from the skies.

He proposed that civilian defense leaders make available to Negroes at all times the same instructions and opportunities to learn defense work as afforded the white race.

The governor called on Negro leaders to keep the patriotic spirit awake within their own race, being prepared at all times to bolster morale wherever signs of sagging may appear.

Also addressing the assemblage was Dr. Paul W. Chapman, dean of the agricultural department of the University of Georgia. He emphasized the necessity of volumnous peanut production in this state saying that oil from the nut is of vastly growing importance in the national war effort. — Macon Telegraph.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Army and Navy, Red Cross, In Agreement

Colored Doctor One Of First To Work 'Blood Bank'

FEB 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) — The controversy over acceptance of blood from colored donors for the blood banks being assembled by the American Red Cross, for use by the army and navy, was settled last week when the Red Cross issued a statement, Jan. 21, that it is now prepared to accept donations from colored as well as white persons. The statement read:

"The following policy has been formulated by the chairman of the American Red Cross in the consultation with the surgeons of the Army and of the Navy, and is issued with the approval of the secretaries of war and of the navy.

"All blood donor centers and chapters cooperating in the enrollment of voluntary blood donors will conform to this policy.

FEB 7 - 1942

"The facilities for processing blood plasma having now been expanded considerably to meet not only the increased needs of the armed forces but those of civilian emergencies as well, the American Red Cross, in agreement with the Army and Navy, is prepared hereafter to accept blood donations from colored as well as white persons.

KEPT SEPARATE

"In deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provdied, the blood will be processed separately so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from blood of their own race."

HOWARD U. PHYSICIAN HELPED EXPERIMENT

The project of developing blood banks for the Army and Navy, grew out of an experiment carried on by the Blood Transfusion Association. This body, organized earlier in New York City, began in 1939-40 experiments which were carried on by Dr. John Scudder of Presbyterian Hospital, New York City, and Dr. Charles R. Drew, head of the department of surgery at Howard University.

The research carried on in New York by Drs. Scudder and Drew progressed to such an extent that it was decided to use blood thus processed and [illegible] England and France for the allied armies.

Accordingly blood plasms with a commercial value of some $400,000, gathered principally in New York City and from people of all races, colors and creeds, under the general supervision of the Red Cross but with a colored physician, Dr. Charles R. Drew, in charge, was shipped to England and used.

BALTIMORE OBJECTS

Plans were then considered by the Red Cross for the processing of blood similarly for the American army and navy.

The processing went along satisfactorily until it reached Baltimore where objections were raised to acceptance of the blood of a Negro donor by local whites.

The Red Cross thus had forced upon it an issue which it passed on to the army and navy surgeon generals.

The navy, represented by Adm. Ross T. McIntyre, responded that it had little use for blood plasma for Negroes and that it would not be necessary to process Negro blood for its use.

The army, represented by its surgeon general, Maj. Gen. James C. Magee, replied that it "was afraid the indiscriminate use of white and Negro donors would militate against the success of our blood plasma program."

CONSIDERED INSULT

Negro reaction was swift. Sensitive already toward discriminations, the statement was regarded as additional insult, and protests poured in. The American Red Cross found itself caught in the middle.

White southerners, awakened to the matter, joined an opposite protesting group insisting that they did not want Negro blood infiltrated into their sons, forgetting altogether, perhaps, the good old "mammies" at whose breasts many aristocratic southerners had suckled.

Two weeks ago at a conference attended by the only colored member of the Red Cross board, Dr. F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee, the Red Cross agreed to the use of Negro donors and a general statement excluding mention of race altogether was agreed upon.

The statement which it was agreed should be consented to by the Army and Navy read simply that hereafter all blood donors would be accepted.

NAVY DENIES OBJECTION

Adm. McIntyre issued a letter denying that he had objected to the use of Negro blood which was technically true. Gen. Magee would not accept the statement which had been worked out. He wanted it made specific and clear that the Negro blood would be kept separate and given only to those soldiers requesting it.

Observers point out that the interesting thing about the whole matter is that it has been scientifically proved there is no way to tell the blood of one race from another.

In the future colored donors may give on the same basis as whites, as much blood to the Red Cross as they desire, providing their blood meets requirements.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

JAN 25 1942

Negro Colleges And Defense

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

THE LIMITED SPACE allotted an editorial columnist often prevents detailed explanation of a theory or hypothesis and thereby opens a way for unjust criticism or misinterpretation. As for instance, in a recent column I argued that in the time of a national crisis such as this Negroes should forget their irritating fights until after the war is won. My particular reference was to efforts, that tend toward coercing the federal government, such as "Marches on Washington," protest parades, and mass meetings. I did not intend to convey the idea that such orderly processes as legal fights should be abandoned. Courts of justice are the foundations of the democratic "way of life" and should be utilized to their fullest capacity. To cease using the courts would be tantamount to promoting totalitarianism. God forbid that such should happen here.



Chivers

I am conscious then of the dangers of misinterpretation that might lurk in so sensitive a subject as "Negro Colleges And National Defense," because it is critical. However, may I attempt to allay hostility by saying that the criticism does not apply to any particular institution but to a historical procedure which has moved along upon its initial stimulus.

JAN 25 1942

CAN'T BE SEPARATED

Negro private and public colleges cannot be separated in their total approach to education because for the most part the private colleges have trained the administrators and faculties of the public colleges. Negro private colleges were conceived and nurtured in a framework of peace by essentially peace-loving people. This was as it should have been because a militaristic folk would have thrived best upon destroying a helpless minority.

It is only logical then that Negro college education should be the result of efforts by Quakers and New England Protestant Church folk. They were inspired by the teachings of the ageless Prince of Peace. It was as the defender of the helpless that He went about his ministry promoting peace and goodwill among men.

JAN 25 1942

The concern expressed here is in reference to the interpretation of peaceful living which has attached itself to Negro College education. It seems to me that this attitude has missed the Road originally pointed out by its founders by becoming passive instead of remaining active.

EMPHASIS ON BUILDINGS

This passivity is, I believe, the result of a translation of the concept of a happy life too completely into the desire for the luxuries of life. This change has been especially pronounced since World War 1. Its aftermath brought abnormal prosperity and a new vision of luxury. Negroes, a poor people, began to build or buy cathedral-like churches and extravagant lodge halls. The emphasis in education turned upon buildings, more buildings, elaborate buildings, as the material objects of culture.

JAN 25 1942

Negro youth thus have become conditioned to megalomania as the public evidence of having become civilized. They want the experience of owning automobiles as large as those in which their professors ride, they yearn for an opportunity of a home as completely equipped with luxuries as the modern college dormitories. Their ambitions are to work at "easy" tasks, at least "white collar" jobs, such as preaching, teaching, practicing medicine, and dentistry.

This ambition, judging by results, has little chance for realization in the days to come for at least two reasons: (1) the dust and grime of war are going to make "white collars" look ludicrous; (2) the vocational equipment necessary for making enough money to enable one to buy luxuries is not being offered in Negro private colleges to any significant degree and very inadequately in public colleges.

DEEPLY CONCERNED

I am deeply concerned lest the educational forces at play upon Negro college students, since World War 1, have hopelessly conditioned them to the illusion of "easy living" as the sign of having achieved highest state in American democratic society. These forces found their medium for institutionalization in the colleges for Negro youth, for they have been the very essence of passiveness in their approach to life. Their resistance to the newer trends in education is a good example. Even those public colleges, with the titles of Agricultural and Mechanical institutions, have shown distinct favor to the traditional liberal arts or teacher training philosophies.

JAN 25 1942

My reaction to what I have said about Negro college educational procedure leads me to the conclusion that they should share largely the blame for the lack of enthusiasm that too many of their male students are demonstrating toward national defense. They should bare some of the blame for the lack of vocational preparation of Negro college students which prevents them from contributing a man's share to the kind of world in which we are living and in which we are likely to live for a long time.

I have talked on this subject to numerous Negro youth. I am convinced that their lack of enthusiasm for the present national situation is not due to physical cowardice but to the stronger illusion that if they can retain civilian status they still will have a chance someday, somehow to enjoy the "easy" life. They hide behind the illusion and build up defenses against the hard facts of the day.

RE-EXAMINE PROCEDURE

The great challenge then to Negro colleges is to re-examine their historical educational procedure with the intention of rendering it definitely active. This would mean the development of a utilitarian philosophy of education which would keep youth literally on their "toes" and constantly alert as to the continuous new societal situations.

JAN 25 1942

In so far as Negro colleges have failed to do this they have failed to prepare their students for satisfactory citizenship in this hour of grave national crisis. The great usefulness of college education is to prepare men and women to face, without flinching, the facts of life and then take a stand based upon these facts.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Every Interest Must Be Represented

Overflow Crowd Hears First Lady At Auditorium

FEB 4 - 1942

By CLIFF MACKAY
(WORLD Managing Editor)

Atlantans were warned Tuesday night that "no community was stronger than its weakest section," and were reminded that "every interest of the community" should be represented in the organization of the Civilian Defense Council.

FEB 4 - 1942

The warning and the reminder fell from the lips of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, associate director of Office of Civilian Defense, as she addressed more than 6,000 persons of both races who filled every available space of the Municipal Auditorium.

REPEATS ADMONITION

The admonition to Atlanta authorities to make their Civilian Defense all-inclusive was repeated over and over by the speaker who listed three important needs outside of the usual protective services of civilian defense.

"For real adequate defense of a community," she said, "it is important that no one in the community be without food, without proper housing and without proper medical care."

FEB 4 - 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt reminded her hearers that "no longer do armies alone fight wars, that in modern total warfare civilians are actually combatants." "For," she said, "our preparation as civilians will help determine to a large measure the outcome of our present struggle."

"We are in the greatest war that has ever been fought—a war that represents a clash of ideas between those who believe in the totalitarian government and those who believe in democracy.

"We need to clarify in our own minds what these two things stand for," she asserted, "and what we actually mean when we say we believe in the democratic way of life."

FEB 4 - 1942

Turning to the actual organization preparations for adequate civilian defense, the First Lady, pointed out that "first a community should obtain an air raid warning system that can be heard and second that each householder be trained in the knowledge of what to do."

ALL CAN PLAY PARTS

"Just as many as possible," she said, "should take first aid training All of us can't be in the protective services, such as auxiliary policemen, air raid wardens and auxiliary firemen, but all can definitely find work to do in the community services."

Advocating a nutrition course for every housewife, Mrs. Roosevelt pointed to the fact that in one state sixty per cent of the selectees called had been turned down because of malnutrition. "All children," she said, "should not only be well fed but should get enough sleep and learn to do what they are told."

The speaker urged those in charge of the civilian defense program to be constantly aware of "what's doing in the whole community."

"Bombs," she pointed out, "have a curious way of dropping indiscriminately. That weak spot in the community, composed of people who have not been organized and trained, will be a source of danger."

"It was a community problem and a community responsibility," she said "to see that adaquete medical care is made available to all of the people and that no one in the community should suffer from hunger."

INTRODUCED BY MAYOR

Mrs. Roosevelt was introduced by Mayor Roy LeCraw. The introduction was preceded by two addresses of welcome, one by Governer Eugene Talmadge and the other by Mrs. Shelby Myrick, Savannah, chairman of the Women's Auxiliary, Georgia Citizens' Defense Committee.

Half of the upper balcony of the auditorium was reserved for Negroes, but several white people, who said they had no objection to sitting with Negroes occupied chairs in the reserved right hand side.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Southerners Back Mixed Army Unit

JAN 21 1942

Young Enrollee Wants To Be With Negro Soldiers

Unrestricted Volunteer Division Given Praise

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—Gerald White, young white New Yorker inducted last Thursday into the United States Marine Corps, has requested that he be put into the proposed volunteer division of the Army which would include men of any race, color, creed, or nationality, the NAACP announced this week.

In addition, it was learned that Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and newly-appointed to the War Labor Board, and Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louise Courier-Journal, and chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, have enthusiastically endorsed the idea.

Gerald White's request went Wednesday, January 14, to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The request is short and to the point. It was made after White noted stories about the proposed volunteer division in the daily papers.

JAN 21 1942

"He said, "Tomorrow, January 15, I am to be inducted into the U. S. M. C. which, I learned after I had enlisted, restricts its membership to members of the white race. This does not satisfy me as being a bright, shining example of the democracy for which we are allegedly fighting.

"Therefore, in the event such a volunteer body is created, I should like to be transferred to that body. May I further say that I, and others like me, would be more enthusiastic toward the war effort if there were no discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

Mr. Ethridge said: "I think your idea about a special volunteer division is swell."

Another Southerner who gave his wholehearted support to the idea is Howard Kester, general secretary of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, with headquarters in Black Mountain, North Carolina, the NAACP said.

Mr. Kester states, "As a white Southerner, I am positive that you are correct in saying that such a move would be warmly received by many Southerners."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Navy Denies Refusing Race Blood Donors

JAN 21 1942

American Red Cross Is Put On Spot By Denial

NEW YORK—The American Red Cross is on the spot. The U. S. Navy through Admiral Ross T McIntire, Surgeon General, has just denied that the Navy ever gave instructions to the Red Cross to refuse to take the blood of Negro donors, the NAACP has announced.

"So far as the Navy is concerned, I wish to tell you that it has never requested the American Red Cross not to take blood from Negro donors," Rear Admiral McIntire told the NAACP. His letter, in reply to the Association's inquiry of the Secretaries of the War and Navy about the refusals, was dated January 15.

JAN 21 1942

McIntire stated that of 3,500 blood donors received at the Blood Center in Washington, D. C., ten have been colored. The first was received in July, 1941, and the latest on December 31, 1941, he said.

The NAACP immediately wrote Norman H. Davis, president of the American Red Cross, informing him of the Navy's denial of the Red Cross official excuse for its refusal of Negroes and asking him, as president, to explain the contradiction to the American public.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Educators Are Members Of Education Wartime Commission

JAN 31 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of 18 major national education and library associations with membership totalling well over 1,000,000 have pledged united cooperation to the Government through a new Office of Education Wartime Commission, headed by Chairman John W. Studebaker, United States Commissioner of Education.

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt announced the Commission's plans at meeting of school, college and library executives held in the U. S. Office of Education.

JAN 31 1942

McNutt said, in part:

"The time has come to create the wartime machinery to hasten an adjustment upon which our national life depends. I have requested the Education Commissioner to effect such an organization in connection with his office as will make possible the most direct and workable contacts both with the Government agencies on the one hand and educational institutions and organizations on the other."

Negro members of the new office of Education Wartime Commission include President John W. Davis, West Virginia State College, representing the Conference of Negro Land-Grant Colleges; Howard H. Long, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Washington, D. C., representing the American Teachers' Association and Dean Charles H. Thompson of the College of Liberal Arts, Howard University.

We Remember 1919

Courier
Pittsburgh Penn.

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

WHILE WE THINK OF PEARL HARBOR WE REMEMBER OTHER THINGS

A LOT OF US are crying out that the colored people are making a mistake in going out whole-heartedly to fight in this war. They scream out that after the war is over that we will be booted, cuffed and brutalized as we were twenty-three years ago. It is well that we manifest such intelligence for heretofore we have been prone to forget and can change this attitude.

While we are remembering Pearl Harbor, we are not forgetting the race riots that ran rampant over this nation after the armistice was signed. We remember the racial clashes in Washington and Chicago. We can't forget how our soldiers were lynched, maimed and mutilated in the South. How can we forget how the attempt was made to cower and crush us by the clarion cry of white people shrieking into our ears: "This is a white man's country"? It is well that we remember, for it is a sign that we are slowly advancing through the immutable progress of racial evolution. We remember Pearl Harbor, and we are not forgetting the edict that this is "a white man's country."



Mr. Bibb

WHITE PRESS JOINS FIGHT

FEB 7 - 1942

It appears to this writer that the colored American is not surging forth to the Stars and Stripes with his eyes closed. Never before has there been such a concert of activity among us to present our cause to the American Forum. Never before has the white press all over the nation rallied to the justice of our pleas. Never before has a President of this country gone on record as being opposed to discriminatory practices against us.

ON all hands we are still branded and stigmatized as being "different," but there is clearly a mounting public opinion in our favor. No one has as yet said that it was treasonable or traitorous for us to contend for equality in all branches of military service nor have we been upbraided for seeking parity in defense work. True enough, the majority of pleas are being received and filed, and not cast out of the court of the nation's conscience.

MUST SERVE BEST INTEREST

FEB 7 - 1942

Nobody is questioning our loyalty nor our patriotism, even though Japan has been enrolled as a member of the confederation of oppressed dark people. We have not the slightest doubt that the white nations of the world are all battling with the thought in mind that the white domination and white supremacy must be maintained. We know that, and we do not harbor any opinion that we can change this attitude.

WE are caught in the eddies and whirlpools of conditions that compel us to make decisions that will enable us to become strong, to become virile, to become capable. We, Americans of color, must have enough foresight to face things as they are and carry on for our own best racial interests.

We have not the slightest illusions about Great Britain. We are compelled to face frozen facts in America. We have no alternatives, nevertheless, but to remember Pearl Harbor, but we don't have to forget the riots of Nineteen hundred and nineteen, nor shall we wink at the attitude of the Army, the Navy and the American Red Cross. Our focus is fixed on the backward South, and we are fully cognizant that most Northerners have adopted the policy of the late President William Howard Taft, who stated in 1912, much to our consternation and chagrin: "I will appoint no Negroes to office in the South that will offend the South."

WE WILL FIGHT

We know that the views expressed by President Harding some years ago in Birmingham that there are "certain fundamental and inescapable racial differences between the races" are still the views of the controlling majorities. Nevertheless, this is the age of debunking. All of this balderdash is being debunked. That is why we remember Pearl Harbor. This is why we are not forgetting nineteen nineteen.

WE must and we will fight on for the Stars and Stripes, but we are no longer blindfolded. It is our duty to submit the injustices and hypocrisies of this nation to the conscience of the Republic. Now is the time for sedition. Now is the time for us to lay our case and our cause before the people without recrimination.

We will remember Pearl Harbor and we will aid in avenging it, but we are not forgetting ourselves.

NEGRO PATRIOTS PLAN BIG RALLY

Birmingham Post
Birmingham

Whites Invited To Hear Educators Speak At Legion Field

FEB 12 1942

The Birmingham Park and Educational Board today granted permission for a citywide Negro patriotic rally at Legion Field March 2.

Robert Durr, editor of a Negro newspaper, made the request at a board meeting this morning.

Whites and Negroes are invited to the rally to hear Dr. C. B. Glenn, Birmingham Superintendent of Education; Dr. John E. Bryan, Superintendent of the Jefferson County Board of Education and State Director of the National Youth Administration, and James Downey, Park Board Chairman.

Board members discussed Work Projects Administration renovation of the second floor interior of Highland Park Municipal Golf Club. It was decided to ask the Women's Club to help find workmen if WPA labor cannot be obtained.

47n-1942

Negroes Prove 'Good Soldiers' In U.S. Combat Units In Trinidad

Personal Pride Is Credited

The Courier Journal

By NAT A. BARROWS.
Chicago Daily News Service.

Port of Spain, Trinidad, B.W.I. (Via Airmail)—As actual combat soldier manning the highly technical mechanisms of coast artillery defense, the American Negro soldier here in Trinidad is justifying his place with the fighting units of the United States Army in foreign service.

Trained in the handling of anti-aircraft, searchlights, automatic weapons and artillery guns, the Negro outfit stationed on this Caribbean island at the top of South America stands a long, long way from the labor battalions of 1917-18.

Called Good Combat Soldiers.

"They're good combat soldiers and their firing practice records are giving the white coast artillerymen here some real competition," explained Maj. Edward T. Cahill of Seattle, Wash. "They congeal quickly into fighting groups; they're easy to handle and they don't get nervous in a tight spot because, once they've got used to gunfire, they don't let their imaginations run wild.

"I'm proud to be serving with such soldiers, and so are all the other white officers in this outfit."

At one of the outpost positions where Negro soldiers stand ready at their guns to shoot down enemy airplanes or to pour heavy fire at enemy surface craft seeking to invade the Gulf of Paria, Capt. George W. Ruckert of Bayside, Long Island, N. Y., watched a detachment of his men go through a dry-tracking practice. He grinned proudly at their precision and co-ordination.

Results From Tarining.

"That's what training will do," he announced. "These men are real soldiers and they take great personal pride in their job. It makes a lot of difference—to know that you're doing a fighting job."

Many of these anti-aircraft positions, commanded by Col. R. E. Turley of Cripple Creek, Col., were setup by the men themselves, struggling up terrain just as difficult as anything the coast artillery jungleers encountered in Panama. Some of it seems even more rugged, if that's possible.

In fact, the same day that they debarked here, a few months ago, Colonel Turley's men had enough gunfire in position to go into action that night.

Natives Hospitable.

The men have assimilated quickly into the life of the tropics. The hospitality of the Trinidad Negroes, overwhelmingly in the majority among the natives here, has made them feel at home from the outset. Soldiers of the Trinidad Volunteers sought them out, showed them the town, paid their bills, made them gifts, and actually sent them back to camp with money in their pockets.

From the beginning the American Lend-Lease visitors awed the local Negro girls with their strange accents, their brisk manners, and their tales of being Wild West Indians from the cattle country. The girls are not so gullible now, but the popularity of the visitors has not suffered.

Supplementing the long training at posts in the States, the men are constantly at classes here to learn advanced details of the intricacies of anti-aircraft warfare.

Drill On Own Time.

"You wouldn't believe it but the men like to drill," said Lieut. William D. Kennedy, Jr., of Atlanta, Ga., "at night, after chow, they'll get out there and go through drills without having to."

The surgeon, Lieut. Reuben B. Chesnick of Camden, N. J., has attracted attention through the army by developing the peep—also called jeep—as a field ambulance. Small, rugged, with plenty of "horses" to pull it through thick country, the peep can be converted into an ambulance by merely dropping the windshield. Lieutenant Chesnick has shown how a stretcher can be placed over the flattened windshield at one end and the back of the peep at the other, thus making an excellent rough-land vehicle for transporting wounded men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

War Dep't Guard Sued In Attack On Race Worker

$5,000 Damages Is Sought By James Harold

JUN 23 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANS)—Damages of $5,000 and costs are asked in the suit filed Monday, June 22, in the U. S. district court of Virginia on behalf of James Harold, War Department employe who was struck over the head by Theodore Lee, guard at the War Department's building in Arlington, Va., May 18, the NAACP Washington Bureau announced this week.

Defendants are Lee and John McShain, Inc., construction company which hired Lee. NAACP attorneys, Leon A. Ransom and James A. Washington, Jr., are counsel for Harold.

When Harold, along with other Negro employes of the War Department, attempted to enter the cafeteria in the Arlington building May 18, Lee barred their way and struck Harold over the head with a club. Harold was so badly injured that he had to be taken to a hospital and have stitches taken in his head.

JUN 23 1942

Harold, who lost a week or more of work as a result, requested the NAACP Washington Bureau to take his case. Through the quick action of the Bureau immediately after the attack, restrictions on service to Negroes at the cafeteria were removed.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
June 10, 1942

Impeding War Efforts

With all the bombing that is going on hither and yon and with all the sinking of ships that is going on in American waters, and with colossal monetary requirements bringing about taxation upon an unprecedented scale, and with practically every community being affected by casualty lists, it would appear that everybody should know by now that there is a war on. Yet there are some circles into which the idea doesn't seem to percolate worth a cent.

Consider these social equality boys. They simply can't get it through their noodles that there is something stirring which is of more importance than making color the test of who shall work in offices, stores and plants. They think of war as something heaven-born for the purpose of giving colored politicians, and their frightened aides among white politicians in the North, a rare opportunity to show the South where it gets off by causing more and more colored folk to occupy more and more positions where they can dictate to white folk, as do an increasing number of colored chiefs in the countless bureaus at Washington.

Having put over in Washington the idea of colored folk bossing white folk, these elements that are putting the social equality fight ahead of winning the fight with Japan and Germany, are now doing their utmost to put over the same idea in the South and will get away with it unless Southern representatives stop the practice of using government bureaus to this end.

It is up to Southern representatives to get busy upon this proposition before it attains proportions which may be deeply perilous. Departments of government are using energies to establish racial equality that should be utilized in trying to win this war and it is an outrageous situation, viewed from any angle.

Southern Negroes, who know the futility and the folly of such procedure, have nothing to do with it and the Negro politicians in the North who are taking advantage of a great national crisis to foster impossible social experiments, should be told where to get off. They are stirring up trouble at the peril of the nation.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

OUR 'TOLERANCE' IN WARTIME HAILED

Civil Liberties Union Calls Forbearance 'Remarkable' After Pearl Harbor

EVACUATION IS SCORED

Removal of Japanese From the Pacific Coast Held Invasion of Citizens' Rights

JUN 28 1942

The government and people of the United States demonstrated a "remarkable wartime tolerance" in the six months following the Japanese assault on Pearl Harbor, the American Civil Liberties Union declared in its annual report, made public yesterday.

Under the title of "The Bill of Rights in War," the report contained a balance sheet listing twenty-eight developments as "favorable" from the standpoint of civil liberties and twenty-three as "unfavorable."

The evacuation of Japanese from the Pacific Coast without examination of their loyalty and without distinction between aliens and citizens was put first among the items classified by the unoin as "unfavorable."

"No such invasion of the liberties of American citizens on the basis of racial origin has ever before been undertaken in war or peace," the report said, "and it is to be explained only by the sectional fears and prejudices arising out of the extraordinary circumstances of the war."

Administration Stand Cited

Evidence that the Roosevelt Administration was determined to resist pressure to curb civil rights was seen in its refusal to approve anti-labor legislation, its prosecution of violators of minority rights, its encouragement of measures to minimize race prejudice in war industries and its "reasonable application" of newspaper and radio censorship codes.

The general attitude of the public, according to the report, continued "favorable to criticism of the conduct of the war, to the discussion of war and peace aims and to the rights of minorities."

"Hostility is expressed, of course, to influences construed as favorable to the enemy," the report added, "and a tendency has grown to so construe anti-British sentiment, and to less degree anti-semitism and anti-communism. Former isolationist leaders and publications, however vigorous in support of the war, tend to be suspect and their motives attacked when they are critical. But no appreciable demand for repression is heard from any influential quarter, though the public is in a mood to accept without question any repressive move by the government."

JUN 28 1942

The Dies committee and the Rapp-Coudert committee in this State were criticized for confining their investigations to cases of alleged communism and for stirring up "confusion and prejudice without either legislative or criminal action." The union reiterated its opposition to all such committees on the ground that they promoted repression of political opinion.

Record on Whole "a Setback"

The report commended the Supreme Court for some of its decisions but maintained that its record for the year constituted "a setback to civil liberties." The ruling to which principal exception was taken upheld the right of cities to require licenses for the sale of non-commercial literature.

President Roosevelt was praised for combatting discrimination in the employment of aliens, Negroes and Jews; for commuting the sentence of Earl Browder, Communist leader, and for making official the celebration of Bill of Rights Day last Dec. 15.

The union noted with approvel Attorney General Biddle's handling of the problem of conscientious objectors and the internment of enemy aliens. It also commended him for pushing investigations of peonage in the South and of mob violence against Jehova's Witnesses and for obtaining indictments in connection with the attacks on Negro families moving into a Detroit housing project.

On the other hand, the Attorney General was censured for his deportatidon order against Harry Bridges, California C. I. O. director; for prosecuting members of the Socialist Workers party in Minneapolis under the sedition laws; for seeking to extend the legal basis for revoking the citizenship of naturalized persons, and for sponsoring legislation to permit the tapping of telephone wires without judicial review.

JUN 28 1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Bad War News

JUST as Americans were beginning to take some comfort from the Naval successes in the Coral Sea and Midway Island regions, and just after the conclusion of Russo-British and Russo-American agreements, came reports of the devastating losses of the British in the Mediterranean, coupled a few days later with the fall of Tobruk, the British stronghold in Libya, which had stood between the Axis powers and Egypt and the Suez Canal.

JUN 27 1942

Over last week-end the Germans captured Tobruk, with 25,000 prisoners and much war material, a good deal of which was American made; the Nipponese made another landing in Alaska; the Germans cracked the Russians defense of Sevastopol, and the Japs shelled Vancouver and the Oregon coast.

Those were all developments in our global war calculated to cause pessimism, but it should be remembered that our enemies were expected to make desperate bids for victory this Summer, and that they had been preparing for this all Winter. Also, it should be remembered that our enemies had many years jump on us in preparation for war, and that our preparations are just beginning to reach the stage where they are at all comparable with either of our chief opponents — the Germans or the Japanese. We and our Allies may lose some battles this Summer but that does not mean that we will lose the war.

JUN 27 1942

Harlem Repudiates Pro-Japanese Agents

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.
SEP 16 1942

Four Negroes and one white man face sentences of 20 years and fines of $10,000 each in New York's first wartime sedition case.

SEP 16 1942

The four Negroes are:

Leonard Robert Jordan, Lester Eugene Holness, Ralph Green Best, alias Ralph Thomas and James Henry Thornhill. Joseph Hartery, pro-Nazi follower of the anti-Semitic rable rouser, Joe McWilliams, was the white man involved.

SEP 1942

Both Jordan and Thornhill were well known Harlem street speakers, who for years had preached the doctrine of "the unity of the darker races." They were connected with the Ethiopian Pacific Movement (not to be confused with the Ethiopian World Federation), an alleged pro-Japanese organization.

The five men are accused of promoting a Japanese "liberation scheme" among Negroes.

Harlem observers point to the fact that the organization could have no basis for existence if there were no organizations promoting white supremacy throughout the country. Many Negroes are drawn to the romantic idea of a world unity of the darker races as a means of meeting the threat of violence from the promoters of Jim Crow.

While there is general agreement as to the dangerous character of the pro-Japanese movement, Negro leaders express the hope that the government will deal just as sharply with men like Horace Wilkinson, Governors Talmadge of Georgia, and Dixon of Alabama.

SEP 16 1942

By going at the fountainhead of the white supremacy movement, these leaders feel, the government would provide protection for the Negro people as a whole who are anti-fascist, and make clear the difference between those fighting for Negro rights and democracy, on the one hand, and those propagandizing against the war effort on the other.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Japs Name 2 Prisoners In Broadcast

SEP 12 1942

LOS ANGELES—(ANP) — Startling to their relatives who it so happened, were fortunate enough to hear the broadcast, came the names last Monday night of two colored prisoners in Japanese hands.

There were 14 American prisoners named in the shortwave broadcast from Tokio, two of whom were Negroes, one from Oklahoma, the other from Louisiana. A woman speaking good English with a Japanese accent was the radio announcer.

SEP 12 1942

Following the listing of the prisoners after 10-minute intervals during which American phonograph records were played, the latest war bulletins, Japanese versions, were broadcast. Incidentally the announcer gleefully announced the sinking that day of 35 American ships, but the listeners knew differently.

An unexpected angle of the broadcast was that all the records played were American, but all of old vintage. One, although not announced, was that of Fats Waller, recognizable by his vocal mannerisms.

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"VV" CLUBS, AFFILIATE MEMBERS OF THE "VV" CLUBS OF AMERICA

Aiken Journal—Robert Brooks, Aiken, S. C.
Acme Culture Club—Miss L. Eady, Cincinnati, Ohio
All Saints Church School—Romie Seak, St. Louis, Mo.
All States Chauffeurs Club—St. Petersburg, Fla.
Alitoria Peto Club—Seattle, Wash.
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.—Wm. Cl[illegible] Cleveland, O.
Atlantic Life Insurance Co.—Jam[illegible]e, La Grange, Ga.
Arlington "Double V" Club—Da[illegible] Acosta, Arlington, Fla.
Associated Negro Dist. Grocers—Moores & Ross Milk Co.—A. Robinson
Atlanta Univ. Student Chapter of the NAACP—Chas. A. Davis, Pres.
Athens Lodge, No. 70, IBPOE of W—Oakland, Cal
Auxiliary Board No. 20, St. Paul AME Church—Geroline Jackson, Florance, Alabama.
Barlett-Clemen's Post No. 37—Mr. W. N. Hart, Fairmont, W.Va.
Benny Atkins Post of the American Legion—Wellington, Tex.
Bethel Baptist Church—Alcon, Tenn.
Bethel Baptist Church—Rev. Chas. H. Hampton, San Diego, Cal.
Beauty Shop Owners' Assn. of Western Pa.—Pittsburgh, Pa.
Beta Lambda Omega Chapter, AKA, Bluefield State Teachers College, Bluefield, W. Va.
Birmingham Black Barons—Tom Hayes, Memphis, Tenn.
Bishop Women's Club—J. A. Stevens, Marshall, Tex.
Blitzkreiger Girls—Elizabeth Hawkins, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Blooming Mill, Crucible Steel Co.—E. Liverpool, O.
Booker T. Washington Club—Chas. Allen, Wichita, Kan.
Booster "Double V" Club—McClellandtown, Pa.
Bours Jours "Double V" Club—Glenn Clemens, Dayton, O.
Braddock Negro Civic Centre—Braddock, Pa.
Buffalo High School—Accoville, W. Va., Wm. H. Page, sponsor
Bundy School—Washington, D. C.
Burke Industrial School—W. H. Grayson, Jr., Charleston, S. C.
Business & Industrial Girls of Phillis Wheatley House—Cleveland, O.
Business & Professional Men's Club—Parkersburg, W. Va.
Butte "Double V" Club—Richard Brown, Butte, Montana
Carver School—Roswell, New Mexico
Chattanooga Mail & Messenger Unit—Mail Room, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Clark College Student Chap., NAACP—Chas. Davis, Pres., Atlanta, Ga.
Club No. 1, Knoxville, Tenn.—Mr. Person
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Colored Women's Victory Club—Franklin, Pa.
Cosmopolitan "Double V" Club—Mr. M. C. Rhoten, Albuqerque, New Mexico.
Cosmopolitan Junior "Double V" Club—Mr. M. C. Rhoten, Albuqueque, New Mexico.
Community Center "Double V" Club—Zanesville, Ohio
Corinthian Improvement Guild—Corinthian Baptist Church, Irene Revere, Dayton, O.
Cosmopolitan Community Center, Inc.—Utica, N. Y.
Comus Club—Olivia Roberts, Newark, N. J.
Collegian Club—Lexington, Ky.
Courier Boys "Double V" Club—Little Rock, Ark.
Credjafawn Bridge Club—Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Bluefield, W. Va.
Criterion Study Club—Niagra Falls, N. Y.
Crystal Springs "Double V" Club—Wm. Sheet, Crystal Springs, Miss.
Criterion Study Club—Mrs. A. Hayes, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Dardanella Girls "Double V" Club—Miss M. Minard, Springfield, O.
Daughter Elk's Club—Ray Leeland Hopkins, Houston, Texas.
Dorie Miller "Double V" Club—Ivie Pitts, Pontiac, Mich.
"DOUBLE VICTORY" CLUB—Mr. Thomas Brown, Charleston, S.C.
"Double Victory" Club of Inkster—Missie Reid, Inkster, Mich.
"Double V" Ambassadors—Louisville, Ky.
"Double V" Boys—C. A. Brathwaite, Cristobal, C. Z.
"Double V" Girls and Boys, Mt. Zion—D. Alpha Terry, Altoona, Pa.
"Double V" Girls—Rosie Dailey, St. Louis, Mo.
"Double Victory Victorettes"—Mrs. Marion Autry, Wichita, Kansas.
"Double V"—Ormond, Fla., Bruton Powers
"Double V" Pioneers—Joseph Brown, Cristobal, C. Z.
"Double V", In Kokomo—Mrs. J. W. Ramey, Kokomo, Ind.
"Double Victory" Club—Stanley Whitlock, Savannah, Ga.
"Double V" Club of Springfield—Miss Jennie Byrd, Springfield, O.
"Double Victory" Ensemble—Miss Lora Pierre, Washington, D. C.
"Double Victory" Girls of Muskegon, Mich.
"Double Victory" Skate Club—Mt. Vernon, O.
"Double V" Sport Club of Columbia, [illegible]
Dining Car Cooks & Waiters' Union, Local 456—Oakland, Cal.
Dining Car Employes Union, No. 43[illegible] Cincinati, O.—Thos. W. Jones, Dist. Chr.
Dry Fork Sportsman Club—Berwind, W. Va.
Dt. Elks of Magnolia Temple No. 532—Mary Willis, 300 Sixth avenue, Aliquippa, Pa.
Dunbar Community League, Springfield, Mass.
Dun-Bar "Double V" Club—Omer Allen, Connersvile
East Des Moines Choral Club—Des Moines, Ia.
Elite Social Club—Cincinnati, O.
Engine Co. No. 9 & Truck Co. No. 6, Atlantic City Fire Dept., Atlantic City, N. J.
Federation of Associated Clubs—Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Street Branch YWCA—Dayton, O.
First Baptist Church—Rev. Chas. E. Boddie, Huntington, W. Va.
First Baptist Church—Rev. J. C. Robinson, L. I. City, N. Y.
Idlewild, Mich.
Imperials of Ansonia, Conn.—Mr. Sterling Bowley, 45 Wooster St.
Junior Boys' Club—Mitchell Oleavis, New Orleans, La.
Junior Daughters of Knights of Peter Claver—Huntsville, Ala.
Junior Elk Herd No. 104—Greenville, S[illegible]
Junior Semper Fidelis Club—Laura Walker, McKeesport, Pa.
Kelsey-Hayes Plymouth Plant, the Employes—Detroit, Mich.
La Mar Cheri, Boot and Saddle Club, Inc.—Mr. Henry H. Looks, Hotel Theresa, New York.
Laurelettes of Boston—Mrs. J. H. Moody, Roxbury, Mass.
La Verne Matrons—Mrs. Helen Davis., Pres., Topeka, Kan.
Liberty High School—C. T. Hairston, Williamson, W. Va.
Lincoln Heights Civic Club—Lockland, O.
Literary & Art Club—Beatrice Gabbins, Portsmouth, O.
Manigault & Sons Funeral Home—Winnsboro, S. C.
Married Men's Social Club—Galveston, Tex.
Massillon Chorus—Georgiana Ross, Massillon, O.
M. [illegible] O. B.—Gamboa, Canal Zone, Mr. Wm. Yancey, C. Z.
McNe[illegible], Arkansas "Double V" Club—Virgil H. Washington
Memph[illegible], Tenn., Dist. Agency Force—D. H. Hancock, Dist. manager, 145 Beale avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Merry Makers Club—Ed Herndon, Newark, N. J.
Mobile "Double V" Club No. 1—Audrick Davis, 509 Davidson street, Mobile, Ala.
Monday Protective Association—Monessen, Pa.
Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Albuquerque, N. M.
Miami Negro Youth Council—Miami, Fla.
Mississippi "Double V" Club—B. F. Brooks, Jackson, Miss.
Mutual Assn. Postal Employes—R. F. America, 1609 W. Butler St. Philadelphia, Pa.
NAACP, Charleston, Mo.—Helen Currin, 311 S. Elm street
NAACP, Chester Branch—Miss Florence, Wilson, Chester, Pa.
NAACP—Florence, S. C.
NAACP—Fort Worth, Tex.
NAACP, Knoxville, Tenn.—Mrs. Sally Carr, 159 Moses street
NAACP—Spokane, Washington—Mrs. N. E. Heltzclaw.
NAACP, Tyler, Tex.—Mrs. Loyce Phillips, Tyler, Tex.
National Alliance of Postal Employes—St. Louis Branch
New Jersey Dukes—Camden, N. J.
Negro Civic Club—Dr. Butterfield, Wilson, N. C.
Negro Citizens' Improvement League—Hot Springs, Ark.
Night Owl Club—Memphis, Tenn.
North Street Recreation Center—Springfield, O.
Oakland County Branch NAACP—Rev. E. D. Broyles, Pontiac, Mich.
Olympian Club—Dayton, O.
Old Town Wanders Club—Palestine, Tex.
Paducah "Double V" Club—Paducah, Ky.
Roy Nichols—Berkeley, Cal.
Parker House Dining Dept.—Boston, Mass.
People's Insurance Co.—Mobile, Ala.
Phalanz Fraternity—Sanford Carter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pike County "Double Victory" Club—Homer Gamble, Louisiana, Mo.
Pitsburgh "Double V" Athletic Club—Pitsburgh, Pa.
Progressive Christian Library Assn. Society—Geo. Blake, Mobile, Ala.
Progressive Movement for Advancement of Negro Youth—Birmingham
Progressive Colored Youth—Seattle, Wash.
Rogers Memorial Bapt. Church—Rev. L. A. Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.
Rock Hill "Double V" Club—C. H. Page, Gary, W. Va.
Sacramento Musicians' Union—Sacramento, Cal.
Salem Baptist Church—Rev. J. T. Thomas, Charleston, S. C.
San Francisco "Double V" Club—Elizabeth Turner
San Jose State College YWCA—San Jose, Cal.
Searchlight Club—Hattie Jefferson, 2308 Bent Ave., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Second Baptist Church—Ottumwa, Ia.
Sepia Ikes—Toledo, O.
Sewickley Community Center—Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Sewickley, Pa.
Shelburn, Louisiana Club—W. M. Mintstorne, Lake Providence, La.
Silver Slipper Club—Waco, Tex.
Smithfield Court "Double V" Club—Mrs. O. E. Adams, Birmingham
Social Independent Club—Sioux [illegible] Ia.
Sophisticated Mohawks Social [illegible]—O. V. Z. Parker, Shreveport, La.
Southern Booking Agency—Mr. William C. Thomas, 642 W. Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Spartan Social & Sporting Club—Silver City, Canal Zone
Sportsmen's Club—J. H. Matthews, Pres., Flint, Mich.
St. Paul's UAME Church—Rev. J. E. Henry, New Haven, Conn.
Sunday School of Bethel AME Church—Irma Davis, Mobile, Ala.
Tennessee A. & I. State College—Nashville, Tenn.
Truth Seekers Class, Wayman AME Church—Kokomo, Ind.
Thrifty Socialite Club—Arletta Sebree, Pres. Dayton, O.
Tri-Advocates—Mrs. Mary Johnson, Pres., Tarentum, Pa.
Trinity High School—Trinity, Tex.
Tuxedo Club, Inc.—Harold Coleman, Pres., Cleveland, O.
Twilight Social, Welfare and Civic Club—W. Baden, Ind.
Usher Board of Bethel AME Church—Batesville, Ark.
Union Victory Club—Smock, Pa.
Vion Les Bell Girls Charity Club—Katherine Maxwell, Los Angees
Watchtower Life Insurance Co.—Houston, Tex.
West Side "Double V" Club—Leon Francois, Harvey, La.
Waycross "Double V" Club—Dorothea Peterson, 979 McDonald St., Waycross, Ga.
Forest City Reunion Club—Cleveland, O.
Future Outlook League—Mr. Willie Teague, Alliance, Ohio.
Good Samaritan Club—Anawalt, W. Va.
Golden Rule "Double V" Club—C. J. Carson, Cary, Miss.
Gleaners Historian & Culture Club—New York City
Glorious Sunset Jr. Daughter Elks of Vandergrift, Pa.—Mary Whaley,
Hawkman Athletic Association—Holden W. Va.
John F. Moreland Lodge—Eddie Marshall, Aliquippa, Pa.
Johnson & Partner's Mfg. Co.—K. S. Johnson, Sanford, Fla.
Idlewild Progressive Bridge Club—Mrs. Minna B. Johnson, Pres.,
Young Matrons League—Mrs. Rebecca Brown, Martinsville, Va.
Young Women's Social and Study Club—Miss Emma Elias, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Youth Chapter of the NAACP of Langston Univ.—Langston, Okla.
Youth Council Branch NAACP, Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn.
Youth Council of the NAACP—Baton Rouge, La.
Youth Council of the NAACP—South Bend, Ind.
Youth Council of the NAACP—Juanita Boddy, Youngstown, O.
Youth Council NAACP—Victor Wallace, Tulsa, Okla.
[illegible]

Amsterdam Star-New
New York, N. Y.

Mark Ethridge's Stand

UNTIL NOW WE have purposely refrained from editorial comment on the disconcerting statement made by Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky., former chairman, but now a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, at its hearings in Birmingham, Ala. Our silence on this subject was due to a desire to gain a clearer perspective of the much discussed and unexpected views of Mr. Ethridge before condemning or praising him for "back pedaling" on the issue of equality of white and colored workers in the South, a social form of which must result from contacts between the races on the job in war industries.

Mr. Ethridge is vice president and manager of two Louisville dailies, The Courier Journal and the Louisville Times. Since the war, he has been regarded as being definitely liberal in his attitude on the race question, and more than that, a voice of the "New South" which would do much toward breaking the bottlenecks of ancient prejudices and barriers of fear, hatred and distrust built on differences of color, economic exploitation, and misunderstood motives and acts. Mr. Ethridge before the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings at Birmingham, stood well in the eyes of Negro leaders, who saw in him a wedge to drive into the reactionary South in its weakest point, that of labor, to break down some of the prejudices that are hampering the war effort and to give credence and respect to the objectives for which this war is being fought.

Mr. Ethridge invited the current criticism on two issues raised by him in his statements at Birmingham: (1) "Where we get into the field of emotional tension is when somebody mentions social equality, the abolition of Jim Crowism or segregation. Individual members of the committee have their own ideas about that and I do not pretend to speak for them, but the committee has taken no position on the question of segregation of industrial workers. It has recognized that the President was not endeavoring, in Executive Order 8802, to write a social document; he was writing, as the language of the order plainly shows, a document designed to secure the fullest use of the manpower available to us, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. . . . I believe it is perfectly apparent that Executive Order 8802 is a war order, and not a social document. Had I conceived it to be, I should not have accepted membership on the committee, because I would have regarded it as a perfectly futile, if not dangerous, gesture on the part of the[illegible] people to the abandonment of the President; because I would have conceived it to[illegible] principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disbe disruptive, rather than unifying, in that I would[illegible]sionment, bearing the germs of strife and, perhave considered a Federal fist demanding, for in[illegible]haps, tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them stance, the abolition of social segregation against[illegible] that they can exact it as the price of their pargeneral peace and welfare; and because I would[illegible]ticipation in the war. They would do better to have considered a Federal order of that kind to[illegible]learn, and to tell, plain truths to their people and be in the Nazi dictatorial pattern rather than in the[illegible] them into giving the evidence of self slower, more painful, but sounder pattern of the[illegible]discipline and the democratic process."

The second issue raised by Mr. Ethridge is: "The lenge the admiration of decent Southern Colored man cannot afford to drive from decent Southern his side, in his march to a greater fulfillmen[illegible] of his to internal harmrights, the Southern white men of good will, who both races."

have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He[illegible]fice, which will must recognize that there is no power in the world, Any criticism of Mr. Ethridge's remarks at not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Birmingham must recognize that there is no power in the Allied and Axis, which could now force the South- he is a Southerner and that his talk at Birmingham

II

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"VV" CLUBS, AFFILIATE MEMBERS OF THE "VV" CLUBS OF AMERICA

Aiken Journal—Robert Brooks, Aiken, S. C.
Acme Culture Club—Miss L. Eady, Cincinnati, Ohio
All Saints Church School—Romie Seak, St. Louis, Mo.
All States Chauffeurs Club—St. Petersburg, Fla.
Alitoria Pete Club—Seattle, Wash.
Atlanta Life Insurance Co.—Wm. Cl[illegible] Cleveland, O.
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Braddock Negro Civic Centre—Braddock, Pa.
Buffalo High School—Accoville, W. Va., Wm. H. Page, sponsor
Bundy School—Washington, D. C.
Burke Industrial School—W. H. Grayson, Jr., Charleston, S. C.
Business & Industrial Girls of Phillis Wheatley House—Cleveland, O.
Business & Professional Men's Club—Parkersburg, W. Va.
Butte "Double V" Club—Richard Brown, Butte, Montana
Carver School—Roswell, New Mexico
Chattanooga Mail & Messenger Unit—Mail Room, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Clark College Student Chap., NAACP—Chas. Davis, Pres., Atlanta, Ga.
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Credjafawn Bridge Club—Mrs. Robert Ferguson, Bluefield, W. Va.
Criterion Study Club—Niagra Falls, N. Y.
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Daughter Elk's Club—Ray Leeland Hopkins, Houston, Texas.
Dorie Miller "Double V" Club—Ivie Pitts, Pontiac, Mich.
"DOUBLE VICTORY" CLUB—Mr. Thomas Brown, Charleston, S.C.
"Double Victory" Club of Inkster—Missie Reid, Inkster, Mich.
"Double V" Ambassadors—Louisville, Ky.
"Double V" Boys—C. A. Brathwaite, Cristobal, C. Z.
"Double V" Girls and Boys, Mt. Zion—D. Alpha Terry, Altoona, Pa.
"Double V" Girls—Rosie Dailey, St. Louis, Mo.
"Double Victory Victorettes"—Mrs. Marion Autry, Wichita, Kansas.
"Double V"—Ormond, Fla., Bruton Powers
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"Double V", In Kokomo—Mrs. J. W. Ramey, Kokomo, Ind.
"Double Victory" Club—Stanley Whitlock, Savannah, Ga.
"Double V" Club of Springfield—Miss Jennie Byrd, Springfield, O.
"Double Victory" Ensemble—Miss Lora Pierre, Washington, D. C.
"Double Victory" Girls of Muskegon, Mich.
"Double Victory" Skate Club—Mt. Vernon, O.
"Double V" Sport Club of Columbia, [illegible]
Dining Car Cooks & Waiters' Union, Local 456—Oakland, Cal.
Dining Car Employes Union, No. 43[illegible] Cincinati, O.—Thos. W. Jones, Dist. Chr.
Dry Fork Sportsman Club—Berwind, W. Va.
Dt. Elks of Magnolia Temple No. 532—Mary Willis, 300 Sixth avenue, Aliquippa, Pa.
Dunbar Community League, Springfield, Mass.
Dun-Bar "Double V" Club—Omer Allen, Connersville
East Des Moines Choral Club—Des Moines, Ia.
Elite Social Club—Cincinnati, O.
Engine Co. No. 9 & Truck Co. No. 6, Atlantic City Fire Dept., Atlantic City, N. J.
Federation of Associated Clubs—Indianapolis, Ind.
Fifth Street Branch YWCA—Dayton, O.
First Baptist Church—Rev. Chas. E. Boddie, Huntington, W. Va.
First Baptist Church—Rev. J. C. Robinson, L. I. City, N. Y.
Idlewild, Mich.
Imperials of Ansonia, Conn.—Mr. Sterling Bowley, 45 Wooster St.
Junior Boys' Club—Mitchell Oleavis, New Orleans, La.
Junior Daughters of Knights of Peter Clav[illegible]-Huntsville, Ala.
Junior Elk Herd No. 104—Greenville, S[illegible]
Junior Semper Fidelis Club—Laur[illegible] Walker, McKeesport, Pa.
Kelsey-Hayes Plymouth Plant, the Employes—Detroit, Mich.
La Mar Cheri, Boot and [illegible]ddle Club, Inc.—Mr. Henry H. Looks, Hotel Theresa, New York.
Laurelettes of Boston—Mrs. J. H. Moody, Roxbury, Mass.
La Verne Matrons—Mrs. Helen Davis., Pres., Topeka, Kan.
Liberty High School—C. T. Hairston, Williamson, W. Va.
Lincoln Heights Civic Club—Lockland, O.
Literary & Art Club—Beatrice Gabbins, Portsmouth, O.
Marigault & Sons Funeral Home—Winnsboro, S. C.
Married Men's Social Club—Galveston, Tex.
Massillon Chorus—Georgiana Ross, Massillon, O.
M. [illegible] O. B.—Gamboa, Canal Zone, Mr. Wm. Yancey, C. Z.
McNe[illegible] Arkansas "Double V" Club—Virgil H. Washington
Memph[illegible], Tenn., Dist. Agency Force—D. H. Hancock, Dist. manager, 145 Beale avenue, Memphis, Tenn.
Merry Makers Club—Ed Herndon, Newark, N. J.
Mobile "Double V" Club No. 1—Audrick Davis, 509 Davidson street, Mobile, Ala.
Monday Protective Association—Monessen, Pa.
Most Worshipful Prince Hall Grand Lodge, Albuquerque, N. M.
Miami Negro Youth Council—Miami, Fla.
Mississippi "Double V" Club—B. F. Brooks, Jackson, Miss.
Mutual Assn. Postal Employes—R. F. America, 1609 W. Butler St. Philadelphia, Pa.
NAACP, Charleston, Mo.—Helen Currin, 311 S. Elm street
NAACP, Chester Branch—Miss Florence, Wilson, Chester, Pa.
NAACP—Florence, S. C.
NAACP—Fort Worth, Tex.
NAACP, Knoxville, Tenn.—Mrs. Sally Carr, 159 Moses street
NAACP—Spokane, Washington—Mrs. N. E. Holtzclaw.
NAACP, Tyler, Tex.—Mrs. Loyce Phillips, Tyler, Tex.
National Alliance of Postal Employes—St. Louis Branch
New Jersey Dukes—Camden, N. J.
Negro Civic Club—Dr. Butterfield, Wilson, N. C.
Negro Citizens' Improvement League—Hot Springs, Ark.
Night Owl Club—Memphis, Tenn.
North Street Recreation Center—Springfield, O.
Oakland County Branch NAACP—Rev. E. D. Broyles, Pontiac, Mich.
Olympian Club—Dayton, O.
Old Town Wanders Club—Palestine, Tex.
Paducah "Double V" Club—Paducah, Ky.
Roy Nichols—Berkeley, Cal.
Parker House Dining Dept.—Boston, Mass.
People's Insurance Co.—Mobile, Ala.
Phalanz Fraternity—Sanford Carter, Milwaukee, Wis.
Pike County "Double Victory" Club—Homer Gamble, Louisiana, Mo.
Pitsburgh "Double V" Athletic Club—Pitsburgh, Pa.
Progressive Christian Library Assn. Society—Geo. Blake, Mobile, Ala.
Progressive Movement for Advancement of Negro Youth—Birmingham
Progressive Colored Youth—Seattle, Wash.
Rogers Memorial Bapt. Church—Rev. L. A. Alexander, Knoxville, Tenn.
Rock Hill "Double V" Club—C. H. Page, Gary, W. Va.
Sacramento Musicians' Union—Sacramento, Cal.
Salem Baptist Church—Rev. J. T. Thomas, Charleston, S. C.
San Francisco "Double V" Club—Elizabeth Turner
San Jose State College YWCA—San Jose, Cal.
Searchlight Club—Hattie Jefferson, 2308 Bent Ave., Cheyenne, Wyo.
Second Baptist Church—Ottumwa, Ia.
Sepia Ikes—Toledo, O.
Sewickley Community Center—Mrs. Jas. Anderson, Sewickley, Pa.
Shelburn, Louisiana Club—W. M. Mintstorne, Lake Providence, La.
Silver Slipper Club—Waco, Tex.
Smithfield Court "Double V" Club—Mrs. O. E. Adams, Birmingham
Social Independent Club—Sioux [illegible] Ia.
Sophisticated Mohawks Social [illegible]O. V. Z. Parker, Shreveport, La.
Southern Booking Agency—Mr. William C. Thomas, 642 W. Church Street, Jacksonville, Fla.
Spartan Social & Sporting Club—Silver City, Canal Zone
Sportsmen's Club—[illegible] H. Matthews, Pres., Flint, Mich.
St. Paul's UAME Church—Rev. J. E. Henry, New Haven, Conn.
Sunday School of Bethel AME Church—Irma Davis, Mobile, Ala.
Tennessee A. & I. State College—Nashville, Tenn.
Truth Seekers Class, Wayman AME Church—Kokomo, Ind.
Thrifty Socialite Club—Arletta Sebree, Pres. Dayton, O.
Tri-Advocates—Mrs. Mary Johnson, Pres., Tarentum, Pa.
Trinity High School—Trinity, Tex.
Tuxedo Club, Inc.—Harold Coleman, Pres., Cleveland, O.
Twilight Social, Welfare and Civic Club—W. Baden, Ind.
Usher Board of Bethel AME Church—Batesville, Ark.
Union Victory Club—Smock, Pa.
Vion Les Bell Girls Charity Club—Katherine Maxwell, Los Angees
Watchtower Life Insurance Co.—Houston, Tex.
West Side "Double V" Club—Leon Francois, Harvey, La.
Waycross "Double V" Club—Dorothea Peterson, 979 McDonald St., Waycross, Ga.
Forest City Reunion Club—Cleveland, O.
Future Outlook League—Mr. Willie Teague, Alliance, Ohio.
Good Samaritan Club—Anawalt, W. Va.
Golden Rule "Double V" Club—C. J. Carson, Cary, Miss.
Gleaners Historian & Culture Club—New York City
Glorious Sunset Jr. Daughter Elks of Vandergrift, Pa.—Mary Whaley.
Hawkman Athletic Association—Holden W. Va.
John F. Moreland Lodge—Eddie Marshall, Aliquippa, Pa.
Johnson & Partner's Mfg. Co.—K. S. Johnson, Sanford, Fla.
Idlewild Progressive Bridge Club—Mrs. Minna B. Johnson, Pres..
Young Matrons League—Mrs. Rebecca Brown, Martinsville, Va.
Young Women's Social and Study Club—Miss Emma Elias, Martins Ferry, Ohio.
Youth Chapter of the NAACP of Langston Univ.—Langston, Okla.
Youth Council Branch NAACP, Austin High School, Knoxville, Tenn.
Youth Council of the NAACP—Baton Rouge, La.
Youth Council of the NAACP—South Bend, Ind.
Youth Council of the NAACP—Juanita Boddy, Youngstown, O.
Youth Council NAACP—Victor Wallace, Tulsa, Okla.
Y[illegible]

Amsterdam Star-New
New York, N. Y.

Mark Ethridge's Stand

UNTIL NOW WE have purposely refrained from editorial comment on the disconcerting statement made by Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, Ky., former chairman, but now a member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice Committee, at its hearings in Birmingham, Ala. Our silence on this subject was due to a desire to gain a clearer perspective of the much discussed and unexpected views of Mr. Ethridge before condemning or praising him for "back pedaling" on the issue of equality of white and colored workers in the South, a social form of which must result from contacts between the races on the job in war industries.

Mr. Ethridge is vice president and manager of two Louisville dailies, The Courier Journal and the Louisville Times. Since the war, he has been regarded as being definitely liberal in his attitude on the race question, and more than that, a voice of the "New South" which would do much toward breaking the bottlenecks of ancient prejudices and barriers of fear, hatred and distrust built on differences of color, economic exploitation, and misunderstood motives and acts. Mr. Ethridge before the Fair Employment Practice Committee hearings at Birmingham, stood well in the eyes of Negro leaders, who saw in him a wedge to drive into the reactionary South in its weakest point, that of labor, to break down some of the prejudices that are hampering the war effort and to give credence and respect to the objectives for which this war is being fought.

Mr. Ethridge invites the current criticism on two issues raised by him in his statements at Birmingham: (1) "Where we get into the field of emotional tension is when somebody mentions social equality, the abolition of Jim Crowism or segregation. Individual members of the committee have their own ideas about that and I do not pretend to speak for them, but the committee has taken no position on the question of segregation of industrial workers. It has recognized that the President was not endeavoring, in Executive Order 8802, to write a social document; he was writing, as the language of the order plainly shows, a document designed to secure the fullest use of the manpower available to us, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. . . . I believe it is perfectly apparent that Executive Order 8802 is a war order, and not a social document. Had I conceived it to be, I should not have accepted membership on the committee, because I would have regarded it as a perfectly futile, if not dangerous, gesture on the part of the[illegible] people to the abandonment of the President; because I would have conceived it to[illegible]principle of social segregation. It is a cruel disbe disruptive, rather than unifying, in that I would[illegible]ionment, bearing the germs of strife and, perhave considered a Federal fiat demanding, for in-[illegible]haps, tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them stance, the abolition of social segregation against[illegible]that they can exact it as the price of their pargeneral peace and welfare; and because I would[illegible]ticipation in the war. They would do better to have considered a Federal order of that kind to[illegible]learn, and to tell, plain truths to their people and be in the Nazi dictatorial pattern rather than in the[illegible]to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self slower, more painful, but sounder pattern of the[illegible]discipline and democratic process."

The second issue raised by Mr. Ethridge is: "The[illegible]lenge the admiration of Southern Colored man cannot afford to drive from[illegible]decent Southerners which will shame the demaggogic, and charight, the Southern white men of good will, who both races." his side, in his march to a greater fulfillmen[illegible]of his to internal harmony and to the advancement of have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He

II

Any criticism of Mr. Ethridge's remarks at Birmingham must of necessity rest on the fact that he is a Southerner and that his talk at Birmingham must recognize that there is no power in the world, not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis, which could now force the South-

was made in the heart of the reactionary South, almost wholly unprepared for the message of enlightenment on the problem of racial harmony to which this war has given birth. As a Southerner, Mr. Ethridge is guilty only of telling the truth as a white Southerner sees it. And in speaking in Birmingham, he was only breaking the bad news that President Roosevelt wants the South's Negrophobes and the Negroes to join hands and get a big job done quickly and well.

The paramount issue seems to be: are Negroes to get jobs in war plants in the South and be given an equal opportunity to share in the war effort. The "emotional tension" Mr. Ethridge speaks about when the question of social equality and abolition of Jim Crowism is brought up is as actual as the fact that there is a race problem in the South. Many historians are of the opinion that Abraham Lincoln was not so much concerned with freeing the slaves as in keeping the Union from disintegrating. We are inclined to view President Roosevelt's Executive Order 8802 in the same light as seen by Mr. Ethridge—a war document, not a social proclamation.

Mr. Roosevelt was indeed emphatic and perfectly clear as to what he meant and wanted when he said: "I do hereby reaffirm the policy of the United States that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries or government because of race, creed, color or national origin. It is the duty of employers and labor organizations in furtherance of said policy and this order to provide for full and equitable participation of all workers in defense industries without regard to race, creed, color or national origin."

III

Mr. Roosevelt's Executive Order grew out of A. Philip Randolph's original March on Washington Movement in 1941. Mayor LaGuardia, then in charge of the Office for Civilian Defense, failed to have Mr. Randolph call off the proposed march, and the White House took the matter up officially. A meeting with the President and ranking members of the Cabinet and of the Office of Production Management was held and the idea of an executive order came from Mr. Randolph's side of the conference table. It got little consideration then, but when the White House was faced with an embarrassing situation, a first draft of the order was shown the colored leaders, which put the load on the defense industries, but did not commit the government itself. Mr. Randolph and his committee held their own and Mr. Roosevelt at last agreed to draw up an order charging his own administration with the responsibility of preventing discrimination in labor for the defense industries. From this was drawn the Fair Employment Practice Committee, given about the same amount of power the Dies Committee exercises; investigating industry and holding public hearings on flagrant cases of discrimination. The committee's jurisdiction includes all racial, national and religious minorities.

Mr. Ethridge is right in stating that the "Southern colored man cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of good will, who have been his chief asset and his chief aid." Intelligent individuals of both races cannot but admit the fact that if the South did not have these people, the case of the Negro would be most forlorn, Executive Order 8802, and for that matter, most any other order notwithstanding.

IV

The "principle of social segregation" of which Mr. Ethridge speaks is a "hangover" the South is still enduring, while the other phases of racial domination—actual slavery, universal disfranchisement, and the principle of master and slave are "Gone With the Wind." That "there is no power in the world—not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis—which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of social segregation," is a question not to be settled by oratory, written words or in the extreme, acts that lead to violence. Instead, it is a question to be decided by the very war we are fighting, and the efforts that go into the successful prosecution of it.

While the white Southerner is not ready and does not intend at the present to renounce the principle of social segregation, we are willing to sit back and await the not far distant day when he will be clamoring to unburden himself of a load and a viewpoint that will then be too heavy to carry and most distasteful to entertain. Meanwhile, we think it politic to recognize that Mr. Ethridge is after all a Southerner and has done in his capacity as a newspaperman and a leader of public opinion, much service in adjusting viewpoints of Negroes, Southern whites and liberal Northerners.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

40,000 Negroes Push Production Of Naval Stores To Meet Increased Wartime Needs

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Nearly 40,000 Negro workers in turpentine camps stretched along a thousand-mile front from the Carolinas to Texas are playing an important role in helping to increase the production of naval stores to meet the 1942 goals set by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard.

Turpentine and rosin, called naval stores, are strategic materials for a nation at war. In addition to various vital military uses, they are needed in the manufacture of scores of items for civilian use. Among the most important are paint, paper, linoleum, roofing, varnish, printing ink, shoe polish, soap, synthetic camphor, adhesives, plastics, pharmaceuticals, matches and perfumes.

Last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering which issues statiscal reports on the state of the industry, 285,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 950,000 barrels of gum rosin were produced. This year the nation needs 450,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,500,000 barrels of gum rosin, or a 58 per cent. increase.

Naval stores production for 1942 got under way about February 15 when chippers hung cups and made their first streaks on southern pines to start the flow of gum. The skilful chippers, largely colored, will continue turpentining longleaf and slash pines until November when the harvesting season ends.

Negro laborers are engaged in every phase of the industry from harvesting and distilling to loading ships at the principal ports for exporting naval stores, and many Negro land owners have turpentine farms. Of these a few work their farms themselves, while the others lease theirs to large companies. However, with Farm Security Administration making loans to small producers to buy equipment, more farmers are beginning to work their own turpentine crops. In 25 counties of south-eastern Georgia 500 white and colored FSA borrowers expect an income of $180,000 from naval stores this year.

To assist in increasing the output of these vital materials, the Department has liberalized the naval stores conservation program which is administered by Forest Service. The new regulation permit more pine tree "faces" to be worked and it also makes allowance for increased wages and higher production costs.

Another factor which may increase the yield is the acid treatment. Experiments made recently by Forest Service showed that by swabbing the streaks with a solution of sulphuric or hydrochloric acid, the yield on slash pine was increased as much as 67 per cent. But the acid seemed to have had no effect on longleaf pine. A few turpentine farmers, who have used the acid treatment, report good results. However, persons who make solutions of sulphuric acid for swabbing the streaks are warned to never pour the water into the acid; always pour the acid into the water. Pouring water into sulphuric acid is likely to cause an explosion.

During harvesting season 700 turpentine camps, principally in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, hum with activity. These camps head up the naval stores operations and contain a still, cooper shop, glue shed, pump house, commissary, wagon shed, mule barn, and houses for manager wood riders and laborers. Some of the laborers have gardens, chickens, hogs and even milk cows.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

New 'Liberty' Ship Will Be Christened Booker T. Washington

Launching Will Be Event With Marian Anderson Breaking Bottle On Prow

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK
Special Washington Correspondent For The Birmingham News-Age-Herald.

WASHINGTON — American Negroes, who in World War I established spectacular records as shipbuilders, will be honored by the Maritime Commission when Marian Anderson, celebrated contralto, christens a new 10,000-ton Liberty ship the "Booker T. Washington" in memory of the founder and first president of Tuskegee Institute.

For security reasons the exact date of the launching has not been announced. The ship is being built by the California Shipbuilding Corp. at Wilmington, Calif. Workers of many racial extractions—Chinese, Filipinos, Mexicans, Negroes and whites—are putting the final touches on the first Liberty ship to be named for a Negro.

More than 500 skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled Negro workers are employed in the yard as the "Booker T. Washington" is rushed to completion.

In the first World War Negro shipworkers at Hog Island, Pa., and Sparrows Point, Md., established new records for speed and skill in shipbuilding.

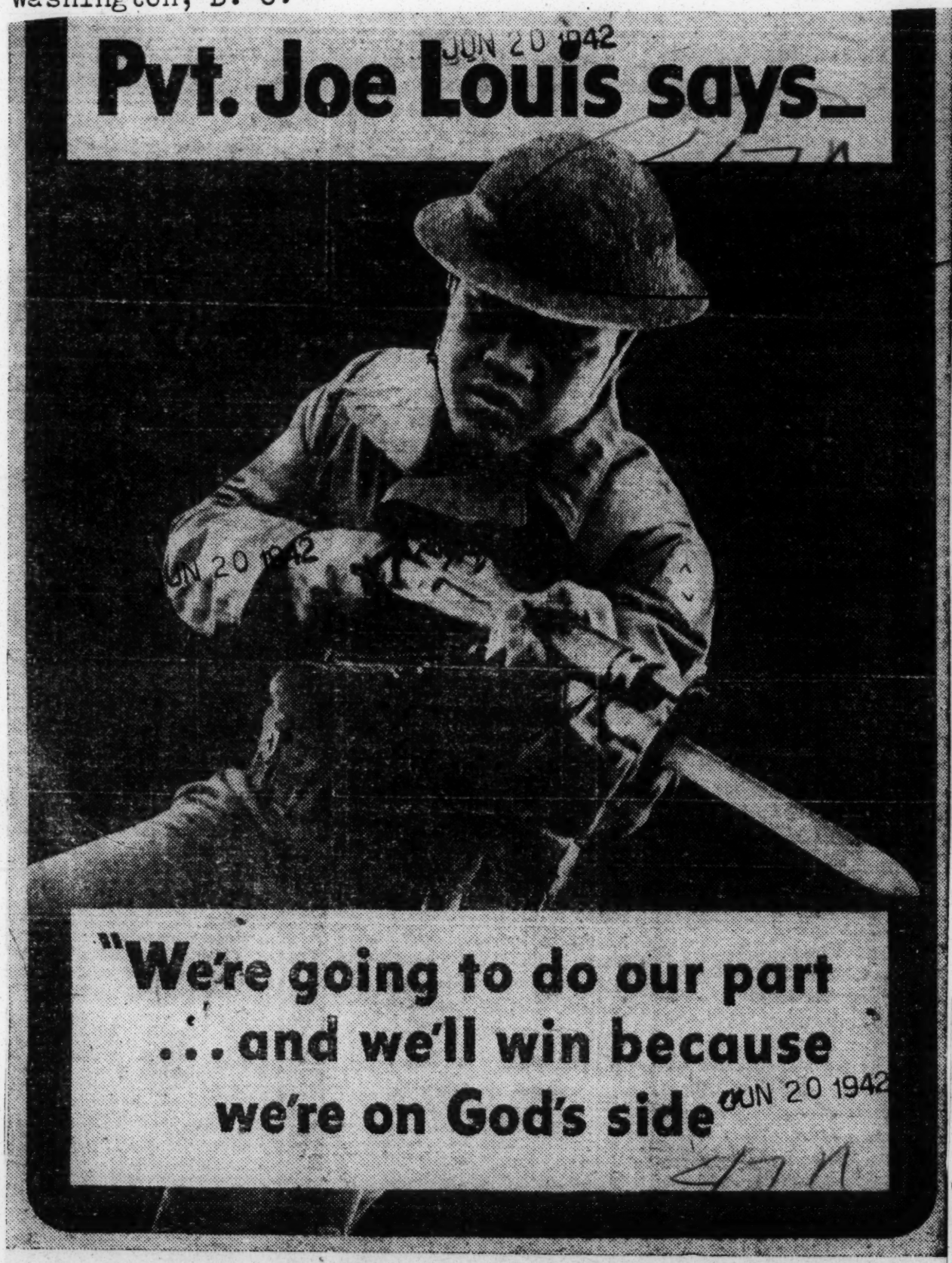
When the "Booker T. Washington" goes into service next month a Negro captain will be in command. According to Capt. Edward Macauley, deputy administrator of the War Shipping Administration, Capt. Hugh Mulzac, the only Negro to hold a master's certificate, has been assigned the Liberty ship and now is recruiting officers and men for it. Capt. Mulzac served as chief mate on merchant ships in the last war and at one time was master of the "Yarmouth" when it was operated by the Black Star Line.

Ernest Enloe Cotton, 19-year-old youth who heeded Booker T. Washington's admonition to obtain an industrial education, is one of the skilled welders at the Wilmington shipyards. He attended Tuskegee Institute from 1938 to 1941.

The California Shipbuilding Corp. and the Booker T. Washington ship launching committee have invited many well-known Negro leaders to witness the launching ceremonies.

47n-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Pvt. Joe Louis says—



"We're going to do our part ... and we'll win because we're on God's side"

JUN 20 1942

Joe Louis—now Pvt. Joseph Louis Barrow, U.S.A.—is the heroic figure in a new war poster which the Office of Facts and Figures in Washington is distributing throughout the Nation. Pvt. Barrow has been promoted to Corporal since this poster has been released.



JUN 19 1942

C.-J. Photo.

GIVING AWAY HIS PANTS to swell the nation's supply of scrap rubber is Sherman Edward Stroudmire, photographed at 827 Cawthon Street.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Ex-Union Cage Star First in D.C. to Register for Marines

JUN 16 1942

(By ANP)

WASHINGTON

Gilbert Frasier, former Virginia Union University basketball star and member of the original "dream team," with the first colored person in the District of Columbia to enlist in the marine corps. Frasier applied to the local agency and was given the blanks to fill out with directions to return for his physical examination at an early date.

A native of East Rutherford, N.J., Fraiser won basketball honors in high school there, later going to New York City, where he became a member of the crack YMCA five which swept through all opposition. Later, he entered Virginia Union, where he distinguished himself as a basketball and football player.

Married and employed in the Washington Navy Yard, Frasier, known to his intimates as Pickles, hopes to be accepted for service with the marines.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Our Troops in Ireland

Two Reasons Why We Can Shout "Hurrah!" Midway and Coral Sea Victories a Good Beginning; Watch for Your Genius Children.

Hard upon the announcement Friday that President Roosevelt and Commissar U. M. Motoloff of Russia had agreed upon the opening of a second front in Europe this year, came word Saturday that the largest convoy of armored troops and supplies ever to cross the Atlantic had safely reached North Ireland.

In that convoy were colored troops. For that we can shout "Hurrah!" for two reasons.

First, because there has been undercover comment that colored troops would be used chiefly in the Pacific area, including China, India, Japan and the West Indies.

JUN 20 1942

Second, because our own armchair war strategy —which may not be worth much—is built on the theory that we should knock the bloody murderer, Hitler, off first and then throw everything we have at the Japs.

To be sure, the colored boys sent to Ireland are in the supply service. But they are there, and they will soon be fighting the Germans as the President has promised. Nothing can give us greater satisfaction than that. It is what we all hope for and want badly.

Basis of Dissatisfaction

All of our dissatisfaction with the war program is based on the fact that all of the war services, the army, navy and air forces, and war industries, have not opened up fast enough and called for the colored manpower which is willing to do its part.

We are disturbed about the delays and the efforts of some misguided agencies to put us in the corner or in the rear, when we are willing and capable of doing a citizen's share in the war effort.

JUN 20 1942

We belong wherever the flag goes, and if the colored boys in the supply service abroad are to be followed by the combat units, that suits us just fine.

Victories at Midway and in the Coral Sea

Incidentally, those U.S. victories at Midway and in the Coral Sea are something to give us heart.

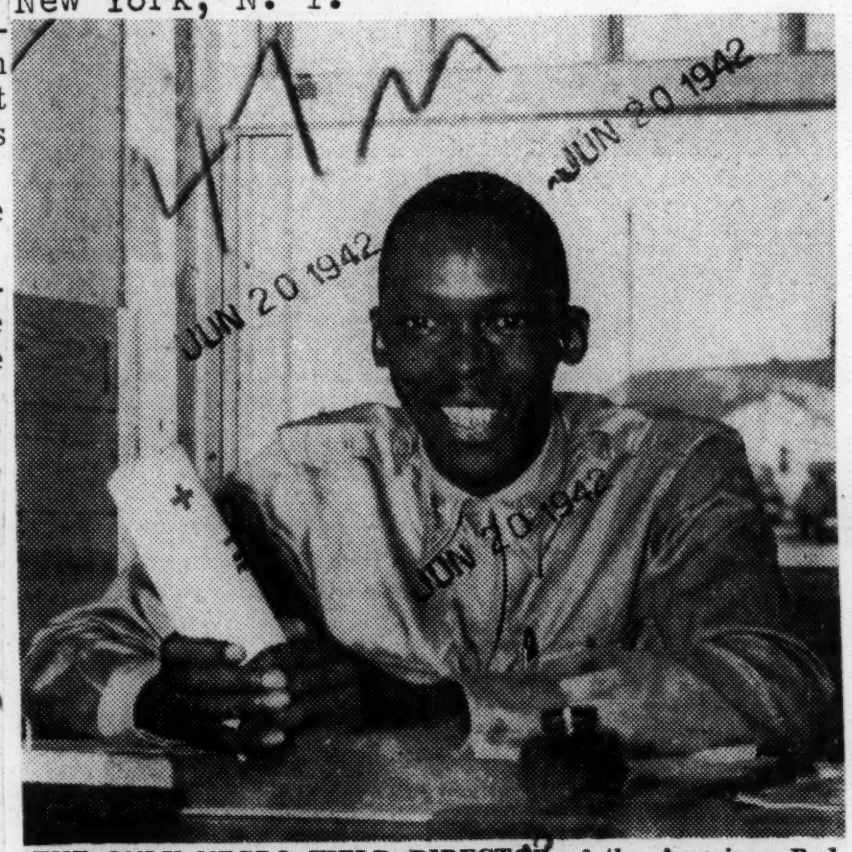
Most of our fighting to date has been on the sea and in the air. And until the Jap fleet has been put on the defensive and eventually bottled up, there will likely be more such fighting.

But it's the infantry which wins the war. Air and naval battles are the preliminaries. They break the road. We envisage still the kind of war which sees our foot soldiers landing in Japan and fighting through France to Germany.

We can be sure of the end of the war when we hear of our boys marching into Berlin and Tokyo.

That's what we are fighting for; and the quicker we all get in, the sooner the job is done.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.



THE ONLY NEGRO FIELD DIRECTOR of the American Red Cross stationed with an Army unit is here at the famous Tuskegee Army Flying School. He is Roger E. Gordon, of Philadelphia, who assumed his duties at this station as of March 23, 1942. He is a graduate of the New York School of Social Work.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

BLAMES STATE FOR NUMBER OF NEGRO DRAFT REJECTEES

JUN 20 1942

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 18. (ANP) — Answering charges that 10 whites were being drafted to one Negro here, Brig.-Gen. Holmes B. Springs, state selective service director, issued official figures Thursday showing that Negroes were 32 per cent of inductees from South Carolina.

The population ratio here is 42 Negro to 58 white, according to draft registrations. Many more Negroes than whites are refused at induction centers because of educational or physical standards.

Gen. Springs said his office had been advised that an increase in the number of colored troops inducted could be expected this fall.

"It is unfortunate that due to the state's neglect in the past there is a great difference in the educational and physical standards of the Negroes as compared with the whites, the officer declared. "For this reason, many more Negroes who have been sent to the induction station have been rejected for these two reasons than for the proportionate number of whites."

JUN 20 1942

THE U. S. O. UNITS—

America has come a long way toward being fair to Negroes in the last ten years. The construction and operation of U. S. O. Units is just one example. These units, provided out of public subscriptions, are designed to furnish comfort and entertainment to members of the armed force off duty. Both in placing them and in their appointment, fairness has been observed. While we are fighting discriminations, it is well to remember justice, which is an indication of victory as well by the whites over their prejudice, as by the Negroes in their fight against discrimination.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

AFRICA-JAPAN PLOT IS CHARGED TO FIVE

SEP 15 1942

By United Press.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—Four Negroes and a white man were indicted today, charged with seditious conspiracy in what U. S. Attorney Mathias F. Correa characterized as "a fantastic dream of coalition between Africa and Japan in an Axis-dominated world."

SEP 15 1942

The plan, according to the indictment, which was returned by a U. S. Grand Jury, foresaw an Axis victory with Negro assistance and an Africa ruled by American Negroes under the benevolent arm of Japan.

Loyal Negroes in Harlem, who had watched attempts of the "Ethiopian Pacific Movement" to stir race hatred at poorly-attended meetings, complained to the authorities.

Those indicted were Leonard Robert Jordan, British West Indian who deserted the British Navy in the first World War and served as quartermaster in the Japanese merchant marine, Lester E. Holnes, Rev. Ralph Green, Best, James Henry Thornhill and Joseph Hatrey, white, and a member of the Christian Front.

SEP 15 1942

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

War Economics Disturbing To Negroes

(By Dr. Mary Huff Diggs, Professor Sociology, Howard University For ANP)

THE RISE IN the cost of living is hitting the Negro's pocket book hardest through the food he eats and the place where he has to live, in the order named. Those who have thought about this and have attempted to find a reason why it should be so, tend to explain it in terms of Jewish profiteering.

Be that as it may, it has resulted in the following: only a negligible number of Negroes consider themselves as being better off financially this year than last, although some 25 or 30 percent admit that they are making more money now. Although 30 per cent say they are actually making less money, and are in much worse shape.

Of the remaining percentage that admit of earning the same money this year as last, only slightly more than half consider they are faring worse, due to the prices they must pay.

PRICE CONTROL PLANS

Though most Negroes know about the governments price-control plan particularly with regard to foods and rentals, few of them believe it will operate to their advantage, unless the government takes special steps to see that local personalities do not get around complying. They cite examples of such tricks, and believe them to be only the beginning:

a. Increase in short measuring and weighing.

b. Increase in failure to stick prices listed on window or on dodger.

c. Use of two-grade system in some commodities (-eggs for instance) for Negroes and white customers.

d. Refusal to sell sugar to individuals unless they purchase stipulated amounts of other foods.

e. Increase in rentals, while refusing to make improvements, or even replacements.

WAGE FIXING

Negroes look upon this projected government plan with definite disapproval. They see in it a further chance, and even a legitimation of exploitation of labor.

INCOME TAX

Negroes feel that this lowering of the tax level to reach the $15 per week group is grossly unfair. They point out that they pay so much more for the bare necessities of life than does the white group in the same income level, that it actually means they will have to do without necessities in order to pay the taxes. They believe the government ought to establish some type of insurance for them with this tax money they pay, and that it should be held returnable at the end of the war. Or else, that they should be allowed to fulfill their tax requirements with the purchase of special bonds, that would be negotiable after peace had been won.

POST WAR CONDITIONS

It may not be significant, but the majority of Negroes seem to feel rather gloomy about the outcome of the war, and about conditions subsequent thereto. They expect a depression, the like of which has not been seen yet. They are not certain that there is anything that can be done to prevent this.

EMPLOYMENT IN DEFENSE INDUSTRY

Negroes know well that they are not getting their share of jobs in defense industries. Although they are told at some plants that they may not be hired because of objections on the part of labor, and at others that Negroes heretofore, it seems to be well understood that the basis of the rejection is a racial one. The majority of Negroes in plants handling defense contracts seem to be persons who have been in the employ of these plants for years and no small number of them are in maintenance work.

CONCLUSIONS?

1. Since the Negro realizes that his welfare is so definitely at stake in the price control plans, they should make a special effort to be represented on all rationing boards.

2. If there is a point in the matter of income tax payments being especially grevious to the lowest income group, Negroes should take some leadership in examining the matter, and making suggestions to the governments on how they might be approached.

3. The fact that the Negro has expressed himself in more pessimistic terms regarding the outcome of this war, and unfavorable post-war conditions than any other racial group seems to indicate that there is need of Negro leadership in post-war planning, and that we should have some representation on government committee now undertaking to make plans for post-war America and the world.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

GUEST EDITORIAL

Opinions of Amsterdam-Star News readers or Timely editorials from other newspapers will appear in this column each week. Please limit your article to 500 words.

Blood and Prejudice

Segregation of White and Negro Donations Brings a Protest

From the New York Times

Because the American Red Cross for no scientific reason segregates the blood donated by whites and blacks, the Committee on Race Relations of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists comes forth with a protest. The prejudice against Negro blood for transfusions is all the more difficult to understand because many a Southerner was nursed at the breast of a Negro mammy.

As almost everybody knows at this late day, the blood of the donor must match that of a recipient if clotting and probable death are to be avoided. There is no evidence that Negro blood differs significantly from white blood in its clotting property. In fact, thousands of whites who have received Negro blood are alive today because there is no difference.

The ratio of syphilis is somewhat higher among blacks than among whites. But there is no danger of contracting the disease by a transfusion, for the simple reason that every blood donor, white or black, must undergo a Wasserman test. The blood of syphilitics of any race is not accepted. If rejection were not the rule, the process of drying the plasma or serum would kill the syphilitic organism.

We ask ourselves in vain why there should be this prejudice against Negro blood and why no one shudders at the origin of many substance that is now injected to save human life. Who objects to the injection of serums obtained from the blood of horses, rabbits and other animals in cases of diphtheria, pneumonia and other diseases?

We cannot explain the prejudice that the Red Cross is keeping alive is a survival of the superstitions and mysticism associated with blood. The same superstitions and mysticism are associated with kidneys, livers and other organs. Sometimes we wonder whether this is really an age of science.

Our Faults Don't Justify Fascism

P. M.
SEP 14 1942
N.Y.C.

BY RADIO

Algernon D. Black, Leader of the Society for Ethical Culture, said yesterday, in a broadcast on WOR:

"There are those of us who are conscious of the fact that we do not come into this conflict with clean hands. We, too, are guilty of undemocratic and even *anti*-democratic attitudes and practices. Must we not square our lives with the vocabulary of true equality and freedom for all men within our borders before we fight with full heart?

"To this there is no simple answer. We have a long way to go before we shall be able to speak the word 'democracy' with clean lips.

"But nothing—either Axis propaganda or our own consciences—should blind us to the real differences between us and those we fight—differences not only of practice, but of belief.

"For the Fascist belief in a chosen nation, superior race, intolerance and hate, violence and dictatorship—these are unmistakable. Whatever our own neglects and mistakes in the past, whether in the U. S. A. or the other United Nations, this could not and cannot justify the evil Fascism does, nor confuse us to the task ahead. Freedom is our road.

"And we mean to follow it because only along that road can we find the kind of life we respect inside only along that way shall we face the unfinished tasks which are the dignity and meaning of the life of free men.

"We are quite aware that those tasks concern economic justice, a new deal for the colored people of the earth, a new place for women—the fulfillment of the promise of the democratic vision."

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Victory Rally Attracts 10,000

Last Sunday afternoon's Unity for Victory rally in Golden Gate brought to clear and sharp focus the Negro's position in this war when it emphasized analysis, interpretation, and presented a constructive program, to America as well as the 7,000 who packed the ball room, rather than a feast of chills and thrills born of tension and resentment. Dorie Miller's mother, honored guest, brought here by the crowd's donation and presented with a war bond and flowers, symbolized the heroism and patriotism of the Negro in his country's hour of need. Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Councilman A. Clayton Powell jr., characterized by Chairman Charles Collins as a fighting pair and a future congressional team, typified the unity of black and white for victory at home and abroad for the rights of man.

Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission, after pointing out that Negroes are being used in all branches of industry today, said: "But we are not using Negroes enough. . . . There are still too many employers who stipulate on their hiring schedules that certain jobs are barred to Negroes. . . . Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory. . . . And America cannot stand that kind of nonsense. . . . America can afford only maximum production from every worker in every plant everywhere in the nation."

Ferdinand C. Smith, national secretary, National Maritime Union, reported the draft program resulting from the Trade Union and Negro People's Victory Conference held Saturday at the 48 st Fraternal Clubhouse, at which he gave the keynote address on "labor and the Negro people unite for victory." Elmer Carter, of the State War Council, acted as chairman, and John A. Davis, executive secretary, Committee on Discrimination in Employment; Edward Lawson, WPB, and Congressman Marcantonio spoke. The draft program ran in substance: to accomplish the complete mobilization and unity of the American people for the defeat of hitlerism, we urgently recommend the following steps:

● That the War Production Board order immediate placement of available Negro workers in war production industries without discrimination; that jimcro projects in war industries be abolished; that machinery with power be established in the WMB to enforce this order,

● that the WMB train and pay in training, 100,000 additional Negro workers for war industries by October 1, 1942,

● additional war contracts be allocated and plants built in New York City area to absorb the large labor supply,

● a Negro be appointed immediately to the WMB.

● that the WMB initiate a joint national conference of government, management, labor and Negro organizations, to convene Labor Day 1942, to hasten and insure the end of job and training discrimination,

● empower the FEPC to punish violators of its orders, and that federal funds be withheld from industries violating executive order 8802 and also clauses in contracts which already forbid discrimination,

● that the federal government take steps to protect the Negro from police, mob and individual violence and that in such cases the federal government prosecute,

● that President Roosevelt immediately extend executive pardon to Odell Waller and the Scottsboro boys still in prison,

● that full equality and citizenship rights be guaranteed Negro Americans everywhere.

Babe Wallace, singing the Dorie Miller song, Jaunita Hall's choir, Abyssinian Glee Club and Kenneth Spencer, baritone, gave the musical touch. Dr. Channing Tobias presented Mrs. Miller with a war bond.

Eddie Tolan, Olympic track star, spoke for Detroit and Winifred Norman, chairman, National Conference of Negro Youth, greeted the youth of all lands, especially that of India and the colonies, and gave a three point program of her organization.

At the Saturday conference, one of the most impressive moments came when the National Maritime Union delegates rose in silent, reverent honor for their 1600 dead seamen, lost in the war effort—200 of them colored.

Quotes From Both Occasions:

FERDINAND C. SMITH: For us in the organized labor movement, this must mean more vigilance in raising the problems which the Negro people face, and in doing something to solve them. The leaders of the great AFL and CIO meet the President of the United States periodically in a labor victory board where they are given an opportunity to influence and shape the policies that affect the people.

JOHN A. DAVIS: Race antagonism will not exist in the world until imperialism is wiped from the world.

ELMER CARTER: Only workers in the end can wipe out discrimination and race prejudice . . . Nehru rejected Lewis Johnson because he represented a nation shot through with race prejudice—everyone knows that.

EDWARD LAWSON: Let me say here that some of the largest placements of Negro workers in defense industry in recent months have been made with the cooperation of the trade unions . . . Negro workers of New York City are not now producing for the war and the basic reason is that New York City itself is not now producing for the war. In almost any other city there are "war booms." Give us enough war contracts so that our plants can expand and take on a few thousand instead of a few dozen workers and we will see to it that those plants hire without race discrimination.

ADAM POWELL: We have come to bury yesterday . . . We are here to take the written word out of the constitution and put it to action. We intend to wipe out the poll tax and give 10,000 black and white people the right to vote. Don't give your vote to any party in the coming gubernatorial election until you see what party is going to give us the best. See that Vito Marcantonio is returned to office.

VITO MARCANTONIO: Dorie Miller stands out as a symbol, not only of the Negro's heroism, but of all Americans that will crush colonialism. Negro and white must unite to see to it that Negroes participate in every front, be it army, navy or the production front. I shall attach a rider to every appropriation bill in congress that forbids granting any funds to company or corporation that refused to abide by the decisions of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

Curfew Causes Near Riot At Ft. Huachuca

TUSCON, Arizona.—(ANP)—Characterized by police as a "riot" but by Negro soldiers involved as "a tempest teapot," brawl which started late Sunday night in a Legion "dugout" put one policeman, Paul H. Bohardt, white, in the county hospital suffering from cuts on the right shoudler and arm and one Negro soldier in jail on a charge of assault with a deadly weapon, along with two Negro women who were held to answer for "inciting a riot," police records indicated.

The affair really started about 11 p.m. Sunday when military police found a soldier in the place wearing what they termed an "improper uniform." That was evidently quieted. Not quite an hour later when Essex H. Peters, white, at the request of military authorities, informed every one in the "dugout" that they must be off the street at midnight did trouble break.

This was apparently news to most of the troops, who had hired a bus to return to Fort Huachuca about 1 a.m. One of the men, according to the story told by military police, attacked Lt. McCoy, white, provost marshal in this area, with a bottle.

More of the soldiers crowded around McCoy, military men said, and they turned in a riot call.

The call brought several truckloads of military police from Davis Monthan field and city police who were on duty. Bohardt decided to return to the station for tear gas and upon his return found the disturbance had been confined to the dugout, with military police on duty outside to keep any one from entering the place.

The report filed by police said that Russell House, soldier, was trying to enter and when called upon to stand away from the door stabbed Bohardt with a knife.

It was about this time that Addie May Alexander and Jeanette Kinchion, according to police records, urged every one to indulge in bigger and better fights.

The crowd, estimated at 25 soldiers, scattered when the three truckloads of military police came into view, officers of the air base said.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Church Group Demands Use of True Democracy

Federal Council Would End Race Distinctions

In one of the most courageous statements which has yet come from the lips of religious leaders, the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches, challenged religious institutions to inject true democracy into all setups and to rid itself of racial discrimination, in a ringing statement released on Sunday.

The committee statement which went to churches embracing twenty-four denominations, read, in part:

"Interracial tensions in our nation during this emergency of war threaten natonal unity and walfare. These tensions bring into focus conditions that have long existed as a threat to our democracy and a reproach to our churches.

"Out of the churches of America must come leaders who point the solution of race problems in this country and in the world; continuously assert the infinite value and dignity of every person in the sight of God, regardless of his race or color; foster a keener appreciation of the contributions of the diverse races to our common culture; vigorously oppose all policies and practices of racial discrimination in the armed forces; work for the relieving of the acute tension of whites and Negroes growing up in camp and war industrial communities; as employers or workers, give strong support to President Roosevelt's Executive Order against discrimination in industry and actively participate in educational programs which bring white and Negro leaders together for cooperation in problems of mutual concern."

The committee went on record as opposing "all discrimination against millions of our people, especially Negroes."

47n-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Victory Rally Sunday

Beating Hitler's Theories Here As We Fight Axis, Negro Leader Says

By Art Shields

"We are beating Hitler's theories right here at home as we fight him abroad," said Charles A. Collins, co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and one of the best known labor leaders in Harlem, yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Collins, who is business agent of Local 6 of the Hotel and Club Employes, AFL, will preside at the Victory Mass Meeting at the Golden Gate Ballroom, Seventh Ave. and 142nd St., at 5 P. M. Sunday, which Paul V. McNutt, head of the President's Manpower Mobilization Board; the outstanding Congressman, Vito Marcantonio; Joseph Curran, president, the National Maritime Union, and Councilman A. Clayton Powell will address.

The mass meeting will follow a Victory Conference of Negro and white workers at the Fraternal Clubhouse on West 48th St. on Saturday, where Congressman Vito Mancantonio and other well-known speakers will talk.

"The defeat of Hitler will topple his false racial theories at the same time," Mr. Collins told reporters at the committee's headquarters at 217 West 125th St.

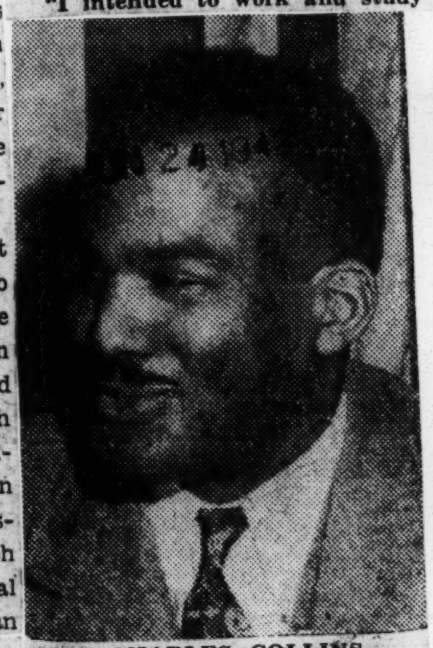
"It will smash them all over the world," he continued.

BORN IN WEST INDIES

Mr. Collins came to New York at the age of 16 from Grenada, British West Indies. His father, a school teacher and worker, had died while toiling on the Panama Canal some years before.

Mr. Collins had gotten interested in the labor movement in the British West Indies.

"I intended to work and study



CHARLES COLLINS

in New York for a few years, then go back home," he said, "but I became an American for good."

Life was hard for the young Negro worker. He got a job in a Swift and Company slaughter house on the Mid-East side, where Negroes couldn't rise above laborer. They toiled at blood and tankage and fertilizer jobs at the lowest of wages. But Mr. Collins finished a High School course, nonetheless, while working at Swift's and at a series of hotel jobs, and went to City College of New York after that.

LED UNION DRIVE

"I worked nine hours a day on a 'split trick' as a house man and porter in the hotels for $40 a month," he said.

"We had no trade union protection."

"But that situation didn't last after the union won its organizing drive. I won it with the help of men like young Collins, who became a member of the organizing committee.

"My union has shown the Negro people that discrimination can be defeated," said Mr. Collins yesterday. "Negroes and whites are working together on the same jobs in more and more hotels, which formerly discriminated."

President Roosevelt's declaration against discrimination has helped the union's fight a great deal, said the young labor leader.

"Other unions are having similar successes against discrimination," he went on. "Unions like the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers and the National Maritime Union are inspiring the Negro people.

"These successes," he continued, "show that we are beating Hitler's theories at home, while we fight him abroad."

Mr. Collins said there would be no let-up in the fight for full Negro rights after the conference.

"This fight is being conducted by the workers' permanent organizations," he went on. "They will beat Hitler and Hitlerism together and share the fruits of the democratic victory together."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Henry McLemore Says:

WASHINGTON, June 23. — The White House is entertaining so much these days there is talk of putting in a desk clerk, bellboys, a house dick, an Ask Mr. Foster shop, and a drugstore.

Royalty, assorted celebrities, and other personages trying to make the cover of "Time," are descending upon the mansion on Pennsylvania Avenue in droves.

The place is so jammed that even the hostess, Mrs. Roosevelt, remarked on the crowded condition at her press conference. It is reported that neighbors and acquaintances have called the White House and offered to bring over extra pillow slips, blankets, silverware and glasses, and to bake pies, cakes and biscuits for the big dinners.

It wouldn't surprise us to hear, in the near future, that a King had called up and, after asking if he could reserve the Lincoln room and a private bath, was told:

"You can have the Lincoln room, all right, but you'll have to share a bath with Harry Hopkins, two English lords, and Pala."

The White House lawn is outdrawing the zoo. Washingtonians count that day lost when they don't see, strolling around the grounds, the first five pages of the Almanac de Gotha and the tenth to the twelfth pages (inclusive) of the British Who's Who.

The papers are full of royal trivia.

Stenographers on the way to work thrill to the inside information that King Peter of Yugoslavia is simply crazy about apple pie and cheese; that King George of Greece can wiggle his ears; that Winston Churchill doesn't mind photographers at all; that Lord Mountbatten is even better looking than his pictures, and Queen Wilhelmina is not; that the members of the various British military missions wear more ribbons than you could find on a notion counter, and that Mr. Molotov likes peanuts and occasionally slipped past his guard to buy them from a sidewalk vendor.

This show of hospitality on the part of the President is pleasing to Americans. The American is the most hospitable soul on earth. We are famed for it. Let us catch a man's name, shake his hand, and we'll ask him in for dinner. It pleases us to know that our President is cut from the same cloth, and that the latch string is always out at the White House, just as it is at 204 Oak Street, Middletown.

But a lot of us Americans do wish that he would start having another set of folks in for the weekend.

What about issuing invitations and opening the doors to those who have not only felt the Axis war fury, but who have WITHSTOOD it?

What about making room, one of these days, for the likes of Marshal Semyon Timoshenko of Russia, of China's Generalissimo?

After dinner coffee with King Peter or George is all right. So is tea and cakes with Queen Wilhelmina and Princess Martha. So is a state dinner with all sorts of visiting admirals and generals.

But what they have to say couldn't possibly be as vital as what the Russian Marshal would have to say. He has looked the Nazi war machine straight in the eye. What is more important, he has looked it in the eye without flinching, without yielding. He knows what is needed to defeat it. His views must be more important than the views of any beaten royalty, no matter how gallant.

Let's get the Marshal over here in a plane. Let's have his slant on a second front. Let's have him give us a few ideas on the distribution of troops and equipment. His ideas are bound to be of more value than men who speak with only the authority of rear guard actions and withdrawals.

The man from China would be a fine visitor, too. He has had too little, too late, ever since the start, but what a show he has put on.

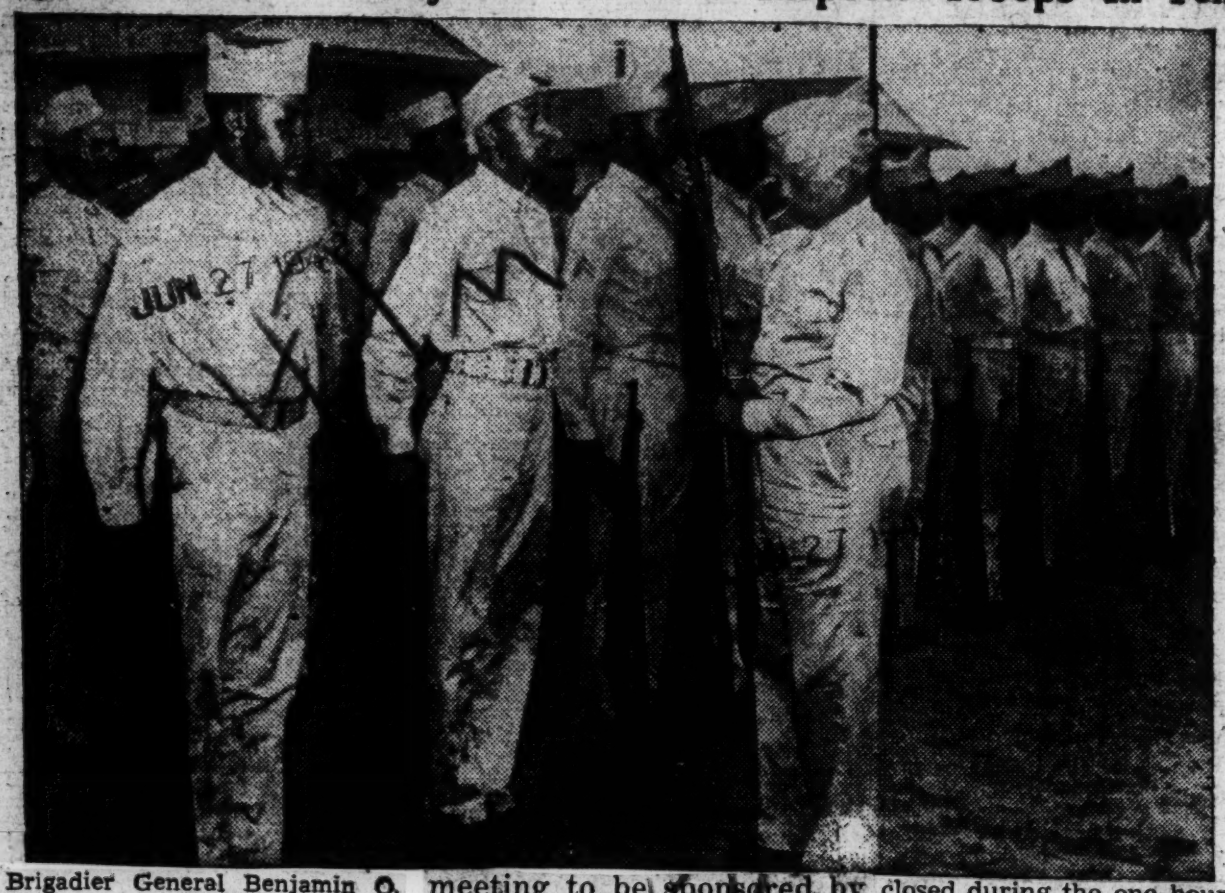
Let's make the United Nations more than a phrase. If we need counsel—and everything indicates that we do—let's call in the toughest guys we have. To hell with their nationality. If this war proves that a Russian or a Chinaman is the meanest, toughest, smartest leader we have, then let's forget all about color, race or creed and call him in and say:

"Brother, tell us what to do."

(Distributed by McNaught Syndicate, Inc.)

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis Inspects Troops In Texas



Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the Inspector General's Department, Washington, inspects Company D of the 26th Infantry Training Battalion at Camp Wolters, Texas. These troops are said to have made a remarkably good showing in a comparatively short training period.

Chicago Bee.
Chicago, Illinois

30,000 TO JAM COLISEUM IN PLEA FOR WORK

Plan Hour-Long 'Blackout'

JUN 28 1942

By ULYSSES S. KEYS

Thirty thousand people are expected to jam the Coliseum Friday night in the mammoth protest meeting to be sponsored by the March on Washington committee and other organizations in the biggest demonstration ever to be staged by Chicago Negroes.

Going to the Coliseum by foot and by bus, by horse and buggy, by motorcade and by train, out of every section of Chicago and from ten other states will be the mid-west's largest meeting to register such a gigantic protest for the rights of colored Americans under the stimulating theme of the meeting: "Winning Democracy for the Negro is Winning the War for Democracy."

One-Hour Blackout

The South Side will under go a one-hour blackout, says David Wilburn, blackout chairman of the city-wide committee. Businesses in the area between 31st and 61st streets, Cottage Grove and State streets, have been asked to close between the hours of 9 and 10 p. m., Friday night, June 26th. Residents in the same area will cooperate by turning out their lights or drawing the shades.

Many businesses not only have manifested their desire to cooperate, says Charles W. Burton, director of the MOW, but have had signs printed that they would be closed during the one-hour blackout.

Appearing on the program will be A. Philip Randolph, national head and founder of the March on Washington committee; Walter White, New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; John O. Holly, director of the Future Outlook League of Cleveland; Milton P. Webster, member of the FEP committee, and other speakers.

The meeting, which is one of a series of protest meetings being sponsored in various cities by the March on Washington committee, is for the purpose of arousing interest and sentiment in the many problems that now face the colored people of America in the armed forces, defense industries, private employment for the elemental rights and privileges that they are consistently denied.

On June 16 20,000 people are said to have paid approximately $5,000 when the committee held its mammoth meeting in New York's Madison Square Garden, says Randolph. The meeting was a great success.

There will be no admission fee at the Coliseum, Miss Neva Ryan, the city wide committee office coordinator, said.

Motorcade of 300 Cars

A motorcade of 300 cars will leave the South Parkway branch of the YWCA at 6:30 p. m. for the meeting. Many people have said that they will go to the Coliseum from their homes as silent individual protests. A group leaving 22nd street and Wabash avenue will walk to the Coliseum, Miss Ryan stated. She also stated that the street car company will call out extra cars to accommodate the huge crowd.

Playlet to be Presented

A playlet on Negro rights will be presented at the meeting which will be directed by Miss Clementine McConico. The cast will consist of Cornelius Polk, Clayborne Norris, Otis Boykin, Albert George, Estella Reid, Lillian Nelson, Artie Mitchell and Theodore Brown.

A choir of a thousand voices under the direction of Prof. George A. Gullatt will sing.

Peoples Voice
New York. N. Y.

Boro Rest Centers Open to All Races

Contrary to a release in PV last week on established separate rest centers for Negroes and Jews in the 29 police precincts of Brooklyn to care for victims of disaster occasioned by enemy action (gathered from a circulated info sheet to an official in charge of such stations), Colonel J. H. Bigley, executive director of the Brooklyn Chapter of the Red Cross, gives a revised pic of the set-up. He assures:

"We have not established rest centers for Negroes only. The chapter is opposed to the segregation of any race. Victims of disaster, be they white, yellow, black or red, will be welcome in any rest center, and each will be given the identical service which the Red Cross always provides for the victims of disaster.

"This democratic principle," he adds, "is observed in all departments of our chapter and in our classes. We do not have home nursing classes for Negroes only, or first aid classes, or, in fact, any classes set aside for any particular race or creed."

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
August 11, 1942

Stationing Negro Troops In South Hit

"The Courier-Journal"

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 2 (AP)—Senator John D. Bankhead (D., Ala.) has suggested to Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, that northern Negro soldiers be quartered in northern states only, the senator revealed today in a letter to John Temple Graves of the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The letter, quoted in Graves' editorial column, says "The best friends of the Negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lea dto bloodshed."

Says War Work Hurt.

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energis of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort," the senator's letter to Marshall said.

Bankhead then asked that if Negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place southern Negro soldiers there and place the northern Negro soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars?"

Leahy's Message

Messages to the American people issued Sunday by President Roosevelt, Admiral Leahy, his personal chief of staff, Admiral Nimitz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific fleet, Undersecretary of the Army Robert P. Patterson, and Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal, all tended to emphasize the crisis now facing the United States and the United Nations.

We are fighting for freedom, said Admiral Leahy, and no pleasant fate awaits a beaten America. He expressed the fear that Americans, as individuals, may no yet realize that "we are fighting for freedom."

Let Americans take those words to heart. No time now for strikes to increase wages, no time for farmers to demand special prices on products, no time for profiteers, no time for destructive and obstructive criticism, no time for idiotic racial friction! America must win and victory can come only by united effort and sacrifices by all Americans.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Army Awaits Probe Of Race Soldier's Death In Australia

JUL 11 1942 JUL 11 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 9—The War Department Monday morning informed The Pittsburgh Courier that it is momentarily expecting a report from the Board of Army Officers in Australia on the death of Sergt. Albert Riley, of Oakland, Calif., who died "under allegedly peculiar circumstances."

OAKLAND, Cal., July 9—It has just been learned here officially that Mrs. Vernell Riley, 1218 Center street, here, has asked for an investigation into the death of her husband, Sergeant Albert Riley, who was among the first U. S. troops shipped to Australia, leaving here February 18, this year.

According to a letter from a fellow sergeant in Australia, to one of their mutual friends in the port of Oakland (the letter passed the Australian board of censors), Sgt. Riley was beaten to death by "some white guys." Riley, a member of Company B, 394th Quartermaster Battalion, had volunteered in the service three years ago. It was his picture along with a stowaway dog, which appeared in The Chicago Defender and in Life Magazine in the issue of May 10.

Official notice of his death from the War Department was received by his wife on April 29.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SOLDIERS FACE COURT MARITAL

FLAGSTAFF, July 16—(AP)—The army has assumed full responsibility for prosecution and punishment of a group of Negro soldiers who created a disturbance in restaurants here last Saturday, climaxed by the slaying of one of their number by a deputy sheriff.

Brig. Gen. Amos Thomas, commander of the southern defense area, who was here with members of his staff Wednesday to investigate the case, announced 10 enlisted men will be given military trials at Fort Seibert, Boulder City, Nev.

Five of the soldiers were arrested by sheriff's deputies and city police and five others were held by military authorities as potential trouble makers. All were quartered at Camp Elden, an abandoned Civilian Conservation Corps barracks near here.

W. B. Fleming, Coconino County attorney, who released General Thomas' statement, said the trials would be held Monday or soon thereafter.

Pvt. Jesse Smith of Philadelphia, Pa., was shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Merrill Schremp at the Grand Canyon Cafe, inquest testimony disclosed. Sheriff Peery Francis led a posse of a dozen officers to the restaurant after the cook reported several armed soldiers had threatened him. The sheriff ordered the soldiers to come out with their hands up. When Private Smith appeared in the door with a sub-machine gun, Schermp shot him.

As a result of the night of drinking and carousing by the troops an order coming to Flagstaff must be accompanied by a commissioned officer who will be responsible for their conduct.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Claim Fugitive Tried To Sell Race 'Jap' Idea

Arrested For Violating Draft Laws

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—The Department of Justice announced Monday that Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New York last night apprehended Mimo D. Guzman for a violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

John Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, stated that Guzan, a Federal fugitive, was charged in Washington, D. C., with failing to return his questionaire and failing to notify his local board of a change of address. Guzman will be arraigned today before the United States Commissioner at New York City.

In 1932 Guzman, under the name of Dr. A. Takis, was instrumental in the organization of a group known as the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World one of whose stated purposes was to "aid Japan when Japan attacks the West Coast." At one time this organization claimed a membership of 100,000 and it was stated that speakers at the meetings of this group told the members in the event of a Japanese invasion to stage attacks in support of the Japanese.

According to reports, Guzman has told Negroes that rifles would be furnished them by the Japanese and that they should buy all the firearms they could and come armed to the meetings of his organization.

Through this organization and various confidence games Guzman, using nineteen alliases, has taken large amounts of money from Negroes.

Mr. Hoover announced that Guzman has had a long criminal career and has been convicted several times on larceny and burglary charges. He is presently wanted by the United States Post Office authorities for violation of the Postal regulations and by various State authorities for law violations arising from his confidence activities.

Guzman was born in Zamboango, Philippine Islands, on July 6, 1900. He enlisted in the United States Navy in July, 1918, serving in the Navy until November 27, 1920, at which time he was dishonorably discharged. He later served in the Coast Guard but deserted and was dishonorably discharged.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Wants Northern Negro Soldiers Kept In North

Suggestion Is Made By Ala. Senator

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—(SNS)—Senator Bankhead, Democrat of Alabama, has suggested to General Marshall, army chief of staff, that Northern Negro soldiers be quartered in Northern states only, the Senator revealed Sunday in a letter to John Temple Graves, columnist for the Birmingham Age-Herald.

The letter, quoted in Graves' column says, "The best friends of the Negroes in the South are very much concerned about the growing anxiety that race conflicts may break out and lead to bloodshed."

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro Troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been aroused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort". the senator's letter to Marshall said.

Senator Bankhead then suggested that if Negro soldiers must be trained in the South "as a result of social or political pressure, can't you place Southern Negro soldiers there and place the Northern Negro soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars."

The Courier 1942 Louisville, Ky.



Acme Photo.

An African tribesman is sworn in for duty with the Royal West African Frontier Force. The ceremony includes kissing a bayonet.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Musician Leaves Jail, Reports For Induction

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—James Davis, wellknown Negro musician and composer who fought against induction into the army right up to an appeal to President Roosevelt on the grounds that he could not honestly fight "Hitler and his myth of racial superiority" while a member of "an army that practices racial discrimination against the Negroes," has gone into the army.

Davis was released on Thursday from the Federal House of Detention, New York, where he had been kept since he refused to report to his draft board on July 3. He reported to Local Board 62, New York, on Friday.

At his home here, Davis said that having stated his protest against "jim crowism in all forms available to me, I now feel no further useful interest will be served by my refusal and shall report for induction."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Five Soldiers Given 90-Day Prison Terms

Found Guilty Of Disturbing Peace in Fla.

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—The War Department Monday night released the following report received from a public relations officer at Camp Blanding:

"Sunday morning two colored soldiers and a colored civilian, all intoxicated and armed with knives, engaged in a fight in a cafe in the colored section of Jacksonville, Florida. The fight continued in the street with soldiers and civilians joining. A civilian policeman fired one shot into the ground and then with the help of colored military policemen and white civilian policemen dispersed the crowd in less than 10 minutes. A civilian involved in the fight suffered a severe cut and was removed to his home. One colored soldier was shot on the leg."

The War Department said Jacksonville was quiet Monday night and that there were no signs of an interracial clash.

(Although the Department said only two colored soldiers were arrested by Jacksonville policemen and turned over to military authorities, it was reported in Jacksonville Monday that five colored soldiers and a storekeeper were sentenced in a Jacksonville court and given 90 days each.)

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(SNS) — Municipal Judge Charles Miller Monday sentenced five colored soldiers and a colored storekeeper to 90 days in jail, as the result of a Sunday morning disturbance.

According to information, the six participated in a disturbance touched off when a group of colored soldiers attempted to take a companion away from two policemen.

Businesses along a four-block strip in the colored district were closed temporarily after the disturbance early Sunday morning, but were allowed to reopen Monday.

Another colored soldier arrested by police was discharged when it was shown he did not participate in the incident.

THIRD CASE

Reports state that Sunday morning's disturbance was the third involving soldiers here in three months.

According to Police Chief A. J. Roberts, military police, Duval county road patrolmen, sheriff's deputies and city police armed with sub-machine guns and service weapons were summoned to restore order after the soldiers attempted to take the soldier prisoner from the two policemen. The soldier was arrested after he allegedly threatened to cut a colored woman with a knife.

Several bricks were hurled by soldiers and onlookers after police reinforcements arrived, the chief declared. Charges against the soldiers taken into custody were "attempting to incite a riot" while the storekeeper was charged with "interfering with an officer."

One soldier who identified himself as Fred Marsh sent a telegram to Governor Holl[illegible] seeking "protection from the Hitler-like methods of Jacksonville officers in beating up Negro soldiers," police said.

The governor communicated with Adjutant General Vivien Collins, who said he will investigate the disturbance. Collins also intimated he will communicate with Camp Blanding officers in "an attempt to reach a solution regarding Negro soldiers on leave", police said.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

The Pineapple Army.

One of these days we expect to hear more of that new antiaircraft unit composed of 1500 Negroes, mostly from Harlem, who are now being trained in Hawaii. These boys call themselves the pineapple army, but their officers already have paid them high praise as a hard-working, aggressive outfit. We'd like to bet that when the pineapple army goes into action, the joke will be on the Japs.

ittsburgh Courier
ittsburgh, Pa.

China Speaks

BY LIU LIANG-MO

ISOLATIONISTS WOULD SUPPRESS NEGRO RIGHTS AND MUST BE DEFEATED

SEP 19 1942

I AM SURE that by now all the Chinese people know Mr. Paul Robeson, and his wonderful voice, as his Chinese records, "Songs of New China, are being broadcast to China by shortwave every day. Paul's singing these Chinese songs is a strong token of the solidarity between the Chinese and the Negro people.

He sang our most popular war song, "Cheelai," which means "Arise! You Who Refuse to Be Bond Slaves!"



Mr. Liu

Paul told me last night that all over America people are asking him to sing "Cheelai." "Cheelai" (Arise!) has become the song of all the peoples of the world who are fighting for their liberation and freedom.

Paul Robeson People's Artist

Paul Robeson's Chinese is perfect, just as his Russian is perfect. Many people were amazed. He has never been to China, but he learned his Chinese in Russia and also from the linguaphone. In his briefcase he always carries around a Chinese classic. And if you are interested, Paul can give you a two-hour lecture on the Chinese language.

SEP 19 1942

IT is my great honor and privilege to be Paul's friend, and to work with him. He is indeed a people's artist. He has a great heart. He loves people, and people love him. Paul Robeson belongs to the peoples of the world!

I told Paul: "After this war, you must come to China," and he answered with a great, big smile, "You bet!"

SEP 19 1942

SECOND FRONT ADVOCATED

Recently I attended the Rally for India at Manhattan Center, New York City. Four thousand people jammed the auditorium. Among the speakers were Max Yergan, Paul Robeson, Rev. Powell, Jr., and C. H. Tobias. Kumar Goshal spoke for India. I spoke for China. The keynote of the meeting was, "Win India As Our Ally! Give Freedom to the Indian People Now!"

ANOTHER interesting keynote sounded at this meeting was that: in order to reduce the Nazi threat on India, a second front must be opened in Europe now. The question of a second front and the question of Indian independence are inter-related. They are the two phases of the same question. Those tories and reactionaries who are refusing India's demand for an immediate independence are the same ones who are delaying the opening of a second front. Those who are supporting India's demand for an immediate independence are also urging the opening of a second front.

A resolution was adopted by the rally that the British government be urged to reopen their negotiations with Indian Congress leaders for a satisfactory settlement at once and that a second front be opened now.

CHINESE SUPPORT INDIA'S CLAIM

SEP 19 1942

Four hundred million Chinese are backing up 400,000,000 Indians in their demand for an immediate independence.

When Pearl Harbor was attacked by the treacherous Japanese militarists on December 7, 1941, Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek worked 24 hours on that day. According to Owen Lattimore, Gen. Chiang's adviser, Chiang's chief concern is how much help China can give to the United States; not how much help China can get from the United States.

THE Chinese are not only thinking from China's point of view, but also from the world's point of view. We realized that the peoples of the world are inter-related. Confucius once said (that is something which he really said): "Within four seas all are brothers. Under heaven, one family."

In Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek's recent cable to Churchill he said: "I can assure you that China will not stop fighting until the last aggressors give up arms!" (Sept. 3.)

CAPTURES BASE TO BOMB TOKIO

SEP 19 1942

The Chinese are still pushing ahead. The Japanese are still retreating. We are very close to Kinwha and Nanchang. (Maybe they have already been recaptured when you read this column.) Who said the Japanese army is invulnerable? Kinwha is only 650 miles from Japan. It is an ideal air base from which to bomb Tokyo, and we are going to.

AS the Chinese spokesman, Dr. T. F. Tsiang, said: "The rising sun of Japan is going to set." (Sept. 2.)

So, Togo had to go as Japan's foreign minister and Tojo got into his shoes. Watch out for another of Japan's treacherous attacks, either on Siberia, or India, or both.

China is sad to find that here in U. S. you still have "politics as usual." November will be the election time, and politicians will come around, pat us on our backs, and ask us to vote for them.

DON'T VOTE FOR ISOLATIONISTS

"Don't vote for them for their promises. Jesus said: "You can judge the tree by the fruits it bears." What kind of fruits did these isolationists bear? They are supporting jim-crowism and the poll tax. They voted against the arming of Guam and Wake Islands. They were for the appeasement policy of selling scrap iron and gasoline to Japan. (And how many Chinese and American boys have been killed by them?) Isolationists will keep the Negro people in this country suppressed.

IF we want to get rid of jim-crowism, if we want to win this war, let us vote those "win the war" candidates who are giving their wholehearted support to the Roosevelt administration and the war program.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

With the end of the current war nowhere within sight and with only few military gains to the credit of the United Nations, a large numebr of American and British intellectuals are discussing the terms of the peace and the outline of the post-war world. This, to put it mildly, is the height of optimism but characteristic of the starry-eyed Utopianism so prevalent in the Anglo-Saxon world. It is like the challenger in a 15-round championship prizefight speculating on how he is to cash in on the championship although he has only fought two rounds. True, with the Axis' productive capacity and manpower on their side, the United Nations stand a good chance to emerge victorious, but there are formidable obstacles such as insufficient shipping, dispersion of armed forces and the necessity of fighting on exterior lines that would seem to justify realists in saying: "It aint necessarily so." Significantly enough, the intellectuals are much more optimistic than the militarists about how and when the war will end.

It is not surprising that few of these speculations have anything to say about the future of the Africans and Malaysians in the post-war world. It is taken for granted that France, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Czechoslovakia, China and all other ravaged lands will be restored to their peoples and that the Allied victors will guarantee the establishment and maintenance of independent, democratic governments. But what of Burma, the Netherlands East Indies and the vast territories in Africa? The most promising thing we hear is that these dark folk will be ruled more benevolently than in the past and efforts will be put forth to "prepare" them for self-government, but Mr. Churchill has frankly stated that the vaunted Atlantic Charter does not apply to these dark nations or "tribes," as condescendingly so-called.

* * *

And yet, assuming sincerity on the part of the Allied victors, it would be no more difficult to restore the freedom of the nations in East, West and South Africa than those in Western and Central Europe. Most of these African nations lost their sovereignty by ruthless aggression similar to that of the Nazis. There was the same familiar story of infiltration by foreign spies and Bundists misnamed "explorers," "scientists" and "missionaries." There was the same bribing of hungry officials. There was the same picking of quarrels to justify invasion and "pacification" with which we have grown painfully familiar since Hitler's and Mussolini's rise to power. Many African monarchs were murdered, "detained" and exiled, just as Dolfuss was assassinated, Schussnigg is "detained" and the rulers of Norway, Holland, Yugoslavia, Poland and Luxemburg are in voluntary exile. Even now Abdel Krim (if he is not dead) is living in exile on Reunion Island for resisting the French aggressors in North Africa.

* * *

There are nations today in Africa that were ancient when Poland was restored, and yet there is no talk of granting them self-government. Numerous African nations have kings, emperors, emirs or rajahs but they are mere stooges, shirt-fronts, Uncle Toms serving their imperial masters just like the rulers of India's native States. Invariably their rule is oppressively dictatorial because they have only to satisfy their European masters and are not responsible to their people.

If it is not too early to talk about restoring various European nations to self-government (although they are occupied by Germans, Italians and Japanese) why is it too early to talk of restoring various African and Malaysian nations to self-government which are NOT occupied by Axis troops but are occupied and controlled by the United Nations? It is impossible at this time to free Yugoslavia, Greece, Austria, Norway, etc., but it should be very easy to turn over the government of Uganda, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, the Congo, Angola, Kenya, the Rhodesias, Cameroons, Tanganyika, Mozambique, and other lands to their inhabitants.

* * *

True, most of the inhabitants of these lands are illiterate, but so also were most of the inhabitants of the United States and the other American republics when they gained their independence. Although 90 per cent of the Egyptians are illiterate, England nevertheless granted them at least the appearance of independence, although they are far from the reality.

If these captive peoples in Africa and Asia now under United Nations rule were given their freedom, would this not have a profound effect on the enslaved peoples of Western, Eastern and Central Europe and make them more eager to revolt and throw off the yoke of fascism? Thy would then know that the Atlantic Charter meant what it said; for if black folk were freed, then the promised emancipation of white folk could not be laughed off or long withheld. Even a statement by United Nations heads that African and Asiatic peoples would be granted self-government after the war would arouse tremendous hopes in the hearts of enslaved Europeans and undoubtedly expedite the Axis downfall.

18 Negro Educators Invited To Nat'l Inst. On Ed. And War

WASHINGTON, D. C.—

Eighteen noted Negro educators have been invited to attend a National Institute on Education and the War, sponsored by the U. S. Office of Education Wartime Commission, at American University here on August 28-31 inclusive.

The Institute, to which 500 delegates have been invited will be be addressed by Paul V. McNutt Chairman, War Manpower Commission; John W. Studebaker, U. S. Commissioner of Education; and representatives of various war agencies.

The conference will enable a selected number of school and college officials to learn about the total war effort direct from officials in charge of war agencies. Institute representatives will be encouraged to organize in the various States parallel sessions on the war and education can do to help win it.

Subjects to be discussed will include: Mobilization of Manpower, education's relation to Selective Servise, Civil Service and industries; Volunteer Services, rationing, salvage, Treasury savings campaigns, etc; Finance and Price Control, taxation, Office of Price Administration, priorities, tires, etc; Educational problems, teacher shortage, school housing, curriculum adaption, pre-induction education, aviation education, etc.; Future problems, Inter-American education, United Nations, education for the century of the common man Final session will be devoted to a program of action for further mobilization of education in the war effort.

Negro educators invited to the Institute include: F. D. Patterson, Tuskegee Institute; Mrs. A M. P. Strong, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers; John W. Davis, President, West Virginia State College; Charles H. Thompson, Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes; M. S. Davage, Secretary of Education, Methodist Episcopal Church; Howard H. Long, Assistant Superintendent of Schools; J. W. Eichelberger, Secretary of Education AMEZ Church; H. B. Atwood, Conference of Negro Land Grant Colleges; J. T Williams, President, National Association of Collegiate Deans in Negro Schools Lester B. Granger, National Urban League for Social Service Among Negroes; A. C. Cozart, Secretary, Education, AME Church; Rev B. W. Doyle, Secretary of Education, CME Church; Rev. W. H. Fuller, Secretary, Education Board, National Baptist Convention; Miss Mary L. Williams, President, American Teachers Association; Paul B. Cornely, Executive Director, Howard University.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'King of Zulus' Gives Up 'Throne' To Repair Trucks for Uncle Sam

CAMP LEE, Va.—The King of the Zulus wants no truck with circus royalty for the duration and six months. He would rather be a truck repairman for Uncle Sam's army.

Pvt. Samuel Depanto, colored, who made himself famous as King of Zulus for the Cole Bros. Circus, says he volunteered for army service "because I wanted to do my duty and get to fixing trucks." He enlisted August 1 while playing at Albuquerque, N. M., and is now assigned to Co. A, 9th Quartermaster Training Regiment.

"Are you a real king?" a reporter asked.

"Sure I am. The circus man told me I am. I was driving stakes one day and the man said I looked like one of those royalty people and said I was going to be king. So I'm king," the Quartermaster private explained.

As King of the Zulus, Pvt. Depanto had 18 subjects and a cart drawn by a pair of huge black yaks. He and his subjects wore nose rings and extra large red lips and white eyes. His subjects carried speaks, but King, rather Pvt. Depanto sat in the cart "looking kingly."

The Zulus are believed to be dangerous savages from South Africa. But Pvt. Depanto's Zulus weren't in that class.

"Why, most of my "subjects" were college graduates. I graduated from Lincoln university (Jefferson City, Mo.) myself," Depanto says.

The King majored in psychology, anatomy and "automobile mechanics". He says he can also cook and is an expert photographer.

But my ambition now is to repair army trucks and shoot Japs and Nazis now," he smiles grimly.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

AUG 24 1942

Negroes and the War

SIR: The Union for Democratic Action has recently been receiving some hostile attention from the recognized enemies and blasphemers of progress and democracy. The attackers include such discredited organizations and individuals as the Dies Committee, Westbrook Pegler and several congressional misfits and reactionaries.

The most amusing of all the attacks, however, comes from a Negro journalist, George Schuyler, who is aroused because the UDA undertakes to work for the political defeat of Senators and Representatives who were opposed to the administration's foreign policy before the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbor. Mr. Schuyler becomes really funny when he displays indignation because A. Philip Randolph, Lester Granger and the writer were members of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, although we had spent most of our lives "denouncing the inequities of the British Empire."

AUG 24 1942

The inequities of the British Empire are still worthy of denunciation and this writer will continue to denounce them as long as they exist and as long as his pen and tongue can function. What Mr. Schuyler failed to grasp is that intelligent Negroes and whites, because they know how to use their heads and because they are not blinded by prejudice, when called upon to choose between the known inequities of the British Empire and the promised inequities of Hitlerism and Fascism, chose to oppose the latter; because under British imperialism the victims still possess the constitutional right to organize and work for their liberation and progress, while under Nazism and its allies such civilized rights and privileges as freedom of the press, religious freedom, labor's right to organize, etc., will be abolished. In such a midnight of life who has more to lose than the Negro? Does Mr. Schuyler know that Ethiopia is again an independent state because of the aid given by the British Empire and its allies?

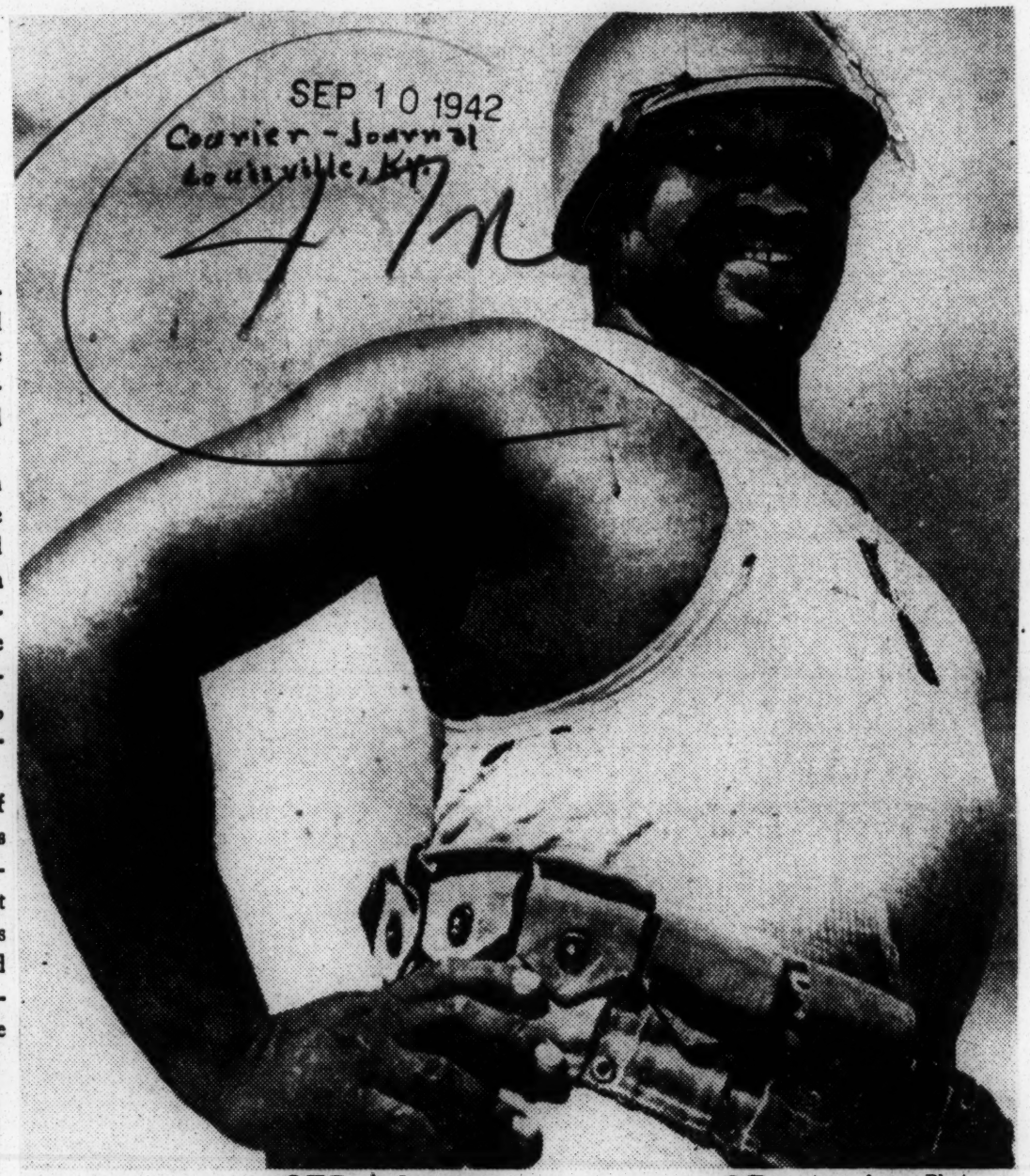
In the current war the fate of the Negro, like the fate of all minority groups in the world, is definitely on the side of the democratic forces, even though under democracy the Negro has been deprived of many of his rights. Thinking Negroes and whites are becoming increasingly aware of the fact that our problems are interrelated and that these problems are the concern of society as a whole.

AUG 24 1942

Luckily for the UDA, its tenets are so sound that all the noise which the mental Lilliputians, social reactionaries and narrow nationalists can raise against it will tend only to make the organization grow in popularity and usefulness.

New York City

FRANK R. CROSSWAITH



SEP 10 1942
Courier-Journal
Louisville, Ky.

SEP 10 1942

SEP 10 1942

Army Photo.

THIS HUSKY NEGRO SOLDIER, member of a new contingent of U. S. troops sent to the Middle East, looks fit enough to take on a dozen Nazis at a time—with, perhaps, a short rest between dozens.

47n-1942

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
August 19, 1942

Starnes Plans To Probe Racial 'Equality' Drive

Alabama Congressman Blames Outsiders For Raising Issue

GADSDEN, Ala., Aug. 19.—(AP) Charging that persons in Washington and the North are forcing a racial equality issue in the South, Rep. Joe Starnes, Democrat, Ala., said they "are helping the Axis powers."

"This thing is made more vicious by the fact that those who are pushing the race issue from the outside," he added, "have the monumental impudence to try to place the blame upon the South.

"It is a common Axis trick to try to use minority groups in stirring up strife," Starnes, vice chairman of the Dies committee, said in an interview, "and that is what is being done now as persons outside of the South try to create strife between the peaceful peoples of this section."

On his return to Washington, he said he would undertake to investigate the sources of money.

Dothan, Ala., Eagle
August 28, 1942

Civilians Invited To Rucker Negro Training Display

CAMP RUCKER.—A first public display of the unique training which Negro soldiers of the First Air Base Security Training Group are obtaining at their home post, Camp Rucker, will be given this afternoon when each of the ten battalions commanded by Colonel L. P. Wyant presents a phase of the unit's training schedule before a group of representative citizens in the Wiregrass section of southeastern Alabama.

The program, which will be under the personal supervision of Colonel Wyant and the Group's Plans and Training Officer, Major Andrew Jackson Boyle, has been planned to acquaint civilians in cities adjacent to Camp Rucker with the activities of the organization which is the first of its kind in the United States.

The 901st, 902nd, and 903rd battalions are scheduled for a "three ring circus" type of show. In one ring will be a grenade throwing contest, in another ring will be a gas mask drill, and in the third ring, two companies of soldiers will stage a bayonet sham battle.

The 904th, 905th and 906th battalions will pass in review for the guests. The first two mentioned battalions will be dismounted, and the last named will be mounted in its vehicles which range from jeeps to half track armored cars carrying large artillery pieces.

There will be nearly 50 vehicles of various kinds in this review, which will roar past the reviewing officers and guests standing, not on bleachers, but in additional Army vehicles. Part of the plan for the instruction and interest of the guests is to transport them, from one area of the display to another, in Army cars.

The 907th battalion will provide light entertainment in the form of a musical show after the supper which will be served the guests. The part of the 908th battalion will be handling the transportation for the guests throughout their stay on the reservation.

In the general display the 909th battalion will show its ability to put machine guns into action in less than a minute's time per gun. For this part of the program, several machine gun squads will be put on the line simultaneously, and will go through their drill competing one against another.

The 910th battalion will demonstrate the use of the much publicized obstacle course.

Ushering the guests among the displays will be junior officers of the Group especially qualified to explain all phases of the training.

To insure a smooth performance by all battalions and companies at the display, a dress rehearsal, or "dry run" in soldier parlance, was held on last Saturday afternoon.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
July 7, 1942

Negro's War Attitude.

To The Observer:

Now and then we can hear the question asked, what is the Negro's attitude concerning this war? It has been my privilege for the last several months to have had personal contacts with a large number of the colored people through out the state. It is amazing to find the general attitude of my people. They are willing to co-operate, sacrifice and even die to win this war for democracy, and to destroy the satanic power of the dictators who caused it.

Yes the Negro's loyalty and devotion to his government is above question, and shall always be. This has been proven even from the days of its first beginning, when Crispus Attuck, a Negro who was one among the first to give his life in the Revolutionary war to help lay a foundation upon which our democracy is built. Then on down through the pages of history the Negro has answered every call in defense of his country.

Our one objective now, is to help crash diabolical powers that have been turned loose in the world. As citizens and patriots, we realized that our country is in the midst of the greatest war in the history of mankind. While the sacrifice may be great, and each day comes home more closely to all of us, our morale shall not be shaken and we shall march on to victory. The principals of Christ must prevail, and true democracy must take its rightful place in all the world.

We feel that when it is all over, the battles have been fought, the victory won, and plans are being laid for our new democratic order, that the Negro's loyalty, patriotism and devotion to his country will not be forgotten, and along with others will receive his just reward.

DR. R. J. DAVIDSON.

Charlotte.

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
August 31, 1942

The Negro And The War Effort

(Editor's Note: The following is a condensation of the address delivered by Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, at the recent Southern Win-the-War Rally in Raleigh.)

Our nation is engaged in one of the most extensive conflicts in history.

We did not ask for this war.

Our preference is the way of peace. Faced with serious dislocations in our own economy we have made sincere efforts and have taken great strides in the direction of working out our problems in keeping with the guiding principles in the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights.

These efforts have been halting. They have been attendant with many mistakes, including wastefulness. Many of them have been effective, and all or the vast majority are in the right direction. This direction is that of a socially sensitive democracy, intended to make available to every individual a certain basic security and those privileges which we believe are conducive to the well being both of individuals and of the society in which they reside.

A few of the concrete expressions of these efforts are the extension and improvement of school facilities; the improvement and extension of adequate housing; the improvement and extension of hospital facilities and the development of programs in health activities; the establishment of programs and legislation to advance rural living by protecting farmers with prices stabilized at decent income levels, and to make the climb from tenancy to ownership a more certain one. Labor has been protected in its recognized right to bargain in behalf of its general welfare; and all agencies designed to promote a wise and effective expression by the nation's total citizenry have been encouraged.

In none of these areas has perfection been reached. Inequities based on race, class, and region have persisted in varying degree. This is not surprising in view of the sudden break that has been required in many instances with ancient, if not always honorable, tradition. It is also true that those who have attempted to steer these reforms have often been without the experience required as a prime quality for successful effort. The important point is the fact that these measures have been sincere efforts in the right direction.

* * *

From my point of view one of the most pleasing aspects of these heroic measures in behalf of a more effective democracy has been the fact that the negro people have been allowed to feel more a valid and functioning part of American life than at any time in their previous history. I am further gratified that this feeling of oneness with the nation has been evident in the South where 75 per cent of the thirteen million of us now reside.

It is such measures and such thinking that have brought to our nation a new vision and a new hope. One cannot travel anywhere in our nation today without an appreciation of this fact as it is expressed in housing projects; happy children en route to better schools, and improved farms in the rural areas of the Southland. I have seen expressions of joy registered on the faces of humble negro farm families who for the first time in their lives are living on good land which they have a chance to own. I have seen negro mothers congregate about a health truck holding their babies for doctors and trained nurses to see. I have seen little children sitting down to the first hot school lunch in their lives and the lives of generations before them. What has been done to date is only a suggestion of the possibilities for the futre.

* * *

These things are mentioned because it is well we should remember that from which we are turning aside or placing in a secondary position as we think in terms of our relation to the present crisis. The values involved here for a better America added to the basic values inherent in our nation represent the things for which we fight today.

The Honorable Vice President of the United States has said this is the people's war. Joe Louis has said this is God's war. We believe effective democracy is Christianity in action. Christianity teaches that people are God's children. Mr. Wallace speaks as a scientist and student of world affairs. Joe Louis speaks with the intuitive wisdom that wells from ages of human experiences and suffering. The points of view are not divergent. They mean the same thing. The peoples of the earth, white, yellow, red, and black, are seeking to achieve the ultimate in human destiny.

It is imperative at this hour that the American people march forward in the defense of our nation with a philosophy which represents a union of our spiritual beliefs in accord with practical notions of what we are fighting for. With this dual concept before us we are forced to recognize all considerations as secondary to that of our responsibility to the cause for the preservation of human deceny in which we are engaged. Unless this can be done and is done, we shall be unable to preserve either the basic and inherent wealth of this nation or the priviledge of social experimentation we have so signally begun.

* * *

Unhappily we must admit that much remains to be done in the welding of the total American people behind the war effort. There are those no doubt who are not giving their all because of a sincere conviction that our own house should first be put in better order, without sensing the tradgedy of such a position at this time. There are also those demagogues of all races and creeds who see in the nation's present peril the opportunity to forward their selfish interests and beliefs. It is clear that this is no time to be contending for negro rights, white folks' rights, or state's rights. If these

rights are ever to be respected or wisely served, now is the time to preserve the nation that must serve them.

Negroes must and white people should insist that negroes as well as all people be permitted to serve our nation to the extent of our ability, unhampered by senseless restrictions and annoying prescriptions This should be done in the interest of decency and fair play. It should be done that our nation may not suffer from a lack of the full contribution to be made by the total population of the people of the United States in both a civil and a military sense. Failure to realize this is one of the most serious lags in the present emergency. The hysterical blabberings of the unwise must be drowned out in the united effort of us all.

* * *

This effort requires for successful prosecution that the American people, all of us, be sensible and sympathetic. I am absolutely sure this is true for the negro people. We cannot not afford now or ever to allow our desire for a fuller measure of opportunity in American democracy to cause us to withold or to deny to this nation the best we have to offer. We never have and I am sure we never will prove disloyal in any conflict or fail to uphold the best in American tradition. We shall ask and in fact insist that our nation continue to grow in the direction of its ideals.

I don't believe the white people of the South can afford to let dire forebodings hamper their giving of full-fledged cooperation in the present crisis. The spectre of negro domination, which presumably is always just around the corner, and whose bones are rattled every time advances or opportunity for expression and participation are requested, has so far failed to materialize. We have no problems which intelligence sympathy, understanding, and courageous action on both sides will not work out.

* * *

The negro people from the most humble to the most intelligent know that their best interests must coincide with the best interests of this nation. Their concern is for the privilege of serving those best interests with every ounce of energy and ability, actual and potential, at their disposal. It is to the interest of the nation that negroes be permited to stand on their feet and through the extension of opportunity be placed in position to render a full measure of service.

May we then in keeping with the best in our tradition extend a mutual vote of confidence and work in friendship and fidelity as we attempt to serve our nation at war at this crucial hour? From it will come the preservation of our nation with the privilege of working further for the ideals which we cherish. Upon it rests the hope of the world for peace and decency in the future.

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
August 11, 1942

New York Paper S Is Pushing Racial

(Editorial Note: How the racial equality drive is being made a part of the war drive and now is being pushed with the utmost energy from New York, as well as from Washington, is illustrated in the article that is reprinted below. This article appeared last Wednesday in "PM," the New York newspaper whose editor recently put up a vigorous fight when caught in the draft but later fell in line. The article appeared under a "streamer" head, extending all across the top of the page, this head reading "Negro Discrimination Report Calls Racial Equality War Issue." Here is the article as published in "PM".)

By ARNOLD BEICHMAN

The Public Affairs Committee, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, today issued a study on The Negro and the War, in which it declares that "race equality is a war issue."

Summarizing its findings under Army, Navy, U. S. Government and Unions, the report recommends that:

Army—"Colored soldiers must be protected against physical injury and intimidation in the cities, especially in Southern towns near Army camps, where the soldiers go for recreation."

More negroes should be given officers training. There are only 650 negro officers in the entire Army. The negro 99th Pursuit Squadron can train only 10 officer pilots a year.

The Army should appoint and train more negro MP's.

Navy—Qualified negroes should be accepted "freely" at Annapolis. Enlistment of negroes in the Navy should be made a permanent policy.

U. S. Government—"A resolute and determined effort should be made to end discrimination in the appointment of Federal employes and to end discrimination in treatment after negroes are appointed."

President Roosevelt should strengthen the Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which investigates discrimination in war plants, by enlarging the committee's powers and finances.

Editor's Note: This is the committee that met in Birmingham recently and a picture of which appeared in The News-Tribune yesterday, showing the two negro members.)

Unions—"It is up to the unions to clean house on the color question in their own ranks, for the cleavage compromises their strength and prejudices their future."

The report was prepared by **Earl Brown, a negro, and an editor of Life Magazine**, and George Leighton, associate editor of Harper's.

Praising FDR, Mrs. Roosevelt and Interior Secretary Ickes for their "convictions" on the negro question, the writers, however, point out that most of the chief negro Federal appointees in the Government do "not hold their jobs for the transaction of Federal business but as functionaries and adviser to deal exclusively with negro problems."

The report discloses that last January the Japanese broadcast throughout Asia how a young negro named Cleo Wright was lynched in Sikeston, Mo. It says:

"The Japanese are acutely aware that the problem of color in the Far East is one of the pivotal questions in the war; they know why the Burmese scarcely lifted a hand to help the British and why the Indian leaders rejected the offers of Sir Stafford Cripps.

"They know that there are millions of colored people, yellow and brown, who have had all the white man's rule they ever want to see. . . . The designs of the Japanese themselves may be evil and malignant, but the record of the white man's relations with the colored man is so bad that it requires no particular skill to exploit it."

Refusal by factory owners to hire negro workers right in their own localities has thrown "employment out of balance throughout the entire country" by establishing "artifically created" shortages.

Tuscaloosa, Ala., News
August 31, 1942

THE NEGRO IF HITLER WINS

We can heartily recommend, says the Anniston Star, the strong editorial republished on this page from The Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide, the well-edited Negro weekly paper. "Let's Win the War" is the title of this fervent plea to the Negroes, voiced by a member of their own race, and the facts therein are so poetnt that every citizen of the nation should study them carefully.

The editorial opens with the statement that "if the United Nations make peace upon Hitler's terms the greatest sufferers would be the American Negroes," and the writer goes on to point out that the Negroes being a minority race would be the first to lose their rights and privileges. "If America does not win this war decisively, with Hitler on his knees and completely liquidated, there is no future for Negroes in America," says The Journal and Guide.

We are glad to say that most, if not all, the Negro papers of the country are urging their readers to work and strive for an Allied victory, but not many are as vigorous in their language and as acute in their analysis as the Norfolk paper.

* * *

Continuing the Star says:

"The difficult period of interracial relationships through which we are now passing is one where sane judgments and wise solutions are needed as never before. Members of both the white and black races have been guilty of pouring gasoline on the flames with rash statements and actions. But the more level-headed members of both groups must not let these purveyors of hat take the lion's share of the limelight and plunge the South into violent and bloodshed.

"There is no hatred between the two races, and no problems that cannot be solved through sane and reasonable methods. The white man needs the Negro, and the Negro needs the white man. Hitler would like nothing better than to set the two races at each other's throat in another of his "divide and conquer" campaigns, and it is this that we must guard against.

"Groundless rumors, calculated to cause serious difficulties between the races, are being circulated throughout the South, and the government at Washington is seriously concerned. If these rumors are not being started by fifth columnists, it is certain that enemy agents are eager to do everything in their power to further them; for there is no doubt that outbreak of race riots in the United States at the presen time could do untold harm to our war effort, and might go far toward paralyzing the work of some of our most important industrial centers.

"Everyone knows that it is impossible to resolve all the problems of interracial cooperation that beset us, during the period of the present emergency, or perhaps for a long time after it is over. But we can prevent the injection of the toxins of race ratred into our efforts to make progress toward their solution.

* * *

"Rumors have been circulated in some portions of the South that the Negroes were banding together to "take over" their respective communities, to "run" thes cities and towns as they saw fit. We must nail these rumors, for they spread bigger and more dangerous lies, including additional report sof plots and counterplots where none ever existed. If we can't kill these rumors promptly when they arise, they may work overtime and with great effectiveness—for Hitler.

"Neither the white nor black race wants any race riots. Neither could hope to gain anything, and both would lose. Aside from the internal tragedy, such riots would have worldwide repercussions; for they could very easily lead to disruption of our entire war effort and eventual defeat at the hands of the Axis."

Birmingham, Ala. News
June 25, 1942

The Negro's Part

"As Negroes we have more to lose in this war than all the rest." So spoke Oscar W. Adams, Birmingham Negro and grand chancellor of his lodge to the convention of the Alabama Lodge of Knights of Pythias for Negroes.

He added: "By loyalty, faithfulness and continued sacrifice, we wil build on the gains we have already made." It is the viewpoint of enlightened Negroes.

To make it possible for the Negro to have a full and fair share in this battle for common rights is the attitude of enlightened white people.

47n-1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Must End Jim Crow to Aid War, Davis Writes to Negro Weekly

The "ugly stain of 'racial' persecution, of Hitlerism in America" should be ended now to strengthen our nation's war "to wipe Hitlerism off the face of the whole earth," Ben Davis, Jr., editorial board member on the Daily Worker, declared in a letter to the New York Age, published in that paper's July 11 issue. The Jim-Crow system can be obliterated now, Davis asserted.



BEN DAVIS, Jr.

The letter was sent to the Harlem Negro weekly in comment upon an editorial in the June 27 issue of the publication in which it was mistakenly stated that the Daily Worker and the Communist Party advocate "silence" in the fight for Negro rights since America entered its patriotic war against Hitler.

URGES STRONGER FIGHT

In the course of the letter which the Age printed in full in its editorial columns, Davis said:

"The fight for Negro rights must be intensified for the very reason that we are at war and want the strongest national unity to win that war."

Davis agreed with the Age that the "Negro can ill-afford to be silent' about his just grievances and added:

"Not alone can the Negroes ill-afford to be silent. NO American —white or black, capitalist or worker, Jew or Gentile, Catholic or Protestant—can afford to be silent about the jim-crow evils which shamefully exist against Negroes. For these evils, always unjust, now impair winning the war and must be eliminated without delay. Without the full integration of the Negro into war industries, into the governing councils of the nation, into the armed forces—as free and equal citizens—victory is endangered."

Granting the Negro's demands, Davis asserted, is "**absolutely necessary now in order to strengthen our country's war effort. We can and must win these demands now. We never could before, but we can now, wipe out the Jim Crow system. These demands are not demands against the war, but for the war at the same time they are for the Negro.**"

JIM CROW AIDS HITLER

Davis described the nation's war against Hitler as comparable to the fight of the country against the slave owners in 1861. Hitler, Davis wrote, is the "Jeff Davis of 1942," and the Negro people will go all-out to defeat the Nazis as they did the slave owners' armies in 1861.

"The lynchers, Ku Kluxers, the Rankins, the jim-crow poll taxers, the defeatists and Fifth Columnists — are serving Hitler today as the Copperheads served Jeff Davis against Lincoln in 1861," Davis continued.

Davis pointed out that the Daily Worker and the Communist Party support the war 100 per cent and fight for the full equality of the Negro people as a necessary part of the fight for victory over Hitler. He compared the situation today with that of 1861 when Frederick Douglass, foremost Abolitionist, combatted discrimination against Negroes in Union ranks at the same time that he urged the Negro people to give their all to the fight against the slaveocracy.

Davis said that through such agencies as President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practices Committee, the Administration was taking steps against racial discrimination in industry as a war necessity. These steps need to be speeded and extended on a far-reaching scale, Davis said, in keeping with the requirements of our nation for winning the war.

Davis' full letter to the Age, with an introduction on the most recent developments with reference to the Negro people and the war, will appear in the August issue of the Communist magazine, official organ of the Communist Party.

NEGRO MANPOWER SERVICE—

This column cannot forego the obligation of applauding, however tardily, the creation of the Negro Manpower Service within the War Manpower Commission whose purpose is to carry out a program of training and placement of colored workers. The war effort of necessity must be greater. All hands, whether white, black, yellow, or otherwise must become increasingly busy if we would defeat the Axis powers. "The Informer" Houston, Tex.

If the reader knows of Negroes who are skilled in any of the trades, who want to be trained for any trades that would be vital to the war effort, he, should watch for publicity about opportunities to get training, point the worker out to the board, or better the board out to the worker. The service is under the direction of Dr. Robert C. Weaver.

Mississippi Editor State Now Paying For Failure To Educate Negro

JACKSON, Miss., —(ANP)—By neglecting to provide adequately for Negro education, the state is now paying through the army rejecting thousands of colored selectees because of illiteracy while white youths are being drafted, an editorial in the Jackson Daily News, edited by Col. Frederick Sullens, pointed out last week. "Weekly Review"

Under the title, "Unfair to Negroes," the editorial said:

"A recent address by Hon. H. V. Watkins, pioneer educational leader, and Jackson's most useful citizen contained some unpleasant revelations concerning the inadequacy of the Negro school system in Hinds county and rank injustice to the Negro race in the apportionment of school funds.

"It was unpleasant, but it should not have been interpreted as meaning that Hinds county is alone in this respect. The same or similar conditions prevail generally over the state, and in some counties are infinitely worse than in Hinds county.

"Take for illustration or neighboring county of Madison. Last census in that county showed a total white population of 7,560 and a total Negro population of 28,127. In spite of this large Negro population there is not a single four year high school in the county, outside the city of Canton. The census report also reveals that there were 2,360 Negro boys and girls in Madison county of high school age. It is no wonder Negro draftees are being turned down by draft boards because they do not have as much as a fourth grade education. We thought we were smart in getting by with this neglect staring us in face when were having to send our own boys as cannon fodder for the Germans in order to fill up the gap left by Negro illiterates. Birmingham Ala.

"We also find from public records that during the school year 1940-41 Madison county school authorities spend $30,711.69 on a colored school population of 14,151 children, while they spent $141,221.35 on a white school population of only 2,784. If this is not chiseling and fudgnig, we should like to know what it is. We cannot put this question aside by saying that the Negroes do not pay taxes. Everybody pays taxes in Mississippi. We find from the records there are 649 individual white farmers, owning 118,261 acres of land in Madison county and 518 individual colored farm owners, owning 4,9976 acres of land in this same county.

In all our counties similar conditions will be found. It is unjust and closely approaches down right dishonesty, if not criminality.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

THIS

WEEK

By CARL MURPHY

We Hear from a Southerner Down in Maine

The Penobscot Times, a white Maine weekly, whose editor says he is a Southerner, is collecting petitions to U.S. Senator Ralph Brewster to have the War Department remove colored soldiers from Old Town.

Men are assigned to guarding army bridges and railroads against a sneak German commando raid.

The reason assigned by the Times is that young girls are dancing with and dating soldiers, and older women "promenade the streets wherever soldiers congregate, look back over their shoulders and make remarks to each other designed to let soldiers know they can be 'had.'"

Fears Intermarriage

The worst phase of the matter, the Times says, is the "openness with which it is being carried on and before a Southerner."

Next thing you know, the Times says, some of the boys and girls will be getting married. They can in Maine.

Some Southerners we know would rather we lose the war than see that happen.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

'ORDER' BY ALLAH BRINGS DRAFTEE TERM OF 3 YEARS

James Pasha, a 42 year old colored draftee, believed he had a good excuse when he was brought yesterday before the federal bar for failure to report for induction into the army. Pasha, who lives at 507 Browning avenue, told Judge William J. Holly:

"I am a citizen of Islam. Allah told me not to report for military service."

Judge Holly decided he wasn't bound by Allah's findings and sentenced Pasha to three years in federal prison.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Joe Louis Leads War Bond Rally in Brooklyn

JUN 27 1942

NEW YORK.—"It makes no difference what color you are on the outside as long as your heart is right on the inside," Corporal Joe Louis, world's heavyweight champion, told spectators at an interracial war bond rally in Fort Greene Park, Brooklyn, Sunday afternoon.

JUN 27 1942

Louis, along with Bill Robinson, famed tap dancer, was a star at the rally sponsored by the Fort Greene district of the Treasury Department's drive. After the rally, Louis attended the Negro National League twin bill at Yankee Stadium. He was slated to leave for Fort Riley, Kansas, on Monday morning.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Negroes Endorse Southern "Win The War" Pledge

Call For All-Out Effort Lists Colin P. Kelly And Dorie Miller Among Finest Sons Of Dixie

JUL 17 1942

RALEIGH, N. C., July 16—(ANP) Issuing a call for a great Southern-Win-The-War mass meeting to be held in this city Tuesday, sponsors say:

"The finest sons of the South are today in the armed services of our country, Colin Kelly, Jr., of Madison. Fla. and Dorie Miller of Waco, Texas, among the first heroes of this war, are stirring symbols of the old tradition and patriotism of the South. Thirty million Americans of the Southland stand ready to make every sacrifice for victory over the axis enemy.

"Our democratic traditions, our national independence, our very existence as a free people are endangered by the enslaving forces of Hitler and the axis powers. Victory in this total war requires the full energy of every American, of every southerner.. These are the practical tasks before us; to send our best sons and daughters to our armed forces; to give our best efforts to all-out productions; all our conservations, to involve the vast loyal body of southerners, Negro and white, fully in our war effort; to build national unity with the full vigor of our democratic faith."

Some of the outstanding whites of the South, including Dr. Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, have affixed their signatures to the call.

JUL 17 1942

Negro signatures are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, Raleigh Dr. Charles S. Johsson, Nashville; Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City; Dr. David D. Jones, Greensboro, N. C.; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. James E Shepard, Durham, and others.

Speakers on the occasion were to be Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme Court; President F. D. Patterson of Tuskegee; Mrs. Chas. W. Tillett, chairman of the woman's division of the Democratic party; George Googe, AFL, and Paul R. Christopher, president of the Tennessee Industrial Union council.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Chicago 'March' Makes Record

CHICAGO—Determined to participate in the fight of this country to shape a new world in which complete democracy will be enjoyed by all races, 15,000 Negroes stormed the great hall of Chicago's historic Coliseum June 26 for the local March-on-Washington meet. Amid thunderous applause Atty. Charles W. Burton, midwest director of the movement, told the enthusiastic audience that he welcomed them and also the FBI agents sprinkled about the auditorium.

"I only wish Atty. Gen. Biddle were here, so he, too, could learn that all we ask is that Negroes be given the opportunity to work at home while their boys fight abroad. We want President Roose-

velt to know," he shouted, "we want Rankin and Talmadge to know, that though we are the most patriotic group in America, we are the most discriminated against."

From that time until the end, the rafters rang as Walter White, NAACP, Dr. Archibald Carey of Chicago, Milton Webster, member of FEPC, A Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Pullman Porters, and others denounced the administration for permitting southerners like Cox, Edward Smith, Rankin, Talmadge, Connally and Dies to dominate the federal government.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

80 Negroes Held As Jap Admirers

SEP 22 1942

11 Leaders Charged With Sedition, Draft Violation in Chicago Roundup

SEP 22 1942

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Eighty Negroes—including organization leaders accused of advocating sympathy with Japan and urging their followers to shun the draft—were held today in the wake of a swift roundup carried out by Federal Agents and the city police.

Eleven chieftains were charged with sedition and conspiracy and the others with violation of the Selective Service Act.

Rlbert Johnson, director of the Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of investigation, reported no definite link nad been found between the groups and Japanese agents but he added they may have received many of their ideas from Maj. Satakata Takahishi, a Jap who was imprisoned several years ago after attempting to incite American Negroes against their Government.

Johnson's statement on the arrests, which were made yesterday and last night, included the following data on the organization and their key figures:

The Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America was headed by Stokley Delmar Hart. The leaders allegedly maintained that Negroes "constituted a Japanese army within the United States," that Japs were akin to Negroes, and that Negro hopes of "advancement in the world is dependent upon a Japanese victory." Hart, who was seized, also was alleged to have stated he "prayed to Tojo," the Jap premier.

The Peace Movement of Ethiopia was led by Mme. Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, who was among those arrested. She claimed it had a membership of four million in 46 states. She was quoted as saying Negroes were citizens of Liberia, rather than the United States and that they were tied racially to the Japs.

The Temple of Islam was directed Elijah Poole), a self-styled "prophet" who was found underneath his mother's bed wrapped in a carpet.

He is at liberty under bond on a charge of failing to register for Selective Service in Washington, D. C.

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He allegedly preached that his adherents were Moslems who were exempt from th Nation's laws and, as a result, those of draft age failed to comply with Selective Service rules.

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Approximately 70 such disciples came to the temple, and uttered the password, "Ossa Iossa lakam." A Negro policeman dressed in a morning coat welcomed them with a cheery "come right in, brother."

They entered. They were received by a Federal agent, escorted through the rear door and boosted into patrol wagons.

Eleven of the temple members pleaded guilty to charges of failing to register for the draft and were held under bonds of $5000 each for a hearing Wednesday.

Four of them declared they did not owe allegiance to the United States because they were Asiatics, but admitted under questioning that their birthplaces were in Mississippi, Georgia, Illinois and Louisiana.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Harrowing Tale of Battle for Survival Against Sea, Sharks

AUG 22 1942

By GLENN DOUGLAS

AUG 22 1942

NEW YORK.

The spirit of valiant courage reminiscent of the Vikings of old lived once again for this correspondent in the dramatic tale related by 20-year-old National Maritime Union member, Theodore Peryman, who this week, returned to home and friends, one of the survivors of a torpedoed vessel whose crew of forty-nine suffered the privations of thirty-two days at sea in an open lifeboat, fourteen days without food and four without water.

The youthful seaman, son of Mr. and Mrs. Phineas Perryman of Brooklyn, told his story with simple directness and with a matter of fact air which belied the horrible memories of his experiences.

It was late in May that our young adventurer embarked with his fellows, his job that of assistant electrician. The fateful torpedoing took place at 3:50 a. m. on a late June day. But listen to Perryman's own words:

2 Days from Port

"Two more days of sailing would have brought us into the Port of Trinidad. I was stretched on a cot under the gasoline tank on deck. I was to report for duty at 4 o'clock. Suddenly I was awakened by an unfamiliar sound. The ship shuddered and there was the nauseating odor of gunpowder and rusty iron.

"Waves of warm water streamed on deck and everyone began running to and fro. I knew we had been torpedoed."

Shaking a sleeping companion, a white seaman, into consciousness, Perryman cried:

"Come on, let's go. She's hit."

Only 1 Lifeboat

Their life preservers were at the head of the cot. They reached for them, ran on deck and joined the crew which, under the direction of the captain, was lowering and manning the one remaining lifeboat (one had been sunk) and four rafts. Perryman and his companion were clad only in their underclothes.

Long, sleek and silent, save for the vibrant hum of its motor, the submarine drew alongside the rapidly sinking ship, cutting its way through the wreckage. Several German officers stepped on one of the rafts, distributed nine packs of German cigarettes among crew members, pointed out to them the proper direction in which they should sail and wished them luck. The Germans spoke flawless English.

Rubber Tires Salvaged

Within five minutes after the torpedo struck, the vessel had sunk, but not before one of the German officers had instructed members of the sub crew to salvage two large rubber balloon tires, and seeing this, one of the survivors of the lost ship had called out jovially:

"Ah, there must be a rubber shortage in Germany too these days."

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But there was little humor about the more than a month's drifting at the mercy of the tides. It would have been fine if they could have sailed in the direction pointed out by the Germans, but the wind and the current prevented.

Fifteen to twenty men were in the lifeboat — the rest on the four rafts which had been tied to the boat for towing.

Food Scarcity—Sharks

Perryman related:

The first problem was food. There were rations sufficient for ten days, but they used them sparingly and made them last for eighteen. There were bars of chocolate, blocks of pemnician (shredded coconut and raisin) in tiny tins, Graham crackers and malted milk tablets. Then there were the raw fiish you were able to catch. But that had its danger.

You knew that, when before your eyes one of your fellow seamen suffered horribly for five long days and then died of a shark's bite.

You tried to catch and overcome sharks in order to eat their liver and drink their blood. But one day when you had landed a nine-foot sea monster on the raft, had helped to rip his stomach open, then suddenly saw the monster lash about and leave a gapping four-inch wound in the arm of a seaman who was struggling to hold the fish's head down, you didn't like shark much after that.

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The Peace of Death

You saw his fellows bandage the wounded sailor and try to ease the pain, but he writhed and twisted for four nights and five days. He screamed and moaned and finally went so mad he wanted to eat everything in the first aid kit.

You saw him in the peace of death finally and you felt he was much better off as he went to a watery grave.

That left forty-eight members of your crew.

Keeping Time by Sharks

Yes, there were the sharks. You could tell time by the sharks. They were as regular as the clock at home on your mantel. Every day at 5 a.m., a school of sharks would follow your boat. They were ugly creatures, some fourteen or fifteen feet long.

They moved along in the waters behind the boat, waiting for their chance for a human meal. They stayed with you until 3 p. m. and then disappeared, to return at five the next morning. They were regular, those sharks. You could tell time by them.

Sea Gets Rough

After eighteen days on a raft, the sea got so rough you had to cut the rafts loose and crowd into the lifeboat with the rest of the crew. There was no food left but still some water. You received three or four ounces a day.

You didn't feel the pangs of nunger after the first day but you were empty and hollow inside and the sun was beginning to get you.

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Maybe you went sun-crazy. That meant you were light-headed by day, but revived at night. When you were sun crazy you talked too much about too little, saw strange mirages, became cranky and irritable and argued with everyone in the jammed lifeboat.

Strange Rain Squalls

There wasn't always sun. There was rain squalls that lasted for from fifteen to twenty minutes. It drenched you to the skin, but it was a chance to get a drink of precious water, for by now you had been adrift twenty-eight days and the water was gone.

You caught water on an old red sail. You got the water. You also got a chalky red substance off the sail that tasted like hell and turned your mouth scarlet, but it was water and you had to have it.

The squalls were unbelievable. Sometimes the boat passed right in the middle of them. It was kind of queer—rain coming down on both sides but missing the boat.

There were only forty-seven members of the crew now for one seaman had died, chattering horribly, unable to stand the hunger and exposure. You hoped for land soon.

Land, HO!

And there it was. Land! You hit two deserted islands in the Bahamas. You could get brackish sulphur water there with the smell of rotten eggs. It came out of you the minute you drank it, but it was water passing through your frame and you had to have it.

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There were wild jackasses on the island. That was all and you tried to catch them to eat, but you were weak and your ankles were swollen. You had very little circulation, since your only exercise had been dips over the side of the boat when there wasn't much fear of sharks.

You couldn't catch the jackasses—not even jackass meat for 47 starving men — so you piled wearily into the boat and went on your way.

Manna from Heaven

The little lifeboat drifted to a third island in the Bahamas. There the natives allowed the crew to sleep in the tiny schoolhouse, supplied them with a constant diet of hominy and grits. It was the only food there, but it tasted like manna from heaven.

Sleeping on the benches and floors in the schoolhouse was a relief too because on the lifeboat you couldn't sleep with feet in your face; besides your stomach was empty and there were always sharks lashing the waters—waiting.

Now There Was Plenty

But here in Bahamas was luck after two days. The crew abandoned its lifeboat and was loaded into a 2-masted schooner, beautifully equipped and with food and water aplen

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Their benefactor, the owner of the yacht, was one of England's wealthiest women, Miss Carstairs, heiress to the gigantic whiskey fortune. The yacht carried the survivors to Nassau.

Met by the Duchess

A bit out of Nassau, the captain excitedly told the men to prepare to meet the Duchess of Windsor, wife of England's former king. The Red Cross workers of Nassau came to meet the boat and there was Wally Simpson, moving quietly among them, modestly helping to administer first aid.

Thus it was that the survivors, having lost only two of their number, arrived in early August at a Nassau hotel, to be fed, clothed, bathed and enjoy the luxury of a shave.

To America via Air

The next night an army bomber flew half of the men to Miami, Fla., where they waited until the next night for the balance of the crew. After that, it was a Pullman coach with first-class reservations right through to New York and home.

Home is good to see, says Teddy Perryman, seaman. It's good to have fresh sheets and pillows and plentiful meats and amusements and the voices and greetings of your friends. It's good to have only sugar rationed and not bread and water.

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The Sea Calls Again

But, like all of the courageous men who go down to the sea in ships, Perryman has that invincible spirit that never allows a man to be licked. He is being examined by NMU physicians. There seems to be something about his groin. The membranes of his nostrils are inflamed.

Pneumonia contracted in the lifeboat has produced something or other in his chest and the salt water might have caused ringworms on his legs—but Perryman's going back down to the waves and the squalls and the sharks and maybe again to the hunger and thirst and sun-craze.

A Job to Be Done

Perryman's only twenty but there's a job to be done, he says, so there will be an America for him. He'll be as nice to the Germans, too. They can have some American cigarettes and some directions as they were to him. ever. It's good to be home, but the toll of German ships will be it makes him realize all the more two for one. that his America is worth fighting for.

He's going to look for those

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

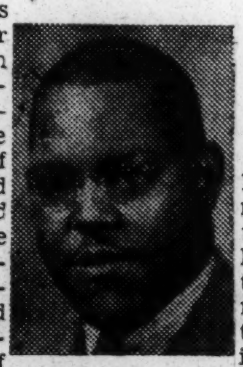
The Globe Trotter

OCT 4 - 1942

Jim Crow Flies Abroad

NO QUESTION ABOUT it, that was a fine piece of morale building last week when the California Shipbuilding Corporation launched the 10,500-ton ship, named after Tuskegee's illustrious founder, Booker T. Washington.

The selection of Marian Anderson to act as sponsor, her thrilling rendition of the her country's national anthem and the stirring address of Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, formed one of the prize moves of the Office of War Information to build up the sadly lagging spirits of black people in America.



And the naming of Captain Hugh Mulzac of Brooklyn, only Negro holding a master's license, as the ship's commander, caused fading hopes in many a black American's breast to soar thrillingly upward. It was a step that shouted to the rooftops that in America a man's color should not be a barrier to opportunity.

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AMERICA ONLY HOPE

After hearing the Blue Network's half hour broadcast of the launching ceremony, no Negro could entertain the least doubt that America offers the world's only hope for his race to ever get the equal justice and personal freedom for which we are fighting.

It was a grand gesture. It was democracy at its highest level, at its very best. It gave renewed hope, kindled greater determination in the hearts of black men, who everywhere have unhesitatingly rallied to the side of right, to the support of the United Nations.

But this buoyancy of spirit was short-lived. Less than 24 hours had passed from the time Negro hearts were keyed up by the Booker T. Washington launching, when other news seeping through tightly censored British sources revealed that the old American buzzard, Jim Crow had flown across to plague the lives of the thousands of black boys, now a part of the American Expeditionary Force.

PROVES TROUBLESOME

That this American pastime of racial discrimination has suddenly become widespread in England, and consequently troublesome is shown in the attention it received before the House of Commons and in the news that Brigadier General B. O. Davis has been dispatched to this theatre of operations.

The saddest angle to this disheartening news is that all indications point to the fact that these discriminations, strange to the people of Britain are practiced at the suggestion and connivance of American army officers.

OCT 4 - 1942

Thomas Driberg, newly-elected Independent of the House of Commons tossed aside the hush-hush that has been placed on this problem when he asked Prime Minister Churchill to "make friendly representation to American military authorities, requesting them to instruct their men the color bar is not a custom in Britain."

CHURCHILL EVASIVE

Churchill's quoted reply indicates that the British government will not take steps to ease the problem. A master of evasive rhetoric, the prime minister asserted: "The question is certainly unfortunate, and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

In other words, Britons are warned that they must say or do nothing that will disturb the "status quo" of Jim Crow. Meanwhile black Americans shipped abroad to defend the principles of democracy and the Four Freedoms irritatedly watch British tavern owners nail up "white only" signs and are suddenly brought face to face with the color bar they thought they had left behind in America.

Here is just one more example how this buzzard, Jim Crow, is working overtime to aid the Axis. Just why some Americans fail to see this is one of the most puzzling and ironic things of this war of liberation.

OCT 4 - 1942

BRITONS ACCEPT NEGROES

British soldiers, it is revealed, willingly accept black American troops as comrades in arms. This is in sharp contrast with the attitude of some of the white American soldiers, who are so blinded by inborn prejudices that they forget that these black men are abroad risking their lives for the same noble principles as are other warriors of the United Nations.

This migration of old Jim Crow with the American forces is concrete proof that history does repeat itself. The same complaint was made in France in the last war when American staff officers then insisted that the French people discriminate against black members of the AEF, who had come over to help protect them.

The passing of a quarter of a century and emergence of a new generation has done virtually nothing to bring satisfactory solution to this plaguing American racial conflict. Tragic is the fact that in the face of everything we are fighting for, if anything, this problem has in some instances been aggravated.

HAVE EVADED ISSUE

Both American and Great Britain have too long evaded this issue. The policy has been simply to ignore it, to fool one's self into the false belief that it does not exist. This evasive policy now must be immediately abandoned for a more realistic one.

OCT 4 - 1942

There can be no neutral ground in this global struggle. Democracy is something which affords no middle stand. You are either for it or you are against it. If you are for it, you know that the old buzzard, Jim Crow is out of place on our side of this fight. If you are for it, you know too, that the color of a man's skin is no determinant as to his inherent worth or to his place in the social order. The bogus master race theory belongs to the enemy.

To give in to Jim Crow now, is an idealogical victory for the Axis before the Second Front is even opened. For there can be no unity of action and purpose when there is racial division. Hitler knows this, and certainly our side should realize it by now. And it will only be through complete unit of action and purpose that total victory will ever be ours.

By Cliff Mackay

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Soldies Dies In Ireland After Clash With Police

OCT 4 - 1942

OCT 4 - 1942

BELFAST, Northern Ireland—(A N P)—One Negro soldier was stabbed to death Wednesday night and another sustained serious gunshot wounds after military police used force to quell a fight outside of a pub (tavern) in the village of Antrim. The Negro soldier was not identified in the disturbance marked by the firing of several shots.

An argument is reported to have begun between several soldiers who were leaving the drinking place. Military police arrived on the scene but the soldiers refused to disperse. The army policemen were said to have drawn their service revolvers.

The following official statement was issued at headquarters of the United States army in Northern Ireland which said:

"There was a disturbance in the streets of Antrim last night shortly after 9 o'clock involving United States military police and United States soldiers.

OCT 4 - 1942

"Several shots were fired before the disorder was ended. One soldier was killed, the victim of knife wounds. Another soldier was seriously wounded. No civilians were involved.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

In England

OCT 2 - 1942



From St. Louis to Bomb shelled England, Miss Gladys Martin, former Urban League worker, arrived in Britian last week with the first five Negro Red Cross workers assigned to foreign post.

Miss Martin, spent nine years here as case worker interviewer and supervisor for the Provident Association and Social Security Commission. She became director of social Service at Homer Phillips Hospital, and was block unit director of the Urban League in 1941-42. She also was a volunteer worker at the USO Center.

OCT 2 - 1942

Miss Carel Jarrett, who entered the same service from St. Louis at the time Miss Martin signed up, has not been announced as arriving in her foreign post.

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Tank-Driving Man



Pvt. Willis Rice of East St. Louis, Ill., on duty with the 761st Tank Battalion at Camp Claiborne, La.

Ollie Stewart's First Cable from Britain

AN EDITORIAL

SEP 12 1942

Ollie Stewart's first cable from London as a war correspondent for the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers, cites three important differences between our own country and England, just a few hundred miles from the front.

1. London blackouts are the real thing—a city without lights every night.

2. Ration books are issued for food, sweets and clothing, and gas masks are required. Sugar is short and many meals are meatless.

3. Men are not to be seen in civilian office jobs. Women everywhere are doing work formerly done by men, who have been called to military duty.

Experts tell us the United States is only ankle-deep in the war, since we have been fighting only a year, and we are too far away for German bombers to visit us every night.

SEP 12 1942

Mr. Stewart's cables will reach us regularly, we hope, and as soon as he joins our own colored troops, he will report on their part in the Allied war effort.

In the meantime, his first message is important in that it indicates what sacrifices we may have to make in order to win the war.

SEP 12 1942

There are just two other items in the first Stewart cable. 1. London is clean. 2. Londoners expect victory. There has been no spiritual letdown.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

An Ally on the Job

AUG 17 1942



AUG 17 1942

A. P. Photo.

A Belgian colonial soldier, part of the Belgian combat forces in the Belgian Congo, at Leopoldville, sights the rangefinding device on a mortar gun. He's no fun for an enemy to meet.

No Recreation Available For African Troops

OCT 3 - 1942

CAPETOWN, South Africa.—(ANP)—Native and colored troops serving with the armed forces of the Union of South Africa have a hard lot to undergo. All sorts of discriminations, flagrant and subtle, exist. The black troops are required to do the laboring tasks but are not permitted to bear arms.

OCT 7 - 1942

The native soldiers are even prohibited from attending the entertainments staged for soldiers in camps near the front. Some 15 concert parties including the best South African artists have been formed. These tour the camps to entertain the soldiers. The participants on the program are all white. Only white, so-called European soldiers, are invited to attend. In fact, the blacks are specifically barred. Likewise there is no provision for them in the cinemas, cafes, and other places of entertainment in the nearby towns and villages.



International

The FBI accused Williams and Smyth of Japanese propaganda

Japs' U.S. Mouthpiece

SEP 14 1942

Nine years before Commodore Matthew C. Perry sailed the East India Squadron into a Japanese harbor, a keen-eyed Boston publisher wrote in his prospectus for a new national monthly: "The steamship has brought Europe, Asia, and Africa into our neighborhood . . . Much more than ever it now becomes every intelligent American to be informed of the condition and changes of foreign countries."

The date was May 11, 1844; the publisher, Eliakim Littell; his magazine, The Living Age. Under his direction, it became the first American publication to reprint articles from foreign periodicals. It favored the British, by-lining many a name now famous in English literature—Thackeray, Dickens, Carlyle. The staid, intellectual journal survived numerous shifts in owner-ship and an eventually unprofitable circulation to achieve status as America's oldest monthly. In August 1941 it suspended abruptly and without explanation.

Last week The Living Age figured in the news in a role that must have made Eliakim Littell whirl in his grave. The Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested the magazine's last owners—Joseph Hilton Smyth of Old Lyme, Conn., Irvine Harvey Williams of Noroton, Conn., and Walker Grey Matheson, of Washington, D. C.—for failing to register with the State Department as propaganda agents for Japan. To the tune of $125,000 lavished upon them by the Japanese Consulate in New York, the FBI charged, the trio had done their job mainly through the ancient and respected columns of Eliakim Littell's brain child—from 1938, when they bought it, to its demise three years later in the very month in which Japanese funds in this country were frozen. The FBI told this story of those three years:

Newsweek
SEP 14 1942

Smyth and Matheson got the magazine for $15,000 supplied by Shintaro Fukushima, Jap vice consul in New York in charge of press relations. The backers ordered the new publishers to print at least one article a month favorable to Tokyo, and occasionally to publish verbatim material ground out by Jap officials at the consulate. The Japanese in turn agreed to underwrite publication losses up to $2,500 a month.

The magazine did its new work well. Its pages thereafter argued that American stakes in the Far East were not worth fighting for, and chided the "infantile" attitude of our diplomats in snubbing Tokyo's friendly overtures.

SEP 14 1942

The trio served the Japanese in other ways, according to the FBI: they founded the Foreign Observer, weekly service for foreign editors of American newspapers, and the Negro News Syndicate, to fan Negro unrest and pipe the Tokyo line to Negro newspapers. Articles from the syndicate went out over the name of Annastean Haines, Negro night-club singer and Smyth's wife. For $500 a month, Matheson, 41-year-old Canada-born naturalized citizen and original contact man for the Japs, wrote pamphlets for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce and gave advice on public relations.

Smyth, the only native American in the group, drew a similar sum for his counsel. The 40-year-old former true-confessions writer once served as advisory editor to the isolationist, now defunct, Scribner's Commentator. At various times he had a hand in publishing or editing Current History, The North American Review, and The Saturday Review of Literature (against none of which was there any FBI suggestion of suspicion). Williams, 38-year-old Japan-born son of British parents, apparently limited his activities to The Living Age—as accountant, general manager, and president.

Smyth and Williams, arraigned in Brooklyn, pleaded guilty to the charge of violating the Espionage Act of 1917, and were held in $10,000 bail apiece. Matheson was picked up in the nation's capital a few hours after his dismissal from a job as news analyst in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Hired last Dec. 8 as a Far Eastern expert to write short-wave material beamed to Latin America, Matheson got a routine check by the FBI and began to turn out strongly anti-Japanese copy. But he was reported to be pro-Japanese in barroom conversation after office hours. This, plus rumors of his previous connections, brought an FBI recheck early this spring. His dismissal was held up lest it tip off all three men. Each, if convicted, faces ten years in prison, a $10,000 fine, or both.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Can't Enter Certain Bars or Dance Halls, According to Report

SEP 26 1942

SEP 26 1942

U.S. Military Chiefs Blamed for British Action; Officials "Have No Comment"

Exclusive to the AFRO

Reproduction in whole or in part forbidden.

LONDON—The question of segregation was brought into the open here last week by Daily Herald columnist Hannen Swaffer, who wrote:

"At the request of American military chiefs who fear trouble here, British officials have tacitly agreed to bar colored troops from saloons, bars and from certain dance halls, although they have refused to order police to enforce the ban."

SEP 26 1942

No Comment from Officials

Asked for a statement regarding the above, the British War Office said:

"No comment."

A spokesman at American headquarters likewise said, "no comment," but released the following letter:

"Concerning the sale of spirits to colored soldiers, I doubt very much that there is any basis for the statement that colored soldiers can carry beer but not spirits. With colored as with whites, this is a matter that undoubtedly varies with individuals. At any rate, this headquarters does not believe it advisable to urge public housekeepers or others to discriminate between colored and white soldiers."

SEP 26 1942

British Subjects Not Safe

The man in the street, however, is puzzled. A West Indian who had been pushed from a sidewalk by an American who used an epithet, told me:

"Even British subjects are not safe from imported prejudice. Everything that we cherish is being threatened."

A storekeeper said:

"Black men are in England today to fight for freedom, their own as well as the freedom of mankind. To erect bars against them savours of what Hitler is doing."

SEP 26 1942

Some local commanding officers have a system of white troops three other days to remove the possibility of a fight. One officer explained that colored troops were given three days a week in a nearby town and their own.

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Our Boys Winning Praise of British

AUG 29 1942

AUG 29 1942

LONDON—(ANP)—At a British port colored troops assigned to unloading supplies for the AEF have won the unqualified admiration of Britishers, according to reports reaching here.

The dock superintendent is reported to have said: "They're the finest workers I ever saw. They shifted more in one day than I've seen done in forty years."

That these troops think the Britons "okay" is attested to by a story told by Sgt. Bennie Perry and 1st Sgt. Edgar Pike, both from Georgia, who were walking in a nearby town when an English couple called to them from a window.

AUG 29 1942

Treated by Mayor

"They were just looking out of the window and waved to us to come in. They treated us to dinner in the hotel," said Sgt. Harvin. "Then a gentleman came up while we were eating, asked us if we were enjoying ourselves and invited us up to his place for drinks.

"He was the mayor! Next thing he invited us to the city chambers and we wrote our names in the record book with the signatures of notables from all over the world."

Coffee—"with Sugar"

Other soldiers attached to the battalion report similar acts of friendliness on the part of the English. Four of the company have been invited to an English women's home for chicken dinner with "coffee and sugar." They danced and played cards.

Master Sgt. Perry has had twenty-two years' experience in the army and is an expert on all types of firearms. He has been challenged to a shooting match by England's best woman shot.

AUG 29 1942

Colored troops and Britons meet and exchange drinks in the pubs (taverns) and gather in private homes, churches, and clubs. Colored soldiers say all one has to do to get on with Britons is to break through their reserve.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
August 9, 1942

Negroes Plan Town Meetings In 10 Sections

A series of "Town Meetings For War" is being arranged here in 10 neighborhoods in the Negro sections under auspices of the Civilian Mobilization Division of the Richmond Office of Civilian Defense, and will be held in various outdoor sites, under the supervision of the executive committee of the local Mobilization Division, which is headed by Chairman Alexander W. Weddell.

The meetings are being directed by the four Negro members of the executive committee, Booker T. Bradshaw, president of Virginia Mutual Benefit Insurance Company; Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, of Virginia Union University; Roscoe C. Jackson, president Richmond Democratic League, and Roscoe C. Mitchell, journalist. They are being assisted by a group of chairmen from the 10 districts.

To Combat Lethargy

These meetings will follow the model of the old town meetings, which were prevalent in Colonial America, and will serve as a Summer offensive against lethargy in prosecuting this all-out war against the enemies of America, it was announced by the committee, which met Friday night. These programs will emphasize the duty of all Americans to join in the war effort by buying bonds, aiding the salvage drives and complying with rationing provisions, and by participating in all efforts to improve the morale of the citizens.

These meetings will get under way Monday evening, August 16, when the Virginia Union neighborhood will present its first Town Hall program at Brook Field. The programs will feature parades, speeches by well-known leaders, discussion periods, pageants and community singing, with music by well-known bands and orchestras.

Jacksonville, Fla., Times-Union
September 13, 1942

SOUND ADVICE

Dr. F. M. Wood, former president of Kentucky State College for Negroes, warned his people, in a speech at a recent teachers' meeting in Louisville, that "this is not the time for the Negro to unduly press for advantages."

Regardless of the "shortcomings in the United States system of government, wartime is no time to raise such issues. Japanese and German appeals to racial prejudices are not getting them anywhere, and I hope that continues the case," he declared.

Persons familiar with the racial problem, not only here but throughout the world and who have been striving through the years to bring about a better understanding and to improve the lot of the colored man, quickly recognize the soundness of Dr. Wood's observations. It would be most fortunate if the colored people themselves generally grasped the importance of his advice as do their outstanding leaders. If they did a cold reception would await the agitators who are reported as having been circulating in the South in recent months trying to stir up trouble.

We have no first-hand information on the subject, but below is quoted an editorial from The Pittsburgh Courier, one of the country's leading negro newspapers which suggests that there is foundation for such reports. Says that paper:

"A lot of loose talk can be overheard among Negroes to the effect that it makes no difference to colored people who wins the war. Not only does such talk make for disunity and impair the war effort, but it happens to be nonsense.

"What we call Negro progress will most certainly be ended in case the Axis wins, and every Negro who has managed to lift his head above the mired mass will be ruthlessly shoved down. Every colored citizen with a municipal, State or Federal job will lose it.

"Every college for the education of Negro youth will be closed and colored students will be barred from white colleges.

"Every Negro who now is able to vote will be disfranchised.

"All Negroes may lose their citizenship, an act that would require but the stroke of a pen.

"Public education for Negroes if not discontinued altogether, will go no farther than the fourth grade as in most of the British, Belgian, French and Dutch colonies.

"Skilled industrial labor will be closed to colored people, as will most professional work.

"These things have happened to Jews and Poles, and there is no reason to believe that a Nazi Gauleiter in Washington would fail to exercise the same measures here against Negroes and Jews.

"Even if the Negro's unenviable status in the United States were to undergo no change after a United Nations' victory, we should still be the most fortunate of racial minorities."

In these expressions is seen the kind of sensible leadership that brings fruit from efforts toward tolerance and reasonableness such as have been made for decades by the inter-racial committees here in the South. Much has been accomplished by these public spirited representatives of both whites and blacks. Much more will be accomplished in the years to come unless the advice of such colored men as Dr. Wood and the editor of the Pittsburgh newspaper is ignored and that of the agitators accepted, and followed toward an intolerable situation.

Hendersonville, N. C., Times-News
September 8, 1942

ADVICE TO THE NEGROES

Let's give The Journal and Guide, evidently a wise journal and a good guide for the negro race, a publication of Norfolk, Va., this opportunity to utter some intensely sane and appropriate remarks on war problems faced by the people who are its constituents, under the editorial caption of "Let's Win the War."

"If the United Nations should be forced to make peace upon Hitler's terms the greatest sufferers would be the American negroes.

"A military stalemate that would find Hitler still short of his goal of world conquest, but which necessitated a negotiated peace, would be just as disastrous to American negroes.

"If there is a negotiated peace the pro-Fascist elements in America will have the upper hand, and they are already girding themselves to administer to the negroes of America a fate worse than that which befell the Jews in Germany and Poland.

"If America does not win this war decisively, with Hitler on his knees and completely liquidated, there is no future for negroes in America.

"Any negro who does not realize that is not intelligent. Any informed negro who thinks that his condition in America under the Hitler dictated peace would be other than that of a slave—stripped of all human rights—needs to be examined by a lunacy commission.

"A war in which the American white man is fighting to remain a free man; is fighting to escape the fate of Poland, of France, of Greece—of a half dozen other countries that were formerly free but that are now enslaved—is a war in which the American negro should fight with everything within his power to defeat decisively the enemies of America; because if America is defeated the negro minority will be the first to be stripped of all rights, all privileges, all possessions, and will be consigned to a fate worse than anything that has occurred in modern history.

"Democracy is a great ideal. It has not worked perfectly here in America but as imperfect as it is, it is worth saving. If it is swept off of the American continent, Fascism or a form of Nazism will take its place, and as compared with democracy even as we have known it, this will be death in its slowest and most excruciating form for American negroes.

"The time has come for the 13,000,000 negroes of America to throw all that they have into this war. The time has come when we must fight desperately to save what we have gained during the past 75 years."—Charlotte Observer.

Columbia, S. C. Record
September 10, 1942

Should Be Upheld.

Intelligent Negro leadership in America is disturbed at certain unwise, often unwarranted and sometime dangerous talk indulged in by the more bombastic elements of the race in this country. Racial tension in some degree has developed in some sections of the country. That is precisely what our enemies desire. The enemies are the enemies of the Negroes of America exactly as they are the enemies of the white people of this country.

Negro leaders who sincerely have the welfare and development of their race at heart are sane in their outlook and sound in their speech in these times of stress. They recognize that Americanism is not limited to the white race, but that in includes also the Negro race. They realize that the best hope of the Negro is democracy.

A recent editorial of uncommon merit and practical sense was published in The Pittsburgh Courier, one of the outstanding Negro newspapers of the United States. It is so pertinent and timely that it is worthy of thoughtful consideration of both Negroes and whites:

"A lot of loose talk can be overheard among Negroes to the effect that it makes no difference to colored people who wins the war. Not only does such talk make for disunity and impair the war effort, but it happens to be nonsense.

"What we call Negro progress will most certainly be ended in case the Axis wins, and every Negro who has managed to lift his head above the mired mass will be ruthlessly shoved down.

"Every colored citizen with a municipal, state or federal job will lose it.

"Every college for the education of Negro youth will be closed and colored students will be barred from white colleges.

"Every Negro who now is able to vote will be disfranchised.

"All Negroes may lose their citizenship, an act that would require but the stroke of a pen.

"Public education for Negroes if not discontinued altogether, will go no farther than the fourth grade as in most of the British, Belgian, French and Dutch colonies.

"Skilled industrial labor will be closed to colored people, as will most professional work.

"These things have happened to Jews and Poles, and there is no reason to believe that a Nazi Gauleiter in Washington would fail to exercise the same measure here against Negroes and Jews.

"Even if the Negro's present unenviable status in the United States were to undergo no change after a United Nations' victory, we should still be the most fortunate of racial minorities."

And such sensible, patriotic Negro leaders need to be upheld.

Portsmouth, Va. Star
September 5, 1942

THE NEGRO STAKE IN THE WAR

(Pittsburgh Courier, Leading Colored Weekly)

A lot of loose talk can be overheard among Negroes to the effect that it makes no difference to colored people who wins the war. Not only does such talk make for disunity and impair the war effort, but happens to be nonsense.

What we call Negro progress will most certainly be ended in case the Axis wins, and every Negro who has managed to lift his head above the mired mass will be ruthlessly shoved down.

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Even if the Negro's present unenviable status in the United States were to undergo no change after a United Nations' victory, we should still be the most fortunate of racial minorities.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
OCT 3 - 1942

A White Sergeant Sends a Letter from His Pal in Far-Off Georgia, U.S.A.

OCT 3 - 1942

Enclosed I have a copy of a letter sent to me by a very good colored friend of mine.

We were reared in the same town in Illinois and always have enjoyed the same pleasures without any thought of why one was dark and the other light.—Sgt. X, Camp Lee, Va.

Dear Sarg.: OCT 3 - 1942

I had every good intention in this unpeaceful world to write to you before this late date, but the atmosphere in which I am now subjected seems to retard everything.

I am almost living in "hell". It appears to me that I have been marooned in a place far set from the democratic country called America. There is only one train passing through here a day. There are sections reserved for my race, the sun-tanned American. Rather I should say one section. It is an antique model having kerosene light.

Bus Transportation

The transportation by bus is more than words can describe. In any event the bus should get its load, with accommodations for both races. However in this part of Georgia the white get on first and if there is room left maybe you can get a ride.

Here is an example that I witnessed: A group of white and colored soldiers were waiting for the bus. It arrived and the driver let all the white soldiers get on first. The bus was filled and even though some more could have gotten on (some more being colored soldiers), the driver drove off and left us standing. We had to walk.

OCT 3 - 1942

Salute Ignored

Since I've been in the camp I have saluted many officers and as yet they have all but one failed to return my salute. Some Army.

As for the ratings, there are none to be had. The Camp is run by the civilians (white). In personnel, headquarters, warehouses, and every thing imaginable. Why did they send us here? Again I say, some Army.

Social life is terrible, recreation, none! At the present I am attempting to work in an office. Even now the white fellows are jabbering about me being in the same office with them.

I probably won't be here long for if they are prejudiced I know that the officers will put me out on some coal pile or the like.

Predicts Long War

I wish that the major from your regiment was here. At one time you told me about him saying: "Colored men should be glad they are accorded the same privileges of working and fighting in this American army like other men." OCT 3 - 1942

Probably he could see what the future looks like on my side of the fence if he were here.

Truthfully, I can see that we are in for a long war unless things are changed. In fact as things get worse and worse I feel myself changing more and more. I feel less a part of it all.

Well buddy I'm too tired and disgusted to talk anymore.

Best wishes from your friend,

PVT. SISPS

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

COLOR BAR GROWS IN BRITAIN!

SEP 26 1942 SEP 26 1942

English Journalist Charges that British Officials Agree to Jim Crow Negro Troops at Urging of American Army Chiefs—Africans Hear of "Four Freedoms" and Expect to Be Included in Post-War Plans.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Courier War Correspondent)

SEP 26 1942

LONDON, England, Sept. 24 (Censored)—Brushing aside the prevailing hush-hush policy existing among many journalists, Hanne Swaffer, a most widely read British columnist, stated this week in the Daily Herald:

"Because large numbers of Negroes are now among the United States forces in Britain, the color problem is proving very embarrassing to authorities. Strong reactions are expected across the Atlantic, especially since 13,000,000 Negroes are already claiming that they should have equality of treatment, both in defense work and in the armed forces.

BRITISH OFFICIALS BAN NEGROES FROM PUBLIC PLACES

SEP 26 1942

"Therefore, at the request of American military chiefs, who fear trouble here, British officials have tactfully agreed to the banning of colored troops in saloons, bars and certain dance halls, although they have refused to order police to enforce the ban.

"Also, in at least one ATS station, it has been ordered that any girl going out with a Negro shall be moved to a different depot.

LACK OF COLOR BAR ANNOYS WHITE AMERICANS

"The comparative laxity of the color bar in this country has surprised and annoyed Americans, especially those from the prejudiced south. However, many British people like Negroes and their broad smiles, their appreciation, their kindness and their happy dispositions. Yet this sort of thing created trouble when two Americans officers, who had been invited to dine with a family in a certain village in the midlands, arrived to find two coal-black privates as their fellow guests.

SOME BRITISH ATTITUDES ARE NAIVE

"In some villages, the attitude about our Negro allies is so naive that in Scotland a woman who met me, asked if the colored troops were red Indians. I replied in the affirmative.

One of them happened to be with me. He jokingly replied, "Sho we is ma'am."

WHITE U. S. TROOPS IGNORE NEGROES

"In the United States Army, white and blacks invariably ignore each other except when mixed in the ranks.

"Negro troops here now have their own colored entertainers, including Adelaide Hall, Elizabeth Scott, Whaler Layton and others.

"No Negroes were invited to the recent Guildhall dance and yet, at all times, the white Americans are not only puzzled by British friendliness to Negroes but also are grimly offen

SEP 26 1942

AFRICANS HAVE HEARD OF THE 4 FREEDOMS

"Very soon the problem of color will become much more acute in Africa than has heretofore been the case. There are 65,000,000 Negroes living in the various parts of the British commonwealth. Rumore of the promised four freedoms have reached them and too, they realize their importance in the British war effort.

"They have been inspired by the rehabilitation of Abyssinia, where they see the Black Emperor reenthroned, and already there stirs in many breasts the hope that a broad constitution of the future will include them.

AMERICAN PRESS WILL NOT PUBLISH INTERMIXTURE

Commenting on censorship, Swaffer remarked:

SEP 26 1942

"So difficult are things getting that publication of the news as to just what is happening here, in the free mixing of blacks and whites, is definitely discouraged in the American press.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

ANOTHER NEGRO FANATIC SEIZED AS PLOT LEADER

SEP 23 1942

SEP 23 1942

U. S. Continues Probe of Jap Influence.

SEP 23 1942

Arrest of a key figure in the operations of three Negro groups, 11 leaders and 70 members of which were rounded up by federal men and police over the week-end, was announced yesterday. She is Pauline Bahar, secretary of the Temple of Islam, 104 East 51st street. She was seized in her home at 6117 Rhodes avenue after being sought for three days.

SEP 23 1942

Federal agents were continuing to investigate the probability that Japanese money had financed the operations of the three subversive groups.

Have Plenty of Money.

"We have only scratched the surface," said a federal official. "It seems certain that Japanese money has been going to these organizations. None of these people has any visible means of support. The 12 leaders we took into custody Sunday and Monday have lavish and expensive costumes and have plenty of money. Even their followers, many of whom are poorly dressed, seem to have some means."

Thirty-four more of the "rank and file" of the three groups were arraigned yesterday before United States Commissioner E. K. Walker on charges of draft evasion. They all pleaded guilty and were locked up. The 11 leaders arrested up to Monday afternoon and 30 of their followers had been arraigned Monday.

The three groups named by the federal bureau of investigation and raided by federal men and police are the Temple of Islam, the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and the Brotherhood of Liberty for Black People of America.

SEP 23 1942

Assume Oriental Names.

Among the leaders, all of whom are charged with sedition and conspiracy to commit sedition, are Mittie Maud Lena Gordon and her husband, William; Seon Jones, David Logan, Stokely Delmar Hart, Charles Newby, Mrs. Annabelle Moore, F. H. Hammurabi Robb, James Graves, Elijah Poole, Lenzie Karien, and the Bahar woman.

Many of them have assumed oriental names and some of their followers use only "X" or "XX" as surnames.

"These organizations and many of these people have been under surveillance for three months," said the federal official. "We have been waiting only on the go-ahead from Washington."

SEP 23 1942

He intimated that the Chicago raids were only the first of many that might be expected thruout the United States. Word came from East St. Louis yesterday that a federal grand jury there had begun an inquiry into pro-Japanese activities of an organization known as the "Pacific Movement of the Eastern World Among Negroes."

SEP 23 1942

In Contact with Japs.

"There have been Japanese who have had contact with these people," said the official. "We are looking for them."

It was evident yesterday that not only the FBI and the regular forces of the justice department were engaged in this hunt, but that army intelligence, navy intelligence, and the secret service had joined in.

FBI men say the leaders of the three or four main subversive groups among Negroes and the half dozen or so suborganizations involved have succeeded in alienating a large mass of Negroes from American principles and to have painted the Japanese as the liberators of the colored peoples.

The 12 leaders seized here, in particular, are said to have praised Hitler, proclaimed the Japs as their saviors, and held up the bombing of Pearl Harbor as "the death knell of our slavery" to the whites. In their declarations and speeches and in the truckload of propaganda seized Monday at the Temple of Islam, they are said to have roused the most gullible and least literate fringe of their race into a fanatic hatred of the white race.

SEP 23 1942

Pose as Prophets.

They have posed as prophets of a new world order and have urged their followers, particularly among young Negroes, to disregard the draft, federal men said. A number of these already have been prosecuted and many more have admitted their guilt on these charges.

Several of the leaders have been before federal grand juries and some of them now await prosecution on earlier charges.

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

TURNS IT DOWN AS MISTAKE

OCT 2 - 1942

Discrimination Is Held To Blamed

OCT 2 - 1942

LONDON, Sept. 29—The British have trouble now-a-days and the newest has been in respects to discrimination encountered by Negro members of the AEF.

The government Tuesday rejected as "unfortunate" a suggestion in the house of Commons that it intervene against alleged race line.

OCT 2 - 1942

Prime Minister Churchill personally reproved T. O. Driberg, an Independent, for raising the question which has aroused some discussion here since the arrival of U. S. Negro troops.

With typical English diplomacy Churchill told Driberg "The question certainly is unfortunate and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite, commented that B. Bracken, minister of information, publicly had opposed discrimination by Churchill said "This is not the point of merit; it was a point of representation being made.

Wm. Gallacher, lone Communist member, said he had a copy of a letter sent to Churchill by a number of soldiers stating an officer had advised them in a lecture "of the necessity of discrimination in connection with Negroes in London."

OCT 2 - 1942

Driberg brought up the issue in commons just a day after disclosure that Brig. Gen. Benjamin Davis had arrived in England.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Temple Of Islam Negroes Indicted

OCT 1 - 1942

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—(AP)—Thirty-eight negroes, all members of the Temple of Islam, were indicted today on charges of violating the selective service act.

U. S. Attorney J. Albert Woll said the Temple was a pro-Japanese sect with members in many cities throughout the United States.

"Members of this organization state that they will not register under selective service inasmuch as they are registered with Allah," he reported. "They say that although they were born in the United States they are not citizens, but citizens of Asia.

"The organization also teaches that the colored race was the first race and that the Japanese are descended from them and therefore they are blood brothers of the Japanese. A large number of these Moslems have stated that they hope Japan wins the war because it will be better for the colored people."

Those indicted, all Chicagoans, were among 82 negroes rounded up here by police and FBI agents in a series of raids Sept. 20.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

M. P.'S, SOLDIERS BATTLE, ONE DEAD

By United Press.

OCT 1 - 1942

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, Oct. 1.—An American soldier was stabbed to death and another was seriously wounded last night in a disturbance between American soldiers and American military police at Antrim, Army authorities announced today.

Townspeople fled from the streets when guns blazed in the most serious incident since the arrival of United States troops in Northern Ireland.

OCT 1 - 1942

Antrim is on Lough (lake) Neagh, 14 miles northwest of Belfast.

A United States Army headquarters statement said:

"There was a disturbance in the streets of Antrim last night shortly after 9 o'clock involving United States military police and United States soldiers.

OCT 1 - 1942

"Several shots were fired before the disorder ended.

"One soldier was killed, a victim of knife wounds. Another soldier was seriously wounded.

"No civilians were involved."

Several arrests were made.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL DAVIS IN BRITAIN

SEP 29 1942

WASHINGTON, (SNS) — Brigadier General Benjamin Davis, only colored general in the United States Army, has arrived in Britain, the U. S. Army headquarters in London disclosed Monday.

General Davis will serve as adviser to Major General J. C. H. Lee concerning colored troops now in the European sector of the war theatre.

SEP 29 1942

Before going to Britain, General Davis inspected practically all of the camps now housing colored soldiers.

Hitler Has New Racial Policy

The Examiner
Houston, Tex.

OCT 3 - 1942

MOSCOW, (Via N P)—According to reports received here a new racial policy has been outlined by Adolf Hitler which divides the "Nordic" race into "full-valued" and "devalued" elements.

The division has become necessary, stated a secret document uncovered here, because Nordics living on the periphery of German swastika have permitted themselves to become "debased" by the influence of "inferior foreign elements."

Case Opens In St. Louis

The Examiner
Houston, Tex.

ST. LOUIS.—(ANP)—An inquiry into pro-Japanese activities of the "Pacific Movement of the Eastern World", a Negro group, believed to be seditious, was opened here Monday by the East St. Louis Federal Grand Jury. United States Atty. Harry C. Clanton of St. Louis, who recently conducted a grand jury investigation of the group there, will offer evidence to the methods and practices of the movement which he claimed.

OCT 3 - 1942

Two men said to be former leaders of the Pacific Movement, were arrested, but later released. They were General Butler and Finis Williams of East St. Louis.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FBI Obtains Confessions From 70 Placed Under Arrest

SEP 29 1942

CHICAGO—(A N P)—When arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Walker, 70 members of the Temple of Islan, the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, and the Brotherhood of last week in mass raids conducted by the FBI confessed that they had failed to register and admitted participating in a conspiracy to evade the draft. Without exception, the disheveled and deluded prisoners said that engaging in war was against their religion. Most of those pleading guilty are members of the Temple of Islam.

SEP 29 1942

According to information gathered about the U. S. courthouse a definite effort is to be made to convict and sentence twelve of the 86 persons arrested who are regarded as leaders. Among these are: Madame Mittie Maud Lena Gordon; F. H. Hammaraubi Robb; Alla Ben Aiken; Charles Newby, alias Father Divine Nassam; and Stokely Delmar Hart.

While 70 have made confessions up to this time no indictments have been issued. Several other local organizations, thought to be engaged in seditious activities, are under surveillance.

SEP 29 1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

STIRRING CEREMONIES AT LAUNCHING OF SHIP, 'BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'

OCT 9 - 1942

By Harry Levette

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 8 (ANP)—Climaxing over a month of anticipation millions of radio listeners all over the world heard history made Tuesday, Sept. 29 at Calship Shipyard at Wilmington harbor. This was the launching of the 10,500 ton Liberty ship which at the suggestion of Peter Ross, colored shipyard foreman, was named "Booker T. Washington," after that great leader.

As Miss Marian Anderson, noted contralto broke a bottle of champagne against the bows of the ship, the few hundred who were permitted to crowd into the immediate inclosure broke into a prolonged cheer. Previous to this she had graciously declaimed, "I feel highly honored to have been asked to perform this ceremony and I should like to sing for you the National Anthem." As the last beautiful notes died away, came the command "Burn Fire;" acetelyne torches burned the fifth hole in the inch thick retaining plates and the great vessel started sliding with increased momentum down the ways and swept into the water for its maiden voyage.

OCT 9 - 1942

An outstanding personnel took part in the dramatic program.

The list of complete participants follows:

Sponsor: Miss Marian Anderson noted contralto, Philadelphia; matron of honor; Mrs. Peter Ross, Los Angeles, wife of the Calship [illegible] man who suggested the ship's name; master of ceremonies: J. W. Wadsworth, industrial relations manager, Calship; principal speaker: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, director, division of Negro affairs, NYA.

Other speakers were John A. Mcship; Judge Edwin L. Jefferson, Cone, executive vice president, Cal- Rev. F. D. Jordan, Pastor First A. M. E. church, Los Angeles; Peter Ross, maintenance foreman, Calship; Ernest E. Cotton, former student at Tuskegee institute, a Calship welder. Distinguished guests included Dr. William J. Tompkins, recorder of deeds, Washington, Mrs. Portia Washington Pittman, only living daughter of Booker T. Washington, now residing at Tuskegee; Miss Fannie Pittman and Miss Louise Washington, granddaughters of the beloved educator, and a daughter of Capt. Hugh Mulzac who will command the vessel.

With eloquent tones, Mrs. Bethune as principal speaker declared: "This is an advanced step towards building the morale of a group of people who are fighting for a chance to fight."

OCT 9 - 1942

"I bring the gratitude and congratulations of the 15,000,000 Negro people of America, and I am sure, of all fair minded thinking citizens to the California Shipbuilding corporation for their spirit of courage and democracy.

"May I voice the loyalty of my people to the all-out program of our commander-in-chief and pledge our full support and cooperation to all these agencies working with and for him in bringing to the united nations a complete victory.

"This is not just another cargo vessel. This is a ship that epitomizes the true spirit and ideal of democracy. This is a ship named for a great man, not just a great Negro, a great man who happened to be a Negro—Booker T. Washington."

The ship is expected to be ready for service by the middle of October. It will be given for command to Capt. Hugh Mulzac, the only American Negro to hold a master's certificate, and will have a crew of white and Negro officers and men.

OCT 9 - 1942

Newsreels were made of the event and many representatives of dailies as well as the Negro Press were present.

47n-1942

Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
August 10, 1942

Offense To Australians

The most dumbfounding development in relation to the racial equality drive, which now appears to have been pitched upon a world-wide basis, is the affront given the people of Australia by sending negro troops to that country, which is inhabited by 7,000,000 white persons.

Washington naturally is keeping the soft pedal on the row that has been kicked up, but the facts gradually are seeping out, and they show a degree of stupidity that is almost unbelievable.

Australian leaders are openly accusing Washington of intentionally offending local sensibilities "in order to curry favor with the Chinese and Indians and the colored people back in the United States." The charge also is made that the move is political, the purpose being to influence negro votes in doubtful American states by letting it be known that the negroes have been honored with a position under the famed General MacArthur.

The whole fantastic procedure, including the determined drive to fasten racial equality upon the South, appears to have stemmed from a radio address made by a Japanese propagandist in Manchukuo on March 15, last. The cry then was taken up by German broadcast stations and presently there was a great hue and cry about American unfairness to the negro. The purpose of all this was to influence opinion in India, Africa and in other sections where colored peoples are dominant.

These alien propagandists drew on their imaginations and, at the same time, gave some facts, like the Detroit riots caused by persons opposed to negro families moving into homes that had been built for them by the Government. Lies about the treatment of the negroes in the South also were incorporated in the broadcasts, which were recorded in American listening posts.

Instead of ignoring the whole business, which actually meant nothing in the general scheme of war, the groups in Washington that have virtually gone mad in their determination to put the negro above the white man wherever this is possible, took advantage of the situation and launched the two-fold scheme of filling public offices in Washington with thousands of negroes, while inaugurating a sustained and determined campaign to force racial equality upon the South. The pretext was that such action would show the natives of India, Africa and China that this country had no prejudice along racial lines, but the real objective was to force through the social equality program while public attention was diverted to the war.

To this end was conceived and adopted the racial equality clause of war contracts and the creation of the so-called fair practice board to see that this clause was made operative in the South—a plot that received a rude jolt when Governor Frank M. Dixon of Alabama delivered his telling denunciation of its purpose.

But while stabs of one kind or another may always be expected against the South from the negrophiles, it comes as an astonishing thing that offense would be given Australians in a silly attempt to prove there was no justification for the claims of Japanese and German propagandists. Don't these persons realize that a war can't be won by paying attention to what the enemy says? That is an elemental lesson, not to let the enemy dictate a course of action, yet that seems to be what has happened as negro troops are carried half around the world where they are not wanted and where their presence is a source of irritation.

Playing with the color proposition is an exceedingly dangerous thing, and Southern leaders who fight racial undertakings in this quarter that tend to disturb the friendly attitude existing among the people, are rendering a service to their country as well as to the South.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
August 4, 1942

What Others Are Saying

NEGROES HAVE MUCH AT STAKE IN THIS WAR

Norfolk Journal and Guide, negro newspaper, says American negroes will be greatest losers if the Axis wins.

If the United Nations should be forced to make peace upon Hitler's terms the greatest sufferers would be the American negroes.

A military stalemate that would find Hitler still short of his goal of world conquest, but which necessitated a negotiated peace, would be just as disastrous to American negroes.

If there is a negotiated peace, the pro-Fascist elements in America will have the upper hand, and they are already girding themselves to administer to the negroes of America a fate worse than that which befell the Jews in Germany and Poland.

If America does not win this war decisively, with Hitler on his knees and completely liquidated, there is no future for negroes in America.

Any negro who does not realize this is not intelligent. Any informed negro who thinks that his condition in America under the Hitler dictated peace would be other than that of a slave—stripped of all human rights—needs to be examined by a lunacy commission.

A war in which the American white man is fighting to remain a free man; is fighting to escape the fate of Poland, of France, of Greece—of a half dozen other countries that were formerly free but that are now enslaved—is a war in which the American negro should fight with everything within his power to defeat decisively the enemies of America; because if America is defeated the negro minority will be the first to be stripped of all rights, all privileges, all possessions and will be consigned to a fate worse than anything that has occurred in modern history.

We are fighting with Britain, and China, and Russia, but we are fighting to keep America free. If Russia goes down, and if Britain and China go down, our enemies will have at their disposal resources that we cannot match. The Axis powers are today shuttling armies to Egypt and to Russia by air, and they can shuttle armies to America by air. No one thought a few brief years ago that Hitler would completely dominate the entire continent of Europe, or that Japan could sweep half of the Pacific within its empire in a brief six months. No one thought that Japan could take possession of American soil and hold it as she is holding a part of the Aleutian Islands. Space is no obstacle to the attainment of the objectives of our enemies. Distance is no protection against the ruthless, total warfare being waged by our enemies.

Democracy is a great ideal. It has not worked perfectly here in America, but as imperfect as it is, it is worth saving. If it is swept off the American continent, Fascism or a form of Nazism will take its place, and as compared with democracy even as we have known it, this will be death for minority peoples. It will be death in its slowest and most excruciating form for American negroes.

The time has come for the 13,000,000 negroes of America to throw all that they have into this war. The time has come when we must fight desperately to save what we gained during the past 75 years.

It is not the American government as now constituted that may take away the gains we have made, or that may withhold from us further gains. It is the powerful combination that is Germany, Italy and Japan that threatens our very existence. On American soil there are some millions of people, who think of us in terms that the Axis powers do, and who will compromise with the Axis in order to save themselves, and to bring about with the conquering effort by word or deed.

The time has come when we have hordes of Hitler they would gladly speed our extermination. The seriousness of the present trends in Russia and the Middle East; capable of reading the signs of the

47n-1942

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Rome, Ga. News-Tribune
August 11, 1942

'Equality A War Issue'

Those uninformed Southerners, including Mr. Ellis Arnall, who blandly assert that there is no racial equality issue in the South today, should read the report of the "Public Affairs Committee," issued on July 29, from 50 Rockefeller Plaza, embracing a "Study of the Negro and the War".

In this report it is declared unequivocally that "race equality is a war issue".

The report, a copy of which Mr. Arnall may easily obtain, proceeds to demand better protection for negro soldiers in the South, insists that more negroes should be given officer training, that the Army should train more negro MP's, that negroes should be accepted freely at Annapolis, that enlistment of negroes in the Navy should be made a permanent policy, and that the President should strengthen the Committee on Fair Employment Practices by enlarging the committee's powers and finances. (This is the committee that met recently in Birmingham in an effort to enforce the racial equality clause of war contracts, which Governor Frank Dixon denounced with such vigor.)

Now let this fact soak in: According to a story in New York's little pink sheet, "PM" (which story is reproduced on this page today), this report was prepared by Earl Brown, a negro "and an editor of Life Magazine", and George Leighton, associate editor of Harper's. The fact that Life Magazine has a negro editor will doubtless come as a surprise to the uninformed, but it does account for the boost Life is giving the racial equality drive that is being pushed with so much vigor in Georgia and the whole South at this time.

But this report issuing from 50 Rockefeller Plaza under such influential auspices, does more than confirm the fact that the war is being made the occasion for a determined drive to establish racial equality in the South. The report becomes seditious in its tone as the subject of racial equality is discussed with increasing heat, one of the paragraphs reading:

"The Japanese are acutely aware that the problem of color in the Far East is one of the pivotal questions in the war; they know why the Burmese scarcely lifted a hand to help the British and why the Indian leaders rejected the offers of Sir Stafford Cripps", and the report continues:

"They know that there are millions of colored people, yellow and brown, who have had all the white man's rule they ever want to see. . . . The designs of the Japanese themselves may be evil and malignant, but record of the white man's relations with the colored man is so bad that it requires no particular skill to exploit it."

In publishing a resume of the report, "PM" runs a stream-line across the top of a page, the line reading, "Negro Discrimination Report Calls Race Equality War Issue".

Mr. Arnall, who professes a profound ignorance of this whole subject, should obtain a copy of this report, which obviously was issued without reference to him or to the Georgia campaign. He may get a copy by addressing "Public Affairs Committee, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, N. Y." It would give him a keen insight into the magnitude of the racial equality drive as it is being waged so relentlessly today and perhaps awaken him to the fact that to help protect his state from a movement of this nature is even more important than the gratifying of personal political ambition.

Gadsden, Ala., Times
August 4, 1942

Preachers Of Sedition

Some idea of the type of Negroes who are trying to create trouble between the races in the South may be gleaned from a story appearing the other day in The New York Sun, describing the arrest of three such persons.

One of these Harlamites had declared in a public speech "If I were in Germany I would speak for Hitler."

Another said, in addressing a large crowd, "Hitler is a good man. Personally I admire any white man who can organize white people to kill each other. The white race should produce more Hitlers."

The third member of the group was arrested for declaring in a street-corner speech "I will not die for any damn Englishman. If I were in Germany I would speak for Hitler."

These seditious statements, coming with increasing frequency from the breeding ground of social equality in Harlem, where the idea is almost as rampant as it is in Washington, reflect viewpoints that are wholly and utterly at variance with the thought, speech and action of the great mass of Negro citizens in the South.

Contrast such seditious utterances with the appeal made just the other day by a group of patriotic Gadsden Negroes in behalf of peace and unity among the races, in order that the best interests of the nation may be promoted.

Unhappily, some of these Hitlerites among the Harlemits have found their way into the South and are out to stir up all the trouble they can. To discover such persons and see that they are put under proper restraint is a duty resting with imperative force upon the officers of the law.

Albany-Decatur, Ala. Daily
August 18, 1942

BOOKER WASHINGTON

Commenting on the effort of certain Washington radicals to make political capital out of the racial issue, The Gadsden Times quotes Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee, regarding the folly of such a movement.

The Times says:

White and colored persons the nation over recognize the fact that one of the wisest leaders of the colored race was Booker T. Washington. This fact is conceded freely by all informed observers. It becomes interesting, therefore, to consider what Booker T. Washington had to say about racial equality, a sustained drive for which is being made at this time, with the chief impulse coming from Washington. Booker Washington had this to say:

"The wisest among my race understand that the agitation of questions of social equality is the extremest folly, and that progress in the enjoyment of all the privileges that will come to us must be the result of severe and constant struggle rather than of artificial forcing."

Were Booker Washington alive today he would warn all those zealots at Washington that they are playing with fire when they attempt by force, as through the racial equality clause of war contracts, to bring about equality among the races, and such a warning is needed sorely at this time when all the energies of the nation should be concentrated upon winning the war.

Taking advantage of a war in which the nation fights for its life in order to put over some purely selfish scheme that imperils national unity and national success, would have been unthinkable to Booker Washington and it should be unthinkable to those misguided and highly prejudiced persons who are trying to put it over even at a time when American soldiers die for lack of weapons and more weapons could be provided by concentration upon production instead of by concentration upon things that merely produce trouble.

The Informer
Houston, Tex.

Finds 1st Soldier To Set Foot In Mid. East

OCT 10 1942

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 8—(Passed by the U. S. Censor)—First Sgt. Henry Daniels, of Talbotton, Ga., is the first Negro soldier to set foot in the Middle East. I left Cairo ten days ago to hunt down Sergeant Daniels and after many days of travel I finally found him. He is a soldier with a long and exemplary record in the regular army. He is married.

OCT 10 1942

Greeted Like Cousin

The men of his outfit—those not on duty elsewhere—greeted me like a long-lost city cousin. They celebrated my visit by staying up after hours. Sitting around me like a human horseshoe. A good-humored, smart-looking bunch of fellows. I was asked so many questions I thought for a while I was facing a battery of reporters, but finally it was my turn. I learned that the outfit arrived some months ago at a Middle East port.

The men told me that colored and white recruits were aboard the same ship and that colored troops enjoyed every privilege granted to the whites.

The key to the interview was supplied by Sergeant Daniels when he was asked if he liked the part of the world in which he was located. He was drawing quietly on his pipe, but all the while he was considering the question—much in the manner of a man examining an apple for bad spots.—When he finally shifted his pipe and said: "Being here has made me appreciate Georgia."

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Sgt. Daniels is from Talbotton, Ga.

Another soldier I met was Pvt. Lawrence H. Theus, unnamed hero of Westbrook Pegler's remarkable article, published in the Scripps-Howard papers on July 16, 1942.—Edgar T. Rouzeau, Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent.

Get in the scrap with scrap! We can't win the War without it. Let's get in the game!

BUFFALO

Miss Emma Motley and Mrs. Willie Jones have as their guest the latter's daughter from California.

Miss Mary Lena Sales of Buffalo and Mr. Chollie were married Thursday night. They will make their home in Buffalo.

Talmer Proctor is staying in Houston where he has a good job.

Mrs. Emma Lue Oliver was the guest of her mother, Mrs. Ida McAdam.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEN BEING TRAINED IN "BLITZ" TACTICS

Courier Correspondent Says Their Conduct Is Good; Efficiency Superb; Morale High— Admits Some Are Homesick.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Special Correspondent)

EXCLUSIVE! SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND, Aug. 13 —(By Cable)—Amidst war-torn areas in Britain and Northern Ireland, Uncle Sam's colored fighters have settled down for intensive training in the latest blitzkrieg tactics, preparing for the opening of the second front.

These lads represent a cross-section of Dixieland and are extremely popular with the Britishers. Army officials and civilians alike praise their behavior. Although homesick amidst strange surroundings, these Afro-Americans have adjusted themselves remarkably well. The commanding officers report that their conduct is good, their efficiency is superb, their morale is unusually high.

MET BY AFRICAN LEADER

I have visited some of the largest camps here and they are typical of the camps in general. At one particular camp it was necessary to travel overnight by train and then to complete the journey by automobile. It was a most pleasurable journey as we passed great industrial and agricultural areas.

Upon reaching camp I was met by Pastor Daniel Ekarte, one of the best known African leaders in Britain and superintendent of Church Missions at Liverpool. I was warmly welcomed by Major Frank Taffel, chaplain and religious co-ordinator of all American camps in this (unnamed) military zone. Greetings were also exchanged with Lieutenant Marshall, a cultured Montana assistant chaplain.

OFFICERS SHOW KEEN INTEREST

Major Taffel outlined for me his plans for the spiritual and social welfare of the troops. The major hails from Louisville where he was pastor of the Fenner Memorial Lutheran Church for 13 years. He was active while there in interracial activities and has shown himself keenly interested in the comfort, happiness and general well being of the colored doughboys. His typical benevolent paternalism is characteristic of southerners of his type, but his sincerity of purpose is undoubted.

TROOPS HAVE GOOD TIME

The Negro troops are assured of a good time while off duty. Major Taffel explained that he intends securing a large building and will furnish it modernistically, including a cafeteria, library, lounge and a dance hall with an orchestra which will enable the men to entertain their girl friends in high-class surroundings away from the prostitution area.

Major Taffel's plans are fully backed by Major General John Lee, Chief of Supply Services, European Theatre of Operations and supreme commander of colored troops attached to the Quartermasters Corps.

PASTOR PREACHES TO WHITES

Last Sunday, Pastor Ekarte preached a sermon, by special invitation to the combined colored and white troops. He was highly congratulated afterwards by both officers and men.

Later General Lee wrote him:

"Permit me to thank you again, in this way, for your helpfulness to my officers and men stationed in (blank). I especially appreciate your goodness to the men in taking time to preach such a stirring sermon to them on last Sunday morning.

American military authorities have invited Pastor Ekarte to cooperate with Major Taffel in planning a social program and to help in the adjustment of relations between colored soldiers and the native civilian population.

MEETS McNICHOLS

Later, I spent an hour chatting with Lieutenant Colonel McNichols, Missouri, the officer in command of the Negro troops in the Quartermaster's Battalion. He expressed appreciation for having a representative of the colored American press visiting the camp. Colonel McNichols insisted on personally escorting me through the camp. A commanding officer extending this courtesy is an unusual experience as the usual procedure is for an officer to delegate news hawks to a subaltern or a non-commissioned officer.

Even when I remonstrated that I was taking him from important military duties he insisted upon accompanying me.

It did not take long to discover the high esteem in which the men hold Col. McNichols, who returned their salutes with a smartness equal to theirs. Proceeding from billet to billet he explained in detail the conditions in which the men live. He likewise pointed out the military and administrative arrangements.

SERGEANT PERRY MOST DEPENDABLE MAN

Colonel McNichols introduced us to Master Sergeant Benny Perry of Albany, Georgia. In presenting Perry to your correspondent and Pastor Ekarte, the Colonel said in the sergeant's presence:

"Gentlemen, this is one of my most dependable men. I have never had occasion to reprimand him or even speak to him twice about the execution of a command."

Colonel McNichols went on to explain that Sergeant Perry had served 20 years in the regular army with the Twenty-Fourth Infantry, an outfit which is one of the finest in the traditions of the American army.

SPIRIT OF MEN GOOD

As an illustration of the democratic spirit which exists between a commander and his men, Colonel McNichols, without loss of dignity, showed an easy friendliness by stopping and observing photographs of some of the southern belles decorating the billets. McNichols inquired as to whose girl friends they were. Invariably the men replied that they were sisters or relatives, but with amusing insistence, the colonel soon discovered that they were sweethearts.

BRITISH PRAISE NEGRO TROOPS

McNichols confirmed nothing but the highest praise had been received from British military and civilian authorities regarding the conduct of the colored doughboys.

In summary, my general impression is that colored doughboys are working hard but are equally well fed.

The first American steamer carrying a complete cargo from the states, recently arrived in a certain British port with California apples, grapefruits, peanut butter, soybean flour, meats, vegetables, cream, candies and cigarettes.

This display of delicacies made the mouths of the rationed Britishers water.

NO RACIAL CLASHES

There have been occasional racial incidents reported here but no inter-racial clashes are known to me.

British radicals are demanding action against a hotel dance hall proprietor who objected to the presence of Americans. The management protested the objection, saying that pressure from officers and patrons who objected to colored patrons, caused the ban. This was explained to me by Sergeants Gwyn Harvey, Memphis, Tenn., and [illegible] Roberts, Waycross, Ga., both senior non-coms, in charge of Transport Drivers Camp, located in an industrial center of England.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Organizing For Disunity

LAST week we wrote in this column on the importance of national unity, and the urgent necessity for winning the war, from the standpoint of the contribution which the 13,000,000 Negro Americans have to make to that end.

We write this week to "view with alarm" certain developments among our white Americans which are making for national disunity, and which threaten not only to thwart the war effort, but to wreck race relations in the United States, especially in the South, where these developments are taking place.

We are fighting a war in which one of our most deadly enemies is Japan whose war lords are seeking to capitalize the experiences of the non-white peoples of the world under white imperialism. We have as allies Chinese, East Indians, Africans and other non-white peoples, who are eager for self-government as free peoples, and whose allegiance with the cause of freedom and democracy as espoused by the United States and Great Britain is based upon the assumption that their allies are acting in good faith, and that out of the struggle will come universal respect for the dignity of human personality and a post-war world of free and equal nations. How the United States and Great Britain treat their own non-white citizens and colonials during the next few months will determine whether the faith of their non-white allies will be justified, or whether it will be shattered and the cause of the United Nations weakened to that extent. Certainly, the Axis powers will use to the full extent of their ability every evidence of bad faith, every semblance of hypocrisy and every act of inhumanity on the part of the United States and Great Britain to psychologically demobilize the non-white peoples of the world now fighting on the side of the United Nations.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

'ARMY OFFICERS WORRIED, BUT NO PROBLEM EXISTS'!-PADMORE

By GEORGE PADMORE
(London War Correspondent)

LONDON, Aug. 27 (Censored)—Britain, with all its shortcomings, is really a civilized nation when compared to the United States in matters of social relations between white and colored peoples. It is therefore not surprising that colored Doughboys, now scattered all over the country, are experiencing little or no racial ostracism, organized segregation or color discrimination, such as experienced in America.

In this statement it is not meant to convey the impression that Britain is entirely free from race and color prejudice. Nothing of the kind! Manifestations of color bars are to be encountered, but it is nothing like as widespread and intolerable as in America, especially the Southern states.

This week, the British Press has been discussing Anglo-American relations in its social context, as distinct from the purely political and military alliance between the two Anglo-Saxon members of the United Nations. In this connection, the British Institute of Public Opinion—commonly known as the Gallup Poll, has issued a report designed to show what the British people think of the Americans over here. It is even suggested that in a representative cross-section of the British public 47 per cent are favorably disposed to the Americans and one-third unfavorably disposed.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS SOMETIMES DENIED

From time to time, colored people experience great difficulties in finding hotel accommodations, or are refused service in some of the more fashionable and exclusive West End London restaurants and public houses, but there is no legal jim-crowism on trains, buses and other public transports, nor are they turned away from or segregated in cinemas, theatres and other public places.

Since the arrival of Negro troops, cases have been reported to your correspondent that soldiers and Britishers have attempted to discriminate against Negro soldiers and in each instance these suggestions to the management of various places have been made by white Americans. However, in Britain such is illegal and should it be reported to the police, the offending Britishers can be punished.

There are few colored women in this country and none in Northern Ireland. In some of the large seaports, such as London, Liverpool, Cardiff and Glasgow, there are half-caste girls, daughters of West Indian and African fathers and English mothers. But even these are not enough to go around, so when colored doughboys go on leave, it is natural that they find themselves white companions to do dancing. These women knowing that the soldiers are good dancers, enjoy them as partners for this wholesome recreation.

HEADACHES FOR OFFICERS

It may be inserted here, that this tie-up seem to be resented by some of the Southerners and when they meet the colored boys and their English girl friends in dance halls or public places, they, in most cases, try to incite trouble. This is the basis of the so-called social problem, which is giving some of the U. S. "big-shot" custodians of army morale headaches. Just how they are planning to tackle the problem and keep the races apart, is a matter of conjecture. The matter can adjust itself, if let entirely alone.

Normal friendships between peoples, regardless of color or race, is a natural affair and can only be prevented by using Hitler-like methods. Public opinion here would not tolerate any kind of official segregation or law imposing a ban upon English people going about with whom they desire. The British people have faults, but thank God, they have not yet accepted Nazi doctrines, which, no doubt, some would evidently like to see in operation against colored folk in this country.

NEGROES IN AIR FORCE

At this time, there are thousands of colored men serving with the British Army and Royal Air Force, as privates, NCO's and commissioned officers. Apart from them, there are West Indians and Africans brought to this country especially to work as highly skilled technicians in war industries. Others have come from British Honduras, Ceylon, India and other parts of the colored British possessions.

The attitudes of the majority of British subjects points to this, if the colored are good enough to come over here and help the British defend their country against the so-called pure blooded Hitler nordics, they are good enough to enjoy the democratic rights of seeting their friends, regardless to ce, creed or color.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WAAC'S Not Entertainers for Troops

By LULA JONES GARRETT
(AFRO Women's Editor)

Dispatches from London that inferred that colored members of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps will be sent there to aid in dispelling loneliness of colored American soldiers erred, army officials said this week.

The statement issued to the public came Thursday, following a request by the AFRO-AMERICAN to have the War Department interpret the statement of Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower to the effect that colored soldiers missed companionship of other colored Americans as well as certain types of music, and that the arrival of the WAAC's would relieve this situation.

Officer Speaks

Lieutenant Harold R. Tasker, executive officer of the War Department, WAAC, said Thursday: "Companies of colored women will be sent overseas some time during the fall for duty in various posts where American colored troops are stationed. This is in accordance with the procedure which is being carried out in this country where colored units of the WAAC are being stationed on posts where the predominant population consists of colored soldiers.

"No members of the WAAC are being sent anywhere to provide companionship for soldiers. Every member of the WAAC, assigned to any duty in this country or overseas, is enrolled and trained to perform a specific duty which will release a soldier for combat duty."

Mrs. Hobby Quoted

The same statement, under signature of Director Oveta Culp Hobby, has since been released to the public.

Mrs. Genevieve Forbes Herrick, white, and former public relations director for the WAAC, told the AFRO:

"Director Hobby assures me that the colored members of the WAAC will not be sent to England first or exclusively. She is very definite about that. They will go in groups, along with other groups, to do similar work. The dispatch which first came from London to the effect that the colored girls were to be sent first was inaccurate."

Cities Unfriendly

Lieutenant General Eisenhower, who is commander of American forces in the European theatre of operations, was quoted as saying that, though the English, particularly in small towns, have accepted all American fighting men on the same basis, colored soldiers who come to larger cities, like London, wander disconsolately, and without companionship.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES SING ON CAIRO BROADCAST

CAIRO, Oct. 12—(AP)—The first all-American broadcast to U. S. troops in the Middle East went on the air from a Cairo studio Monday—including everything from swing to Negro spirituals.

The program largely was recorded, but the "live" element was provided by Sgt. Sam Sevier, of Monroe, La., a pianist; Sgt. Charles Cammock, of Cleveland, Ohio, and Cpl. Joseph Haruda, of St. Paul, Neb., who sang old American favorites. Spirituals were sung by a Negro quartet made up of Cpl. James Swain, Windsor, N. C.; Cpl. Ive King, of Thomaston, Ala.; Pvt. Ruben Eaddy, Sumter, S. C., and Pvt. Willie J. Garner, Biloxi, Miss.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO GENERAL FINDS 'NO SERIOUS RIFT' IN U.S. RANKS

Says Colored Troops Are Well Treated.

LONDON, Oct. 13 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the first Negro to hold a general's rank in the United States army, said today that he had found "no serious friction" between Negro and white troops in Britain.

Davis, who was sent here by the war department to make recommendations for the handling of Negro troops, said after two weeks' investigation that there "has been some friction reported but I do not think it is unusual or unexpected."

"Some people try to make every difference of opinion due to racial causes," he added.

British Entertain Negroes.

He attributed most of the incidents to "resentment on the part of white troops at the way the British are entertaining Negro soldiers." He said the United States army was making no discrimination in the handling of whites and Negroes.

"I sincerely hope that the British do not discontinue their ideas of freedom," Davis said.

The general, who has a son commanding one of the army's two Negro air units, asserted that he feels "too much emphasis has been placed on color in our army."

Refers to a Fight.

In response to a question, he said a recent fight between white and Negro soldiers in Northern Ireland, in which a Negro was killed, would not have received the same attention "if it had involved only white or only Negro troops as might well have been the case."

He would not disclose his recommendations to Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander in chief of United States army forces in the European theater. "From my observations, however, Negro troops have been favorably located and are being treated well and I am told by their officers that they are rendering excellent service," Davis said. "They have made no complaint to me about being unhappy."

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

DOES IT MAKE A DIFFERENCE?

A lot of loose talk can be overheard among Negroes to the effect that it makes no difference to colored people who wins the war.

Not only does such talk make for disunity and impair the war effort, but it happens to be nonsense.

What we call Negro progress will most certainly be ended in case the Axis wins, and every Negro who has managed to lift his head above the mired mass will be ruthlessly shoved down.

Every colored citizen with a municipal, state or Federal job will lose it.

Every college for the education of Negro youth will be closed and colored students will be barred from white colleges.

Every Negro who now is able to vote will be disfranchised.

All Negroes may lose their citizenship, an act that would require but the stroke of a pen.

Public education for Negroes if not discontinued together, will go no farther than the fourth grade as in most of the British, Belgian, French and Dutch colonies.

Skilled industrial labor will be closed to colored people, as will most professional work.

These things have happened to Jews and Poles, and there is no reason to believe that a Nazi gauleiter in Washington would fail to exercise the same measures here against Negroes and Jews.

Even if the Negro's present unenviable status in the United States were to undergo no change after a United Nations' victory, we should still be the most fortunate of racial minorities.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Social Equality And The Negro In The War Program

IN RECENT MONTHS, AS THE NEGROES OF ALL sections of the nation have given increasing manifestation of their desire for full participation in all phases of the War Program, much has been said and written by Negroes, friends and foes alike, with respect to the Negro and the question of social equality and race relations.

"The Southern Negro cannot afford to drive from his side, in his march to a greater fulfillment of his rights, the Southern white men of goodwill who have been his chief asset and his chief aid. He must recognize that there is no power in the world . . . not even in all the mechanized armies of the earth, Allied and Axis . . . which could now force the Southern white people to the abandonment of the principles of social segregation. It is a cruel disillusionment, bearing the germs of strife and perhaps tragedy, for any of their leaders to tell them that they can expect it, or that they can exact it as the price of their participation in the war.

"They would do better to learn, and to tell plain truths to their people and to stimulate them into giving the evidence of self discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice which will shame the demagogic, and challenge the admiration of decent white people."

Aside from the fact that Mr. Etheridge is general manager of the Louisville Courier Journal and Louisville Times, and a Mississippian, he was also connected with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, and his statement on the issue of "Social Equality" in the matter of race relations, as above quoted may have well resulted from some of the difficulties he faced while attempting to gain the consent of certain employees to abide by the President's Executive Order, with respect to fair employment of Negroes in war industries.

Born with and nurtured by the institution of slavery, the trine of "social equality" has been given an importan part in the politico-social development of the South with respect to the past and present and the future, the South, and the Negro has suffered, and will suffer, morally, spiritually and economically, so long as white people believe that the Negroes of the South are seeking social equality in their desire for more wholesome Race Relations, a fair share of the employment in War Industries, the right to fight and die as men in all branches of the Armed services of the nation, and civic and political expression as is enjoyed by all other Americans.

Like a story told so often and so long that it becomes to be accepted as truth, realizing the susceptability of all people to such psychological reaction, with respect to the doctrine of social equality, as applied to the Negro question we can well appreciate the firmness of its hold and grip upon the minds of the South.

Here however, we would again point out that no where in the South are Negroes seeking social equality, and the tragic effect upon the morale of the Negro in the South, resulting from the wide publicity given the recent writing and utterances of Mr. Mark Etheridge is due to the depth of feeling and sincerity with which they speak and assert this truth.

That Negro leaders are telling their people the plain truth, and stimulating them into giving evidence of self-discipline and the example of willingness to sacrifice, which will shame demagogues and challenge the admiration of white people, we refer to the speech delivered here last Sunday to a great crowd of Negroes at Lanier High School by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, highest in the councils of the nation's great, and leader of leaders among Negroes, who time and time again denied that the Negro was seeking social equality, saying "Negroes of America are wanting for a chance to fight. "We don't want one to give us shoes, we want to work for our shoes." Saying further, "I would not ask a white person to take me out riding to the sights of the city . . . there are dozens of Negroes to take me. We do not means to impose upon the personal rights of anybody. All we want is a chance of life that every human being is entitled to. Don't doubt your president, don't doubt MacArthur, don't doubt Stimson. We must fight, we must win!"

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

RELIGIOUS FANATICISM AT ITS WORST

OCT 9 - 1942

Cleveland (O.) CALL-POST

The arrest of 84 Negroes by the Federal Bureau of Investigation on a charge of being active agents of Japan shows how these fanatical religious cults can be turned in the wrong direction.

These 84 Negroes, mostly ignorant migrants from Southern peonage farms, are the victims of poor and indifferent environments.

OCT 9 - 1942

The claim of the cult leaders that they have four or five million followers in 46 states is just a gross misstatement. The latest figures show that there are 3,782,486 members of the Baptists and the three Methodist churches have a total of 1,178,516 members. So it is perfectly clear that these figures of Allah officials are faked as well as the names they try to masquerade under. We seriously doubt if they can command 500 bona fide followers.

OCT 9 - 1942

Negroes of America are not pro-Japanese or pro any other foreign name. There are plenty of Negroes who feel they have been ill treated in this nation to which they have given their all and done so much to help and develop. They resent the fact that any foreign born person with a white face can come here and get anything and everything he wants, while Negroes 100 per cent loyal to everything the government stands for are segregated, discriminated, denied the right to work, live and enjoy life and their constitutional rights because of their race. Fundamentally the Negro is the most loyal citizen this nation has. Whatever variation he may manifest is due to the fact that whites are driving him to these new ideas.

Pittsburgh Courie
Pittsburgh, PA.

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The Pittsburgh Courier—2628 Centre Avenue—Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAD NEWS FOR HITLER



Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War (in civilian hat) and Brigadier General H. D. F. Munnikyhusen of Quartermaster Corps Headquarters in Washington at extreme right, inspect the mechanical operations of Private George Townend, extreme left, son of Mrs. Sarah Townsend of Pittsburgh; and Private George Turner, Jr., of Petersburg, Va., at Camp Lee. Mr. Patterson said after reviewing work of soldiers, "If the mad dogs of Europe and Asia would glimpse what is going on right here at Camp Lee, they would know that their doom is sealed."

47n-1942

F.B.I. Reveals Nation-Wide Campaign By Japs to Foster Race Hatred Among American Negroes; 84 Cultists Seized

SEP 22 1942

White Woman Also Arrested In Roundup

(Courier-Journal) Louisville, Ky.

SEP 22 1942

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 21 (U.P.)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the arrest of eighty-four Negroes and a white woman, revealed today a Japanese-inspired, nation-wide race hatred and disobedience campaign based on the gullibility and superstition of the American Negro.

The Negroes were affiliated with three religious cults claiming a membership of between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 in forty-six states. Each of the cults offered members citizenship in other countries and taught the Negroes they should evade military service because of racial ties with the Japanese. SEP 22 1942

Used Mystical Names.

Bond for eleven of the Negroes, reputed leaders of the cults, was set at $10,000 each when they were arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Edwin K. Walker on sedition charges. The other seventy-three, charged with failure to register for selective service, were held on $5,000 bond each on pleas of guilty.

All the draft evaders offered mystical names, and many claimed to be citizens of Arabia. The names Resar Shar, Zack Hansan, Tamar Hassiez, Johnny 2 X, Leonard X, Henry 2 X, Robbert X, Nolan X dissolved to John Brown, Fletcher Winn, Henry Burnett and other American names under Walker's questioning.

Walker asked one Negro, "What's your name?"

"Henry 2 X."

"What do the white devils call you?" SEP 22 1942

"Henry Burnett."

"You guilty or not guilty?"

"I guess I'se guilty. I'se didn't register for no draft 'cause Allah told me not to, Praise Allah."

"Who is Allah?" asked Walker.

"Him," said Burnett, pointing to Elijah Poole, alias Elijah Mohammed the Prophet and Elijah Muck Mudd, head of the Temple of Islam. SEP 22 1942

"Why did he tell you that?" asked Walker.

"He said I was a citizen of Arabia."

"Where were you born?"

"Atlanta, Ga."

Walker pointed to the next man.

"What is your name?"

"Robert X."

"What do the white devils call you?" SEP 22 1942

"Them white debbils call me Fletcher Winn."

The white woman was Mrs. Margaret Remus Drossel, head of the Internal Security Movement, who was held on $2,500 bond for allegedly telling a white soldier in a tavern that he should not bear arms.

The Negroes were members of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, the Temple of Islam and the Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America.

Albert Johnson, head of the Chicago F.B.I. office, said the three cults were the outgrowths of the notorious Black Dragon Society founded in 1930 by Maj. Satakata Takahashi of the Japanese Imperial Intelligence.

Takahashi, leader of Japanese espionage in the United States for a decade before the attack on Pearl Harbor, allegedly used the three organizations to teach that there are only two races—the white and the colored—and the Negro was more closely allied with the Japanese than the white race.

Federal officials were quick to absolve Negroes as a race from any suspicion of lack of patriotism. U. S. District Attorney J. Albert Woll said the majority of Negroes "are fervently patriotic." "This group, and it is a vicious one, is a small percentage of a large colored population, and its acts cannot reflect on the colored race," Woll said. SEP 22 1942

Draft-Dodging Taught.

The Peace Movement of Ethiopia had the largest membership, an estimated 4,000,000 followers throughout the nation. It taught that Negroes were citizens of Liberia instead of the United States.

Leaders of the Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America told their followers that Negro hopes of advancement rested on a Japanese victory, and that the American Negro constituted a "Japanese army within the United States."

The F.B.I. said the Temple of Islam taught that Negroes were Moslems and owed allegiance to the flag of Islam. Members were told to evade draft registration.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Five Who Urged Revolt in Harlem And Aid to Japanese Are Indicted

SEP 15 1942

The breaking up of a diligent but almost entirely fruitless effort to enlist the population of Harlem in a move to upset the United States Government and to help the Japanese establish a world empire for the "dark races" was announced yesterday by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa. This was accomplished with the indictment of five men, four of whom were arrested immediately, while Federal agents began a search for the fifth.

The four who are in custody were arraigned before Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy, and in varying accents each pleaded not guilty to the charges of conspiracy to violate the wartime sedition statute. SEP 15 1942

Leonard Robert Jordan, president of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, is a Negro of West Indian birth. He looks like a very dark Japanese. His speech was clipped. SEP 15 1942

Lester Eugene Holness, secretary of the organization, is taller, with long, shiny black hair and a small mustache. He spoke softly, almost as if abashed.

Joseph Hartrey, a short man with a sallow complexion and wearing a green suit, snapped out his words belligerently. He enlisted in the Army last week and although he was inducted on Saturday he was promptly brought back from Fort Dix, N. J., for arraignment here. He has worked as a cafeteria employe and is described as an old Christian Front member and follower of Joseph E. McWilliams of the Christian Mobilizers.

The "Rev." Ralph Green Best, a rather short Negro with a sprinkling of gray in his short kinky hair, spoke with composed mildness. He is the one who used to lead the tiny audiences that would listen to him and the others in prayer, and follow that up with tirades against the United States and in favor of the Axis.

James Henry Thornhill, who was not further identified except as a speaker at the group's exercises, was the missing defendant.

Their Efforts Futile

Mr. Correa and John F. Sonnett, his executive assistant, emphasized that the florid and handsome promises made by the defendants to their hearers in Harlem had no such effect as the conspirators wished. While Jordan and the others were exhorting crowds of 200 or fewer to rise up and join their Japanese "friends," they made so many enemies among the Negro population that there will be plenty of witnesses to testify against them at their trial.

"The colored people have been as quick as any group within our population to repudiate all efforts to win them over to the Axis line by propaganda," Mr. Correa said. "Responsible leaders have expressed the indignataion of all loyal Negro citizens at this attempt to identify Jap propaganda with the legitimate campaign against racial discrimination.

"They have repeatedly urged that the seditious acts of this group be brought to a halt by prosecution." SEP 15 1942

Harlem Editors' Views

Expressions of this same attitude were made yesterday by the editors of three publications serving the Harlem district. P. M. H. Savory, editor of The Amsterdam News, said:

"Any individual, irrespective of race or creed, who cooperates with the Axis powers is an enemy of the United States of America and must be dealt with according to law. SEP 15 1942

"Every thoughtful Negro is supporting our government in its efforts to protect our country in this critical hour."

William E. Clark, city editor of The New York Age, remarked that the question of race did not enter into this case and added:

"Negroes expect no different treatment from any other race or group when they come before the court. All they want is the same treatment as other racial groups are getting."

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, City Councilman and editor of The People's Voice, said:

"I a munalterably opposed to any Negro or group of Negroes that seek to find a solution to our problems by doing business with Hitler & Co. It is important to distinguish between Negroes who are fighting for their rights and Negroes who are fighting for the Axis."

Some of the Promises

According to the indictment, Jordan and his associates tried to instill in their hearers simple and complete faith in the good-will of the Japanese toward them. Assuring them that the Japanese were only waiting for the time when they could set up 20,000,000 American Negroes as masters of Africa, the conspirators, according to Mr. Correa, then said:

"We are going to knock out Pearl Harbor again, and after we knock out Pearl Harbor we are coming into Vera Cruz, Mexico, and then wer are coming into Arizona, and if you are on the wrong side * * * there will be no money for you. SEP 15 1942

"Japan is going to liberate the dark races, and all intelligent people should realize now that the bottle Japan is fighting against the Western Powers is the battle of Africa, the battle of Asia, the battle of the dark man here, in Central America and West Indies."

One of the conspirators, who was ot named, was quoted in the indictment as saying:

"If the United States or the British Government should draft me to fight against the Germans or the Japanese, I would wave my handkerchief as a sign of surrender and go over to join the Axis

Powers, and I expect my followers to guide themselves accordingly."

Jordan is a British subject, who deserted from the British navy during the last war, according to Mr. Sonnett. He was born in Kingston, Jamaica, 42 years ago, and entered this country in 1920 by jumping ship, in violation of the immigration rules. He served as quartermaster on the Japanese ship Singapore Maru. Recently he was convicted and sentenced to thirty days in jail for a minor infraction of the alien registration law.

SEP 15 1942

Movement Viewed As Racket

As described by Mr. Correa yesterday, the operation of Jordan's branch of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement seemed to be in the nature of a racket preying on a very small number of Harlem's most gullible residents. In this aspect of the case, Mr. Correa stressed the following quotation from a speech of one of the conspirators:

" I will break up any system of the so-called white government a million times . . . I will fight for Japan with every drop of my blood, and I wouldn't ask a penny, for I realize that when the war is over I will be rightly paid and looked upon not as an inferior, but looked upon as an equal man of the Japanese people and the dark people in the world."

Recently, however, the arrest of atnother agitoators by Federal Bureau of Investigation agents showed that the so-called Pacific movement has other branches. This man was Mimo D. Guzman, a Filipino who has spent ten years trying to get members for a militant organization that would link the "dark races" of the world.

A few weeks ago, when a reporter called on Holness to ask him about Guzman, the secretary and cashier of Jordan outfit said: "He must be with the Eastern Division."

SEP 15 1942

Then he refused to say any more.

Judge Kennedy set bail for each of the four arraigned yesterday at $5,000 and put the case over for further hearing today. At that time, Jordan said, their counsel, Vernal Williams, would be with them. The penalty for conviction on the charges they face can be twenty years in prison and a fine of $10,000.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

American Jimcro Goes Abroad:

AEF Discrimination Disrupting Unity, Morale of United Nations

OCT 10 1942

By S. W. GARLINGTON

OCT 10 1942

Jimcro is marching forward on the London front. All indications point to "progress" in this direction. Simultaneously with the announcement last week by the War Department that Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, member of the trouble-shooting staff of the inspector-general's office, USArmy, was sent to Great Britain to make an inspection tour, with special attention to Negro troops, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, one of the promulgators of the current *Atlantic Charter* mythical ideal, was forced to comment on discrimination of Negro troops abroad. His feeble statement, which implied a desire to do nothing about the situation, said in part:

"Discrimination is certainly unfortunate, and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

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The question of jimcro was raised in a declaration by T. O. M. Briberg, independent, in the House of Commons, that alleged discrimination was introduced by Americans themselves because they jimcro their own Negro members.

William Gallacher, HC member, made known that he received a letter, a copy of which was sent Churchill, signed by a number of soldiers saying that an officer had given a lecture "advising them of the necessity for discrimination in connection with Negroes in London."

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In response to this and other "incidents," Briberg brought up the issue with a request that the prime minister make a friendly representation to American military authorities, requesting them to instruct their men that the color bar is not a custom in Britain and its nonobservance by the British should be regarded with *equanimity*. (Writer's note: *Equanimity* refers to the free association of peoples based on their own will and desire without forced relationships one way or the other.)

When brought out in the open, Churchill straddled the issue with his objection to raising the question. He based his comment on a request that the government make representations to US authorities.

Similar statements and indifference from London officials caused Dr. Harold A. Moody, president, Britain's League of Colored People, to accuse the government of "endeavoring to establish a jimcro attitude which the people will not stand for."

OCT 10 1942

INCIDENTS CREATE DOUBT, SPECULATION

From time to time articles from London included bits of info on "minor incidents" between southern whites and Negro troops, the lack of adequate jimcro social and recreation accommodations, the disgust of US whites over Negroes who enjoyed the hospitality of the homes of Englishmen, that the Negro WAACs would be sent to London to "entertain" their kind (this count was denied by the War Department), first-hand accounts of jimcro and affrays. All of these items were buried in the news pages. Yet they were enough to bring this statement from Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of Europe's AEF:

"The increased number of Negroes in England has caused complications."

OCT 10 1942

The exact nature of Brig. Gen. Davis's order in London may never be known. One guess is as good as another. However, it seems logical that his appearance in the European theatre of war is designed to give advice on how to make Negroes feel at home in an environment where they have few opportunities to see others of their race and where there is a movement on foot to separate them from normal association with human beings of all races as the *Atlantic Charter*, *Four Freedoms* and the expected conclusion of a *People's War* guarantee.

Any attempt to create or perpetuate the jimcro issue at home or abroad runs true to adolph hitler's formula for conquest—*Divide and Conquer*.

According to little known facts of the last war, the late pacifist, Dr. Robert R. Moton, and others were sent to Europe to remind Negroes that even tho the Allies had won a war to *Make the World Safe for Democracy* their plight in America's jimcro order would be the same.

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Millions of Americans are looking forward to a *People's War* and a *People's Peace* and of necessity must wonder what are the exact orders given to Brig. Gen. Davis and what the jimcro situation abroad indicates as to the future welfare of the Negro and colored races of the world.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

SHE HAS TAUGHT THEM WELL



New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"NEGRO YANKS IN ENGLAND MISS THEIR CHICKEN"

SEP 19 1942

THE NEED for trained Negro reporters with colored troops overseas to send back home the kind of news their folks want to hear was never better exemplified than in a recent dispatch to the Chicago Tribune by Larry Rue from London. Captioning the article "Negro Yanks In England Miss Their Chicken" the writer further insults the colored readers of his paper by referring to the stock joke of the Negro's love for watermelon.

"One Negro unit is sharing accommodations with white Americans and British troops in barracks on a race course," he reports. The colored soldiers have their own mess hall, but admit they find the British rations "a bit too plain for their liking." He then goes on to describe how they miss chicken, steak and watermelon.

SEP 19 1942

Most stories written by white writers about the Negro soldiers do more to offend Negroes who read them than they do good. The Army would do well to use more Negro reporters with these troops if it wants to get over the kind of story that would be most interesting to the folks back home.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

REVENGE ALL PLANNED BY HARLEM FUEHRER

SEP 16 1942

Jordan, Held as Friend of Japan, Expected to Chop Foes' Heads Off

SEP 16 1942

Leonard Robert Jordan, who is in jail now on charges of sedition arising out of his attempts to create a pro-Japanese uprising in Harlem, expected to be put in a concentration camp, and he had his revenge all planned, it was revealed yesterday by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa. He quoted the following from one of the speeches delivered at a meeting held by Jordan and his four co-defendants with whom he was indicted Monday:

"No one should be afraid to join this movement. [The Ethiopian Pacific Movement, of which Jordan was president.] We are protected by big people. This is an international set-up. I was sent here to organize you people. Our present main office is in Hawaii. We are connected with the Black Dragon organization in Japan.

"I expect to be put in a concentration camp soon. The people who put me there, I shall order their heads to be chopped off when the new order is in control."

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For the present Jordan and all but one of his alleged co-conspirators are in the Federal lock-up in default of $5,000 bail each. Oct. 17 was set yesterday as a tentative date for their trial at the request of John F. Sonnett, executive assistant to Mr. Correa.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM DIDN'T RISE

Residents of Westchester County would feel insulted if a Commuters' Pacific Movement were started in their towns, with Japanese backing and a world empire of the Japanese-Commuting races as its object; and if, when the movement failed, people in Manhattan expressed surprise. People residing in that part of Manhattan just above Central Park must feel the same way about the Ethiopian Pacific Movement, four leaders of which were arrested on Monday. The Harlem agitators held meetings at which they are alleged to have urged American Negroes to arise and join the Japanese. There may have been a few gullible people in the small crowds which heard the speeches. So long as the police do not interfere, any speaker can advocate almost anything in any part of the metropolitan area and find some followers. The general result, as United States Attorney Correa testifies, was indignation. Good Americans in Harlem rightly object to discrimination against themselves in the matter of jobs and in other respects. They are not turning to the Axis as a solution.

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Subversive "movements" and rackets in this country have had most success among other groups than that which populates Harlem. One reason may be that the Negro has a strong sense of loyalty to a country in which his equal rights as a citizen are constitutionally recognized, even though not always and everywhere enforced. Another reason may be that he has a sense of humor.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Negro Sees Own Folk Drive Tanks To 'Victory' in Front of His Porch

Charge Shatters Fence, but Tennessee Tenant Farmer Has No Bill Because He's Satisfied After Day of Glory

OCT 12 1942

From a Staff Correspondent

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LEBANON, Tenn., Oct. 11—Suspension of the Second Army's manoeuvres brought quiet to the hillsides of mid-Tennessee, but not to the household af Walter Bailey.

He is still raising sheep on Calhoun Johnson's land, like many another Negro tenant in Wilson County, but things have not been the same since he saw the east flank on the third and decisive day of the battle sweep past his porch Saturday with Negro troops in glory.

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In thirteen-ton tanks, just before dawn, they clanked down the dirt road from the west which drops into the north-and-south road passing Bailey's house.

In all there were fifty-four tanks with cannon and machine-guns poking out of them; eight armored cars, with tractor treads in the rear and truck wheels in front, mounting machine guns to fire as they rolled; fifteen peeps, the little four-wheel-drive passenger carriers which run on roads or across country.

And from every turret and driver's seat and over the sides looked the happy faces of Negroes.

Never had so much expensive and noisy machinery been entrusted to them. Many of them sang with joy through the banging metallic progress of their column. They had to make a sharp left turn at Bailey's house and fit themselves into the north-and-south dirt road, which was only one carriage width and had fences on each side.

They welcomed it as a chance to display skill. With whoops they stepped on the gas downhill to make a side-slipping racing turn to the north.

Tank Charge Victorious

"It must be fun," said Bailey gazing across a valley to the opposite ridge just becoming visible in the growing light.

Blank cartridges of an infantry encounter made a battle of rifle fire, powder smoke rose denser than the night mist and located the fight. Asked if it woke up his family, Bailey replied:

"Not us. We got up long before that. We got work to do."

But no work was being done. Bailey and the five men and women of the household were lined up along the porch, which gave them two feet more of height to view the unforeseen which had come to their door. Bailey's granddaughter fell off the porch once in the excitement.

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As the tanks passed, a thin line of infantrymen was seen advancing on foot with fixed bayonets up through the long grass from Coney Creek. They were deployed north and south and coming straight toward the Bailey house to take the road into which the tanks had turned.

Bailey waved his arms, shouted and pointed to the tank column which was still competing on fast turns away from him. A tank commander noticed him and looked down the slope. He slammed down the cover of his turret and the tank spun around on its treads like a hard-reined horse turning on its haunches.

A section of Bailey's fence went out. Half a dozen other tanks joined the charge down the slope, firing blank cartridges until an umpire ruled that the destruction of the infantry was complete.

The tanks returned to the road and disappeared northward. A platoon of white infantry walked dejectedly off the field.

"They finished you off and you're all dead, you understand," the umpire shouted after them.

The audience on Bailey's porch looked incredulous. Some of the bloodiest battles of the War Between the States were fought in these parts and are still remembered. They were closer to Bailey because his life went further back.

Turning Tides of Battle

Within ten minutes the next wave of white infantry came up the same slope led by a first lieutenant who organized the road intersection around Bailey's house, placing riflemen and machine-gunners to command the approaches. He heard something and dropped in the grass to wait.

Down the dirt road from the west came an armored car attached to the tank force, full of singing Negroes, all unsuspecting until the infantry gave them a burst of rifle and machine-gun fire.

The Negroes stepped on the gas and charged through the infantry lining the road, hitting the rise where Bailey's fence had been with such speed that the heavy car leaped into the air, with tractor treads undulating until they landed again.

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Down the hill they charged, Bailey shouting encouragement, until the umpire flagged them down and proceeded to decide whether their break-through had been successful.

He found that the Negroes had been so surprised that they had not fired their rifles or machine guns. The infantry claimed not only gunfire but also the hurling of two grenades by a sergeant.

"Did you throw any real object to simulate a grenade?" the umpire asked.

"Yep," said the sergeant. "I throwed a couple of rocks at 'em."

The umpire had just adjudged it a capture when the remainder of the tank column arrived from the west, captured the white infantry and freed the Negro captives.

And the Army Gets a Recruit

While the tank detachment was halted to get credit from the umpire, one of Bailey's hands got down from the porch and walked to the small window, which the driver had opened for air, in the nearest tank.

"If I get in the Army, kin I get put in one like this?" he asked.

"Could be," replied the driver.

"Who kin tell me?" asked the sheep hand.

"Maybe at the head of this column," said the driver, "you could find a colored man with two silver bars on him. That's the captain."

As the tail-end of the column clanked up the road to join the head, the sheep hand turned to Bailey and said:

"I ain't working here no more."

"We'll make out," said Bailey.

When last seen, the sheep hand was hurrying after the tanks, peering through the choking dust with a dreamy look in his eyes.

The umpire told Bailey to put in his bill for the fence, but the farmer said:

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"It's all right. I'm satisfied."

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Civil Liberties and War

So sharp was the conflict between the interventionists and isolationists before December 7 that it was generally believed that our entry into the war would result in a wave of intolerance comparable to the notorious witch-hunting of the First World War. But almost immediately after Pearl Harbor organized opposition to the war abated, pacifists went on record as unconverted, but promised no resistance, and the pro-Axis groups ran to cover. The transition to a wartime basis was made with hardly a trace of that hysteria which marked the corresponding period in 1917. Indeed, the memory of that period and its excesses is in part responsible.

That this wartime tolerance has continued during the first six months of the war is revealed in a nation-wide survey just completed by the American Civil Liberties Union. Local representatives of the union in the leading cities are in virtual agreement that there has been very little actual interference with civil rights as a result of the war. Public discussion of the war issues is free but "discreet" and spy-hunting is left to the authorities rather than to loyalty leagues and neighbors. "Obviously," a Connecticut correspondent reports, "there are things which cannot be said in wartime without seeming to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and certainly nobody wants to do that. Consequently, there is some restraint, but that restraint is almost entirely voluntary and hardly visible." "We are so engrossed in the prosecution of the war that no one has had time to get nasty or super-patriotic," says Salem, Massachusetts.

Even in German-American communities where serious difficulties were experienced in 1917-18 "everyone is getting fair treatment today." Not a single instance of mob violence or vigilantism was reported, though feeling against the Japanese ran high on the West Coast. Attempts were made to bar evacués from Kansas, Oklahoma and New Mexico, but a sign of the tolerance of the times comes in a report from a small Iowa town where the American Legion Post and Rotary Club rushed to the defense of four Japanese-American boys employed in a local hatchery when their dismissal was demanded by the townspeople.

Basic discrimination against Negroes has been aggravated by the war. Negroes have become "more sensitive to the lack of full citizenship and are showing their disgruntlement openly." In most of the South "civil liberties for Negroes are nonexistent except on the whim of those in power," but some concessions have been made under war pressure. From widely scattered sections of the country reports were received of restrictions against Negroes in employment and housing which become more apparent as employment increases and housing gets scarcer. Attacks on the rights of another minority, Jehovah's Witnesses, have continued, though in decreasing numbers and less violent. The war has eased rather than intensified the salute-the-flag issue. School teachers in a large Middle Western town where the problem was difficult "simply look the other way if a salute case threatens to arise." There is some evidence of a growing anti-Semitism, "under the surface, cropping up in many ways only to be hushed up," but its extent seems not significant in view of the current propaganda. Recognition of the rights of conscientious objection to war is generally accepted and the treatment of objectors is "friendly and fair."

"It is a strange contrast to 1917-18," writes the Butte, Montana, correspondent, "It's so peaceful. Perhaps we have come of age!"

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopia Snubbed In War Councils

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

"Ethiopia has not adhered to the Declaration by United Nations" was the significant telegram received last Wednesday, in answer to a query by The Star-News to the United States Department of State about the status of Ethiopia in relation to the United Nations. The telegram was signed by Paul H. Alling, chief, Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

Since adherence to the United Nations program is a matter for the individual nation to decide, and Ethiopia, of all the nations which have suffered the cruelties of Fascist aggression, should have been among the first to sign on the dotted line and to take the front line trenches in the fight to destroy Fascism, Hitlerism and Japanese jingoism, one wonders what has happened to keep the progressive Emperor Haile Selassie and his forward-looking nation from joining so important a group.

Predictions Recalled

Speculation is, of course, the very blood of international politics and diplomacy. But with the terms of the Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty still fresh in our minds and the predictions by The Star-News that Britain would succeed in reducing the Ethiopian Empire to a position of a vassal state, nonadherence of Ethiopia to the United Nations program should not be too alarming, although disappointing.

If, according to some writers, the war is being fought for racial equality, then the status of Ethiopia and the role of nations like Liberia, Haiti, Cuba and Brazil in the present struggle become of great importance to the colored, particularly the African, races throughout the world.

The Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty provides, among other things, that the government of Ethiopia shall be by the emperor with the assistance of British officials. The Army is under the control of the British; the courts are being presided over by British magistrates and judges; all reform measures are being undertaken with the proceeds of British loans and advice.

But this is not all. The foreign relations of a nation are vital to its existence. The British and other imperialist powers are known for their traditional policy of getting a stranglehold on subject states by first making loans and then taking over the handling of their foreign relations and controlling their armed forces, including some bombers for use in any emergency—should the ruler ever decide to talk back to his exploiters.

Explains Non-adherence

The foregoing explains the non-adherence of Ethiopia to the Declaration of the United Nations. Thus a great people are kept out of the councils of the war and peace by a far-seeing imperial power, which would have us believe that the war is being fought for democracy, liberty, justice and the Christian way of life.

The new European economic policy is being based on the pooling of the world's raw materials for the common good of the industrial nations, but with China or Japan about to become the dominant power in East Asia, India determined to throw off the British imperial yoke, and the United States in control of the Americas, Africa becomes the great pool of raw materials and human resources which will provide sustenance for the nations of Europe and America.

Only the influence of an enlightened and modernized Ethiopia could check the plans for the plunder of Africa at the war and peace councils, but the machinations of the nations will eliminate Ethiopia and Liberia and leave Mother Africa to suffer the ravages of brute force and exploitation.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Stress Great Need In All Branches

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Announcement by the War Department of increased quotas for volunteer officer candidates stresses this opportunity to obtain commissioned rank that is presented to Negro registrants for Selective Service who have been deferred in Class III-A or III-B because of dependents.

There is a scarcity of Negro officers in many branches of the service, especially in such technical branches as Field Artillery, Anti-aircraft Artillery, Engineers, Chemical Warfare Service, Signal Corps and Ordnance Department. The VOC program, therefore, offers especial opportunity for Negro Class III-A or III-B registrants who have technical training.

A registrant applying for this training as a volunteer officer candidate must first be classified, or be eligible for classification, in Class III-A for reason of dependency only and must not be subject to deferment because of occupying a key position in industry.

Following agreement with the local board to be voluntarily inducted to compete for a commission, the registrant, at his own expense, must appear before an Army examining board which determines whether he meets the physical, mental, and ability standards for officer candidates.

The application of the registrant must then be approved by the Corps Area Commander before he becomes eligible for induction under quotas allotted by the Corps Area Commander to the applicants state.

Once inducted, the candidate is assigned to a Replacement Training Center where he receives the same baisc training as do other trainees at the center. After having acquired the requisite military background and having completed the minimum service period of 3 months prior to entry at an office candidate school, the volunteer officer candidate next appears before the same board that examines other enlisted or inducted men who apply for officer candidate training.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jewish Youth Call for Mixed Regiments

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, June 24.—In an action typical of the unity which will smash Nazism, discrimination, the Chicago Youth Division of the American Jewish Congress has wholeheartedly joined in the movement to end discrimination in the armed forces.

As part of its campaign, the Youth Division has undertaken to circulate the petitions of the Union for Democratic Action.

In a statement issued here, the Youth Division, through Shirley Stone, declared that "The national emergency demands equal participation of all groups in our gigantic war effort. Discrimination against the Negro is harmful to the cause of democracy."

The petitions are addressed to President Roosevelt, as Commander-in-Chief, and call for the end of discrimination. They state that "Some slight improvements have already been made, but segregation is still the rule and discrimination is still rampant," and cite the numerical restriction placed upon Negroes in the Air Corps, the refusal of the Navy to grant commissions to Negroes, and the continued refusal to organize even a voluntary mixed regiment.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Cracking Down

UNCLE SAM SHOULD BEAR DOWN ON ALL WHO HINDER, IMPEDE THE VICTORY EFFORT

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

"I'LL crack down on them, damn 'em," yelled out the late, lamented Hugh Johnson, formerly NRA administrator. The famous "Old Iron Pants" referred to business and management which would not abide by the codes of conduct laid down by the National Recovery Act. Johnson wasn't kidding and he threw the fear of God into the hearts of big and little business people until the Supreme Court outlawed the Act. But General Johnson proved that Uncle Sam could crack down, even in peace time, when he felt like it.



Mr. Bibb

Uncle Sam should not, at this time, when shadows of Hitler and Hirohito hang threateningly over us, temporize and daily around with any individuals or aggregations that impede and hinder our efforts to win the war. Uncle Sam should crack down in no uncertain terms and settle, once and for all, the theory that the winning of the victory is the most important issue before the American people today.

NOT ENOUGH TO ISSUE ORDERS

A colored draft dodger in Illinois received five years in the Federal prison because he would not fight. To date, that was one of the stiffest punishments inflicted in this state for the same offense. But we have not heard anybody say that the punishment was too stiff. The representative of Uncle Sam cracked down on the stalking draftee. He was hampering the Government in its war effort.

BOTH labor and management, and even some departments of the Government, are likewise holding back production and preventing harmony on the home front by raising color bars and interjecting racial issues. It is not enough for Uncle Sam to issue "cease and desist orders." It is not enough for him to threaten or even arbitrate. He should crack down on them, as the Judge did to the draft dodger, and put an end to all of this silly tommy rot.

OLD PATTERNS HAVE CHANGED

THE Supreme Court, a few months ago, enunciated that the Government should not venture into "certain sensitive social areas." The Germans and the Japanese have ventured into sensitive social areas and wrought havoc and destruction on American life and soil. No one now can cry out that "the time is not ripe." It is time for the Government to make it emphatic to all concerned that we are engaged in a war to death. It is time for Uncle Sam to crack down and demonstrate that he means business.

THE world is not as it was before Pearl Harbor. Enlightened people the world over have a new pattern for thought and action. The schemes for subterfuge are passed. The idea of catering to customs and traditions is no longer popular. They are out of style. As our Colin Kellys and Dorie Millers lurk in our memory, we find no place for comprehension of "sensitive social areas." We want Uncle Sam to crack down with all of his vaunted might and strength and put a sudden stop to this foolishness.

IF General Johnson could, in peace time, virtually uproot and transplant our business system, then, for a stronger reason certain definite changes can be made in war time. Uncle Sam has the power and the strength of the nation behind him. He is that power himself. So, therefore, strikes brought about because of social sensitiveness should be cracked down upon. Likewise the refusal to employ necessary man power to turn out war work. It is time to bear down.

NOTHING TO FEAR BUT FEAR

THERE was a time when good citizens might rightfully fear that sudden departures from age-old customs would be dangerous, but Uncle Sam has nothing to fear but fear now. He can, by determined action, demonstrate that he means business and is bent on winning the war and not on catering to the desires and whims of those whose patriotism might rightfully be questioned. Uncle Sam has but to crack down and set aright problems that have pestered this nation since its birth. Many measures that he can inaugurate in war time will endure after the peace is won.

SOME people are already predicting that there will be hot times between the races after the war. Uncle Sam may well anticipate such things and, by intervening now, put a stop to dangerous institutions that bode the nation no good. He can nip in the bud those with nefarious and iniquitous schemes who cannot understand that freedom and democracy hang perilously in the balance. They will tell us as they draft our sons, ration our food and limit our transportation, that we must suffer these things because we are all engaged in an all-out effort to conquer the enemies of civilization. We believe it. Those who do not, should be cracked down on; and that sudden, soon.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN NEGRO SOLDIERS 'PRAYING' TO GET 'GO-SIGN'

OCT 3 - 1942

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

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CAIRO, Egypt, Sept. 28. (Passed by U.S. Military Censor)—Colored soldiers and civilians are contributing in "sweat and blood" to the sum total of the Allied war effort on this continent and its adjacent waters! Doing it heroically and unstintingly, too . . . Some of them are Americans. Some are British. They serve on land and on the sea . . . and are campaigning in both active and potential battle areas. They are fighting now in Madagascar and in the shifting desert "tug-o'-war" between General Field Marshall Erwin Rommel and General Sir Harold Alexander. It has often been a case of Black Man vs. Black Man in this war. Great Britain is turning more and more to her limitless reservoir of colored manpower, and the Italians, with Rommel, have been making free use of the bearded black fighters who are better able to cope with the intense desert heat than the average white trooper on both sides of the fence.



Rouzeau

The water rations for troops in the desert is small. Although this water is used sparingly, I am informed by veterans that their throats are constantly dry and sometimes the saliva glands refuse to function. Rommel's success, to date, is due in large measure to his shorter lines of communication, enabling him to bring up reinforcements at frequent intervals to relieve his hard-pressed forces.

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Colored American doughboys all over Africa are engaged in vital roles just now. They are setting up and helping to guard the all-important Allied life lines to the front. Through these life lines a steady stream of American fighter planes and bombers, supplies and medicines, have passed to the African war theatre, to India and to the Middle East.

American colored doughboys have seen no fighting as yet on this continent, but every area they occupy is a potential field of battle. In the event the Vichy government in France decides on out and out co-operation with the Axis powers, there are those here who believe that Africa will be the key to the successful prosecution of the war by the Allied coalition.

Time will determine that, but for the present, Africa is being used as the springboard to all "trouble areas." As such, any positive shift by unoccupied France towards the Axis powers would immediately convert her African possessions into danger zones, putting pitfalls in the springboard and imperiling the lengthy lifelines that the Allies have established so patiently over jungles, through deserts and rock-covered wastelands.

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IN VAN OF AEF

While Egypt holds, America is moving closer to the front, with sorely needed reinforcements.

The day is nearing when the Allies will shift from delaying to offensive tactics, and when that happens, American black troops will be in the van of the AEF. They are at the peak of training. They handle modern and varied weapons. Their numbers are swelling monthly. When the order comes . . . THEY WILL BE READY TO 'GO PLACES.'

Every outfit I have visited has been praying to be the first to get the fateful word. Truly heart-warming is the story of the colored guardians of Democracy's life-lines. Soldiers and civilians . . . American and British . . . all have an amazing grasp of the significance of this multi-dimensional conflict and its relationship to the common man.

Included among these guardians was the colored captain of a British scow, who had the responsibility of stretching a submarine net across the mouth of a busy harbor every evening at twilight and removing it at daybreak.

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PROUD OF RESPONSIBILITY

"Do I like my responsibility," he echoed. "I should say so. The commander considers this one of the most important jobs in the port.

"When he put me in charge, he made me feel as if I really had a stake in this war. By that I mean that I feel the future is going to be much better for me and my children. I am happy now, because my side is playing cricket and I am on the team. Get me!"

There was the Hindu engineer on a bustling oil tender at a British refueling and supply port.

There was the colored airplane mechanic at a British communication center and air patrol base.

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WANT ACTION

There was the colored cockney messman from an armed British trawler in submarine-infested waters. He was laid up with malaria and was running a high fever. But his only concern was how soon he could be back on his feet so he could continue to play his role.

Then there was Nono, the African tribal chief. He was looking on with interest as his natives carried buckets of crushed stone on their heads to the foundations site of a projected desert airport.

There was the colored Army doctor, Harsba F. Bouyer of Chicago, taking stitches in the scalp of one of four British flyers who had been badly shaken up when their bomber crashed.

I have seen native Dragomen of a camel caravan, transporting gasoline to an isolated inland air base in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.

I have seen colored engineers building naval docks, building bridges and roads in a wilderness of jungle growth . . . maniuplating giant cranes and unloading an army transport in record time, 3,000 miles away from home.

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PEOPLES' WAR

They all seemed to have a common message. As they see it, this is NOT a white man's war, but a war of the common people, without regard to race, creed or color. They are no longer indifferent to the lightning, nor deaf to the thunder at the battle front.

Now, they are keenly alive to it all . . . intensely interested! And what's more significant, their sleeves are rolled up and they want a hand in it.

The Hindu engineer, drinking his goat soup, paused momentarily to voice his outlook.

"I like the British Mr. Cripps (Sir Stafford Cripps) and I like your President, (Mr. Roosevelt). They speak words of hope to the little people like myself. I think the sun will soon shine bright for us in India and for you.

Said the colored airplane mechanic: "The whole world is revolting against something. It isn't only against Hitler, because he has no monopoly on the things he represents. It is something deeper.

"I saw signs of the same revolt in the Russian Revolution. I saw additional signs in the Spanish Civil War. I see signs of it in China and in America. I think the whole world is changing for the better. This war is the baptism of the flood which we must go through."

Dr. Bouyer, who was an eye, ear, nose and throat specialist at home, but who has been pressed into service as an all-around physician at his base, sums up his feelings in the following words.

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PROUD OF BEING AN AMERICAN

"I think this war is rededicating the whole world to Democracy. The outspoken denunciations of President Roosevelt and Vice President Wallace against racial intolerance, is doing much to bring this about. When they speak, I feel proud that I am an American, and I am glad that I have the opportunity to contribute to the cause of democracy under such leaders."

So while these guardians of our lifelines are soldiers in a sense, they also see themselves as martyrs to a higher cause. They are facing sacrifices philosoprically and enduring hardships and privations without complaint because of their implicit confidence in such present day leaders as President Roosevelt, Chiang Kai Shek and Sir Stafford Cripps.

Having cast their lot with democracy's forces, they are giving everything they have in the hope that the end of this appalling conflict will bring about a fresh concept of human values to a blood-drenched world.

Rockingham, N. C., Journal
September 21, 1942

A WISE, STRONG VOICE.

Through the current issue of The Presbyterian of the South, Dr. James R. Cunningham, president of Davidson College, lifts a strong and wise voice of caution and admonition on the thesis of "The Negro and the War."

Starting with the reasonable premise that there is cause for grave concern on the part of the Christian thought and statesmanship of the South over the hypertensions that have developed in this field, Dr. Cunningham reminds that "war always brings in its wake the upsurge of ugly, unthinking un-Christian attitudes of fear, hatred, prejudice and suspicion . . . " and " . . . we are encouraged to suspect all people not in our own groups." He asserts that the Presbyterian Church—and he might well have said the same of churches of all denominations—has not accepted the responsibility it ought to have in regard to the religious and educational opportunities of Negroes; and, therefore, "the best Christian leaders among the Negro race are working against terrific odds".

Dr. Cunningham makes an eloquent and forceful appeal to all Americans—white and black—when he declares: "Our fundamental faith in democracy is now being tested by our willingness not only to allow but to champion the rights of all people to fair and just treatment under our system for which we so valiantly contend." He concludes with a ringing challenge—that the present situation constitutes "an imperative call to apply the greatest of all commandments—Christian love."

The South and the nation must have forces like this, coming from both the informed and non-prejudiced white and Negro leadership, to counteract the ugly and blatant voices that are inciting to racial distempers and disturbances.
—Charlotte Observer.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

To Inspect Negro Troops In England

OCT 3 - 1942

Assigned To Staff of Major General J. C. H. Lee As Adviser On Race Troops

OCT 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The United States Army Command announced Tuesday that Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis had arrived in London.

General Davis is engaged in an inspection tour "during which he is giving special attention to colored troops." Following the inspection, General Davis will report to Lieutenant General Dwight D. Eisenhower, American commander of the European theatre, and will be attached to the staff of Major General J. C. H. Lee.

General Davis is the first and only Negro general to be appointed in this country. He is 65 years old and previously commanded the 369th infantry regiment of the New York National Guard, holding the rank of colonel.

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Brigadier General Davis began his military career on July 13, 1898, as a first lieutenant with the 8th United States Infantry, a special organization during the Spanish-American War. He was mustered out of the service on March 6, 1869.

MILITARY RECORD

He enlisted as a private in the 9th Cavalry on June 14, 1899. In the course of the next two years he served as a corporal and a sergeant major. He was apponted a second lieutenant of cavalry on February 2, 1901; a first lieutenant on March 30, 1905; a captain on December 24, 1915; a major (temporary) on August 5, 1917, to August 6, 1918; a lieutenant colonel on July 1, 1920, and a colonel on February 18, 1930.

About four years ago, at the request of Governor Herbert Lehman, the War Department detailed him to New York to command the 369th Infantry, which lately was converted into a coast artillery (anti-aircraft) regiment.

Brigadier General Davis was born in the District of Columbia on July 1, 1877. He is a product of the local public schools. As he is over 62 years of age he is subject to retirement at the discretion of the President.

OCT 3 - 1942

His son is a 1936 West Point graduate, now assigned to Tuskegee Institute Army Flying School as commanding officer. He holds the rank of lieutenant colonel.



BRIG. GENERAL B. O. DAVIS

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

An Editorial On Jim Crow Abroad

OCT 9 - 1942

It was too good a thing to have hoped that Jim Crow would not sail the seas with the AEF. But he did. He has turned up in England.

OCT 9 - 1942

Apparently some of the men in the AEF who have gone abroad to fight and die for us don't understand that the Negro troops are abroad for exactly the same reason.

There is a cruel irony in the words used in the House of Commons that the "color bar is not a custom in Britain." It is implied, only too truthfully, that the color bar IS the custom in the U. S. A.

OCT 9 - 1942

Well, we only can hope that the AEF in Britain will do its best to observe the custom of the country, while abroad. Is it too much to hope that in the meantime, while the war for democracy is being won, we will change the custom at home for one that conforms to the democratic ideal?—Leon Edel in PM.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

GENERAL DAVIS TO WORK ON RACE PROBLEM IN BRITAIN?

OCT 6 - 1942

OCT 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The fact that Gen. Benjamin O. Davis of the inspector's general office has been sent to England as adviser to the commanding officer of the Negro troops in that area, gives credence to many of the unsupported stories which have leaked back to this country.

OCT 6 - 1942

Scoffed at at first and believed to be figments of imagination, few persons believed that there was animosity between the whites and colored soldiers sent abroad. But too many things have happened recently to sustain the stories which are now being widely told.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Gen. Davis Whitewashes AEF Troops in England

OCT 17 1942

General Benjamin O. Davis, on detail to England to investigate charges of racial discrimination against American troops, has reported that he found no serious friction between colored and white troops in Britain.

Friction Issue

The General, who has been in England for the past two weeks, declared that some friction had been reported, but not of the type that was either unexpected or unusual.

OCT 17 1942

"Some people try to make every difference of opinion due to racial causes," he added.

Most of the trouble, according to General Davis, "is due to resentment on the part of white troops at the way the British are entertaining Negro soldiers."

There were no grounds for statements that the United States Army was discriminating against Ngeroes in England, he said.

Soldier Killed

The fatal shooting of a Negro soldier in Ireland a few days ago, was just another incident, he said, declaring that the incident would not have received much publicity had it involved only white or only Negro troops, "as well might have been the case."

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Summarizing what were his findings, the General, while not disclosing what his official report would be, commented:

"From my observations, Negro troops have been favorably located and are being treated well and I am told by their officers that they are rendering excellent service. They have made no complaint to me about being unhappy."

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Our Battle on The Home Front

By A. PHILIP RANDOLPH

[Excerpt from address prepared for March on Washington Mass Meeting in New York.]

Now, to set at rest rumors that I have some hidden ambition for political place and preferment, let me assure you that I don't want anything the President has to give. I don't want to be in the cabinet. I don't want to be ambassador to any nation. I don't want to go to Congress. I only want one thing and that is: I want to dedicate my life to the task of helping stop these white people from pushing colored people around.



A. P. Randolph

Meetings Condemned

The Communists of all shades and wings who have sought to sabotage this meeting say the time and money and effort put into this meeting should be put into helping to win the war. We reject this advice.

Our reply is that not only are we staging this meeting, but one in Chicago and Washington also, and if the President does not issue a war proclamation to abolish jim crow in Washington, the District of Columbia and all government departments and the armed forces, colored people are going to MARCH and we don't give a damn what happens.

While we want to see Russia defeat Hitler, we are not going to let the Communists of Russia or the Communists of America who take orders from Russia, or Fascists or Nazis tell them what to do about their problems in America.

Trustees of Liberty

We are determined that this war shall not end and our boys now going to Burma, Australia to give their lives for democracy, return and not find democracy at home. It is our responsibility to them that they shall not have fought in vain for a democracy which they cannot enjoy in their own country.

We don't propose to permit this war to end and find colored people in the same fix they were in when it began.

We are not going to fight for democracy and then live under mob rule, lynching, the poll tax, white primaries and jim crow. We are not going to continue to tolerate the injustices meted out to Odell Waller and the Scottsboro boys.

Trouble Ahead

Yes, we know that to break down jim crow and bury it in the same grave with Hitler's nazism, Mussolini's fascism and Hirohito's militarism means struggle and trouble. But what difference does it make? We are having trouble anyway.

Better that we face extermination than a life of segregation with its degradation and bitter humiliation. Rather than we die standing upon our feet fighting for our rights than to exist upon our knees begging for life. Only brave men can build a new world.

If colored people are not willing to fight, suffer, sacrifice, and if need be, go to jail and even die for a place of equality in this new world, we are not worthy of it.

Salute to Allies

Believing in the will to struggle and die for democracy, liberty and peace, the March on Washington Movement, militant, dauntless and honest, hails and salutes the colored masses of America, the West Indies and Africa and bids them forward!

We hail the fearless stand of the people of India against British imperialism. We hail the courageous legions of China and bid them to fight on against the sinister imperialism of Japan!

"We Won't Fail You"

We hail the intrepid workers of England whose spirits rose above the tragedy of Dunkirk! We hail the heroic people of Russia standing firm in defense of their land! We hail the embattled warriors of Ethiopia and the Phillipines in this crucial hour to put down totalitarian tyranny.

We send greetings to our black and white boys in the camps and on foreign battle fronts! We shall not fail you.

We are buying government war bonds to send you guns and food and we propose to break our bonds of bondage here so you will return to a land that is truly brave and free to all men, regardless of color.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Tuskegeeans Participate In County Defense Rally

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—A group of Tuskegeeans headed by T. M. Campbell, field agent, Department of Agriculture, and Chaplain Douglas Robinson of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, on last Sunday participated in the Tallapoosa County Defense Rally held in Dadeville, Ala. White and colored citizens of Tallapoosa County filled the court room of the attractive well-kept Tallapoosa County court house. Mayor T. K. Jones was represented by C. D. Dudley, chairman of the city council, who paid a signal tribute to the work being done at Tuskegee Institute and at the Tuskegee Army Flying School.

F. N. Farrington, white county agent, stated that in all the defense activities he had received encouraging response from the colored people of the county and that through their cooperation, Tallapoosa County exceeded its quota for scrap rubber and led war bond and stamp sales in the southeast section of the state.

Stirring addresses were made by Mr. Campbell, Chaplain Robinson, Chaplain W. Lewis, 366 Material Squadron, and First Lieutenant Raney, chief nurse, Station Hospital, Tuskegee Army Flying School.

Others of the Tuskegee party present for brief remarks on defense activities in many areas were: A. L. Holsey, AAA; N. Kollock, Agricultural Extension; Wm. Wiley, mechanical industries; Mrs. Douglas Robinson, B. B. Walcott, American Red Cross, Rev. M. L. Winn who spoke in behalf of the colored citizens of Alexander City.

S. J. McCorvey, Negro County Agent, graduate of Tuskegee Institute School of Agriculture, was active in carrying out the celebration.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Soldiers Build Obstacle Course

SELFRIDGE FIELD, Mich.—(SNS)—Credit was extended recently to members of the Quartermaster Detachment Aviation (FAD), all of which are Negroes, for construction of Selfridge Field's famous obstacle course.

Designed to build personnel of the field into leaner, tougher fightingmen, as directed by the commanding general of the Third Air Force, the course recently received considerable notice from newspapers and news services throughout the nation.

The officer in charge of the construction passed the credit along to the Negro detachment.

"They did the work," he said. "I'd give them the rough idea and they'd go ahead. A detail worked for about three weeks on it. The whole thing was improvised. No money was available for it, so we just found the materials. Part of the work was going over to the salvage stores and finding materials that could be used."

Special mention was made of Sgt. August E. Maxwell of Manhatten, Kans., who commanded the detail, and Acting Corporal James Lillie of Wadeville, N. C.

The detachment, originally organized to go to the Fairfield Air Depot, came here this spring after having been stationed at the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Md. Its members were familiar with the course there.

Branded a steeplechase for humans, the course includes ladders to climb and descend, logs to walk hurdles, an eight-foot sheer wall to be scaled, parallel bars which must be reached by a leap and then traversed hand-over-hand, a mud-filled ditch to be jumped, an incline of sandbags to be climbed for a seven-foot jump and a walled mass of wire entanglements through which the soldiers crawl.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE

Never was it more necessary for Americans to examine the acts of their government in relation to the war itself and to those domestic issues which have so decisive a bearing on victory. We have realized a degree of national unity. It has brought together workers and employers, white men and women and Negroes, foreign and native born citizens who love democracy, Catholics and Protestants, Jews and Gentiles and the greater part of our farm population.

These social forces which together could dominate American political life have heretofore been the victims of varying degrees of exploitation and oppression by the great monopolies and monopolists. Now they are united for victory over all oppressors and exploiters.

Under the impact of war oppression here at home has lessened to a certain degree, not however entirely. Will the government allow even the remnants of that exploitation and oppression to continue? Whose interests is our government going to reflect in this hour of our greatest crisis? Who will be curbed, who will be given the go-ahead signal? The people must determine the answer.

To permit the lynching of Negro Americans or their exclusion from production is proof that, at least to a large measure, the government does not reflect the interests of Negroes. In their just demands Negroes bespeak the interests of the nation. Therefore, all forces in national unity must take up the demands of Negro America in self interest.

In permitting unanswered attacks upon the seven-point anti-inflation campaign of the President, only the interests of the monopolist group opposed

to victory are furthered. Surely this is clear.

Attacks upon labor, in particular on the part of the Department of Justice, express a complete failure to understand that without an all-out effort on the part of labor this war cannot be won. Labor has made great sacrifices already. Its inspired production programs have done wonders for war production. Yet in Congress itself and in some departments of government there is an attitude of hostility assumed towards the workers. This must be ended.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SEN. BANKHEAD OF ALABAMA

Senator Bankhead of Alabama is opposed to the training of northern Negroes in the South. The senator wrote in a letter to Gen. George C. Marshall the following:

"Our people feel that the government is doing a disservice to the war effort by locating Negro troops in the South in immediate contact with white troops at a time when race feeling among the Negroes has been roused and when all the energies of both the whites and the blacks should be devoted to the war effort."

Senator Bankhead of Alabama may mean well but we are completely out of sympathy with his position.

Who does the senator mean when he says "our people," the landlords and the poll tax congressmen? Well these are not our people. They are doing a disservice to democracy in a hundred different ways. They are the enemies of OUR PEOPLE. They are seeking to re-win what they lost in 1865—slavery.

This war is a continuation of the people's revolution of 1861—it is a struggle for human freedom.

Negro troops are fighters for democracy. The senator does democracy a disservice when he intimates that white and black troops cannot get along together. Incidently he does Fascism a service with the same breath.

If there is high "race feeling" among the Negroes, lynching and terror have caused it.

We advocate no provocation; we are unalterably opposed to any form of provocation, but to cease training Negro troops anywhere in our country is pure and unadulterated appeasement of Hitler and Hitlerites.

Let Senator Bankhead and "our people" carry on a campaign to bring southern white troops to respect the rights of Americans regardless of race, creed or color. An exhibition of real democracy will kill all "race feeling."

Mr. Stalin said of the Soviet soldiers and the Red army, that its strength "lies in the fact that it does not and cannot entertain hatred for other people. . . . . That it has been brought up in the spirit of equality of all peoples and races and in the spirit of respect for the rights of other peoples."

That is a truly democratic statement. Senator Bankhead would do well to read it. Perhaps he can help make it possible for President Roosevelt to say this of our army some day.

Augusta Ga., Chronicle
September 23, 1942

An Easy Catch

The arrest of eighty Chicago Negroes who, queerly enough, were attempting to organize a pro-Japanese "army" in the United States, followed close on the heels of similar arrests of a group in New York City which was unsuccessfully trying to persuade the Negro citizens of Harlem to be disloyal to their country.

Parading their subversive campaign in a mystical guise, they were trying to sell the Negroes on the idea that they were spiritual brothers of the Japanese, and therefore should bestow their sympathies and help on their Nipponese "bretheren."

If these unusual agents were expecting to capitalize on the gullibility of some American Negroes, as they apparently were, they accomplished nothing and proved nothing except that, in the matter of gullibility, they themselves far exceeded their intended victims.

The American Negro is far too patriotic and far too loyal to be taken in by any subversive scheme, whether it be a direct appeal from enemy agents or a cleverly-devised plan wrapped up in the trimmings of mystical Mohammedanism.

These "prophets" and "ministers" with their ridiculous plan of organizing a pro-Japanese "army" in this country were doomed from the start. Somebody should have warned them about the FBI. Mr. Hoover's agents have cracked much harder nuts than this obviously phoney group of crack-brained people.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Troops Win Irish

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Although the exact number of Negro soldiers abroad is not known and the war department is hesitant about publishing the whereabouts of the units, dispatches from Ireland are high in their praise of the Negro soldiers there and of their attitude and the attitude of the native Irish toward them.

Says one of the dispatches: "Negro troops in Northern Ireland impatiently wait for the order that will send them at the enemy.

"Lt. Robert J Lehman of Columbus, O., one of the unit's white officers, said the Negro troops compare favorably with any troops the United States has sent over. The commanding colonel agreed.

"The officers are pleased with the cordiality of the Irish toward their men.

"The people of this locality have been most friendly. They have arranged a number of entertainments for the troops and one church held a special service for them, which the soldiers took over. The congregation loved the spirituals and after the service, the pastor had the boys into his home for tea.

Negro troops here come from throughout the United States. Sgt. Moses Sturdivant of Jacksonville, Fla., is typical of their noncoms. He says he has to look out for the boys.

"His boys are from York, Pa.; Charleston, S. C., Washington, D. C., and Chicago.

It is possible that the largest number of Negro troops in any one area are concentrated in Ireland, although movies are showing Negroes doing excellent work in the Caribbean area where they are in the coast artillery and anti-aircraft divisions.

All-Negro Ration Board Approved In Americus, Ga.

"Birmingham World"
Birmingham, Ala.

AMERICUS, Ga.—(SNS)— What is believed to be the first in the nation, an all-Negro rationing board has been approved here through the efforts of the Americus Negro Business and Civic League.

Known as Ration Board, No. 5, the unit has all-Negro personnel duly sworn in and trained to handle the matter of rationing sugar, gasoline and all future commodities coming under the jurisdiction of rationing boards. Misses Thelma Smith, Peggie V. Harris, Thelma Seay, St. Clair Holoman, Eunice Leake, Theresa Burleigh, Jessie Givens, Betty Gates and Juanita Maxwell.

J. D. Anderson, Sr., local insurance executive has been named general chairman, with Prof. J. E. Brown as co-chairman.

Americus citizens are enthused over the efficient and satisfactory manner in which their cases are handled by this most unusual ration board in the whole country.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
September 22, 1942

Negroes Called Jap Sympathizers

CHICAGO, Sept. 21—(AP) — Eighty negroes—including organization leaders accused of advocating sympathy with Japan and urging their followers to shun the draft—were held today in the wake of a swift roundup carried out by federal agents and the city police.

Eleven chieftains were charged with sedition and conspiracy and the others with violation of the selective service act.

Albert Johnson, director of the Chicago office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reported no definite link had been found between the groups and Japanese agents but he added they may have received many of their ideas from Major Satakata Takahishi, a Jap who was imprisoned several years ago after attempting to incite American negroes against their government.

Birmingham, Ala. News
September 21, 1942

Vessel Will Bear Name Of Booker Washington

MONTGOMERY, Ala. —(AP)— A Liberty ship to be launched soon by a California shipyard will be christened the "Booker T. Washington," in honor of the Negro educator who founded Alabama's famed Tuskegee Institute, the Office of War Information said here Thursday.

The Booker T. Washington, a 10,000-ton cargo vessel, will be the first Liberty ship to be named for a member of the Negro race. Exact date of the launching was withheld because of military restrictions.

The ship was built by the California Shipbuilding Company, Wilmington, Calif., and will be christened by Marian Anderson, celebrated Negro contralto.

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Anglo-American Cooperation Extended To West Africa

SEP 5 1942

Economic and Military Missions Exploit Raw Products and Train Native Army for United Nations—American Arms Used.

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Our London Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 3—(Censored)—Anglo-American colonial co-operation, first started in the West Indies, has now extended to West Africa, the Belgian Congo and Free French Equatorial Africa, under Negro Governor-General Felix Eboue.

"The Americans are here with us, as they are everywhere in this world-wide conflict," declared Lord Swinton, Resident Cabinet Minister in West Africa, broadcasting from Accra, capital of the Gold Coast.

"I have already experienced co-operation and frank partnership with the United States General Fitzgerald."

PRODUCTS FOR ALLIED PLANTS

The General is head of the American economic and military mission, sent to Africa by President Roosevelt to help speed-up the exploitation of African output for American war industries.

Lord Swinton said that he was in West Africa towards that end. "There is an urgent demand upon us in the whole field of production. Everything produced here is needed in the Allied cause of freedom for lands enslaved or threatened.

"Freedom is not only of the body, but of the soul. If every man had a cause worth fighting for, working for, dying for, it is this. Hitler tramples on faith. What hope would there be for Africa if Hitler won? . . . Africa, whose people Hitler called 'half-man and half-ape.'"

SEP 5 1942

WEAPONS FOR CONGO ARMY

The U.S. military experts have expressed satisfaction with the Congo Army, which consists of white officers and African soldiers, supplied with British and American arms. Some of the light arms were produced in the Congo in munition factories operated by natives.

SEP 5 1942

Leaders of the Free Belgian government in London, headed by Prime Minister Pierlot and Minister for Colonies de Vleeschauwer, are urging greater intensification of Congo exploitation for the war effort.

With the loss of Malaya tin, the Congo is now to produce 20,000 tons per annum. The Congo is the greatest producer of cobalt in the world, and with South Africa, has a monopoly of industrial diamonds essential to machine tools production.

"Our tin is going to America and Britain," said Governor-General Ryckman.

SEP 5 1942

"The Congo is even producing threads for surgical purposes and silk for parachutes. Parachutes woven from Congo silk, produced by the Africans, will be used by British and American airmen when the Allies invade Europe."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

12 NEGRO CHIEFS SEIZED BY FBI IN SEDITION RAIDS

SEP 22 1942

Arrest Followers for Draft Evasion.

Arrest of more than 80 Negroes, members and leaders of three organizations, on charges of sedition, conspiracy, and violation of the draft laws, was announced yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation here.

SEP 22 1942

Twelve of those arrested are considered leaders in the groups. They were charged with sedition and "conspiracy to promote the success of the enemy, making false statements to those about to be inducted into the armed forces, disrupting morale and causing mutiny."

The members, exclusive of those named as leaders of the three groups, have been charged with violations of the draft act. All were arraigned in groups yesterday before United States Commissioner E. K. Walker.

Flamboyant Claims.

According to Albert Johnson, Chicago FBI chief, the three organizations are known as the "Peace Movement of Ethiopia," which boasts membership of 4 million Negroes in 46 states; the "Brotherhood of Liberty for Black People of America," and an organization known as "The Temple of Islam."

Heading the "Peace Movement" is a woman known as Mme. Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, a Louisiana Negro, 53 years old, who calls herself the president general. Arrested and charged with her as principals in the group are her husband, William, 4451 South State street; Seon Jones, chairman of a main chapter, 3511 Wabash avenue, and David Logan, 1444 Filmore street, a "personal representative."

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The Gordon woman's claim is that her members are citizens of Liberia and as such, "belong to the same race as the Japanese." Several of her members, FBI men said, have already been convicted of draft evasion and said their actions were motivated by Mme. Gordon's teachings.

Choose Fancy "Aliases."

Leading the "Brotherhood" group, according to the FBI, is Stokely Delmar Hart, 3801 South State street. Others arrested with him as principals are Charles Newby, alias Father Divine Naassam, 5715 Indiana avenue, who is organizer of the Colored American National organization; a Mrs. A. Moore, 5339 Indiana avenue, secretary of the Brotherhood of Liberty; F. H. Hammurabi Robb, 3653 Michigan avenue, a director of the World Wide Friends of Africa, and James Graves, vice president of the Brotherhood.

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Elijah Poole, who calls himself Elijah Mohammed, was arrested at 6026 Vernon avenue, under his mother's bed and wrapped in a carpet. The "temple" is at 104 East 51st street. Elijah is also known as Elijah Muck Muhd and as "The Prophet." Arrested as his aid was Lenzie Karien, 6117 Rhodes avenue, "minister" of the group.

Elijah, "the prophet," said his real name is Gulam Bogans when he was arraigned with Karien. Both pleaded not guilty and were held in bonds of $10,000 for a hearing Sept. 30. William J. Connor and John Kelly, assistant United States attorneys, said that both advocated an alliance with Japan.

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The bonds of the others charged with sedition were fixed at $5,000 and $10,000 and their cases set for hearing on Oct. 6 and 7. Thirty-one of those arrested charged with evading the draft law were held to the grand jury in bonds of $5,000. Most of them pleaded guilty to failing to register. The rest will be arraigned today.

Several, who pleaded not guilty, said that they did not register because they were not citizens. They admitted, however, that they were born in this country. Several said that they felt that their affiliation with the "Temple of Islam" made them citizens of Liberia.

Mrs. Gordon, who pleaded not guilty, said that she had conducted a "Back to Liberia" movement for the last 12 years and that the Liberian government had given her followers the right to accept Liberian citizenship.

Several of the leaders named had been before the special federal grand jury previously, as the result of investigations by J. Albert Woll, district attorney. "The Prophet" was free on bond as a draft evader when arrested. The Gordon woman was before Commissioner Walker in August of 1941 on charges of counseling draft evasion.

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Sing Hitler's Praises.

Among the statements attributed by the federal men to various of the leaders arrested were "God bless Hitler!", "the American government is heading for a fall," that "our prayers were answered by the bombing of Pearl Harbor," and "Tojo will be the savior for American Negroes."

Another remark quoted from a speech by one of the 12 was that "on Dec. 7 1 billion black people struck for freedom."

By far the larger number of the "rank and file" prisoners were seized at the Temple of Islam. Two rifles and two revolvers and a truckload of propaganda literature also were seized there. Johnson said none of the prisoners had a draft card.

Johnson said that no definite connection had been found by his men between the Negro organizations and Japanese activities in this country.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SEIZE 84 NEGROES IN SEDITION RAIDS

SEP 22 1942

F. B. I. and Police in Chicago Also Get White Woman in Draft-Evasion Round-Ups

THREE CULTS IMPLICATED

Groups, Claiming 6,000,000, Called Outgrowth of Japan's Black Dragon Society

SEP 22 1942

CHICAGO, Sept. 21 (U.P.)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation, with the arrest of eighty-four Negroes and a white woman, revealed today a Japanese-inspired race-hatred and disobedience campaign on a nation-wide scale, based on the gullibility and superstition of the American Negro.

The Negroes were affiliated with three religious cults claiming a membership between 4,000,000 and 6,000,000 in forty-six States. Each of the cults offered citizenship in other countries to its members, and taught the Negroes that they should evade military service because of racial ties with the Japanese.

Bond for eleven of the Negroes, who are reputed to be leaders of the cults, was set at $10,000 each when they were arraigned today before United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker. The other seventy-three, charged with failure to register for selective service, were held on $5,000 bond each on their entering pleas of guilty.

All Gave Mystical Names

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All of the draft evaders offered mystical names, and many claimed to be citizens of Arabia. The names, such as Resar Shar, Zack Hansan, Tamar Hassiez, Johnny 2X Leonard X, Henry 2X, Robert X and Nolan X, merely dissolved into such as John Brown, Fletcher Winn, Henry Burnett and other American names under questioning by Commissioner Walker.

One Negro, to the question, "What's your name?" said:

"Henry 2X."

"What do the white devils call you?" the Representative asked.

"Henry Burnett."

"You guilty or not guilty?"

"I guess Ise guilty. Ah din't register for no draft cause Allah told me not to, praise Allah."

"Who is Allah?" asked Commissioner Walker.

"Him," said Burnett, pointing to Elijah Poole, alias Elijah Mohammed, the prophet; and Elijah Muck Mudd, head of the Temple of Islam here.

"Why did he tell you that?" asked Mr. Walker.

"He said I was a citizen of Arabia."

"Where were you born?"

"Atlanta, Jawgia."

And so it went in much the same vein with each Selective Service evader.

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Sedition Effort Fails

The white woman taken in the roundup was Mrs. Margaret Remus Drossel, head of the Internal Security Movement, who was held on $2,500 bond for allegedly telling a white soldier in a tavern that he should not bear arms.

The Negroes variously were members of The Peace Movement of Ethiopia, The Temple of Islam and The Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America.

Albert Johnson, head of the Chicago F. B. I. office, said that the three cults were the outgrowths of the notorious Black Dragon Society, founded in 1930 by Major Satakata Takahashi of the Japanest Imperial Intelligence.

Takahashi, leader of Japanese espionage activities in the United States for a decade before the attack on Pearl Harbor, allegedly used the three organizations to teach that there are only two races—the white and the colored—and that the Negro was more closely allied with the Japanese than with the white race.

Federal officials absolved Negroes, as a whole, from any suspicion of lack of patriotism. United States District Attorney J. Albert Woll said the majority of Negroes were "fervently patriotic."

"This group, and it is a vicious one, is a small percentage of a large colored population and its acts cannot reflect on the colored race," Mr. Woll said.

Here are 10 Negroes arrested by the FBI as leaders of a pro-Japanese sedition plot. Seventy others were seized.



David James Logan [left] and Elijah Poog Mohammad.



Stokley Hart [left] and Seon Jones.



Lenzie Karlen [left] and Charles Newby.



William Gordon [left] and F. H. Hammurabi Robb.



Mittie Maud Lena Gordon [left] and Annabelle Moore.

Pro-Jap Negro Cultists Raided

SEP 22 1942 N.Y. NY.

Special Correspondent

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—A Japanese plot to win the allegiance of U. S. Negroes was charged yesterday by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), following raids on three Negro cults and the arrest of 81 members.

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Eleven reputed leaders were charged with sedition and the others were accused of violation of the Selective Service Act.

Albert Johnson, FBI agent in charge here, said the cults had been encouraged by Maj. Satakata Takajashi, of the Japanese Imperial Intelligence, who was described as the leader of Japanese espionage in the U. S. A. for 10 years preceding Pearl Harbor.

The three cults involved are the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, the Temple of Islam, and the Brotherhood of Liberty for the Black People of America.

Johnson said members were told they belonged to the same race as the Japanese and that they constituted "a Japanese Army within the United States."

The Temple of Islam, he said, taught that Negroes are Moslems, owe allegiance to the flag of Islam, and therefore should not register for the draft.

U. S. District Attorney J. Albert Woll said the objective of the plot was to create a force of American Negroes and Orientals faithful to Japan which could be utilized by Japanese armed forces in the event of an invasion.

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"This group is a vicious one, but it is but a small percentage of a large colored population," he added. "Its acts cannot reflect on the colored race."

The Chicago raids followed similar activity in New York City last week, when the FBI broke up the Ethiopian Pacific Movement in Harlem and obtained the indictment of five, including Robert O. Jordan, accused as the movement's leader.

47n-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

"WE MUST CONTINUE TO FIGHT ON TWO FRONTS"–TOBIAS

ATLANTA, Ga., June 11 — (Special)—"We can better trust democracy than fascism at its best," declared Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Council of the Y.M.C.A. in Sale Hall Chapel, at the 75th commencement exercises of Morehouse college. "We must therefore continue to fight on two fronts, at home for a single standard of citizenship and abroad that freedom may not perish from the earth."

Forty-seven were awarded bachelor's degrees in the fields of arts, sciences, and religion; and honorary degrees of doctor of laws were conferred upon President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers college and upon Dr. Tobias. Regardless of which side wins the war, Dr. Tobias made it clear that the reign of imperialistic nations over peoples of the Far East is definitely over; that Africa will not have self rule in anything like the time we would like to plan for, but will stand as a test of the lasting quality of character of other nations of the world; and that the Negro minority of America will be forced to continue its fight for freedom it matters not who wins the war.

The graduating class was told that it could expect a better day after the war but that it must be realistic and understand that war will not bring to them the fullness of citizenship to which they are entitled.

Dr. Tobias was very emphatic when he pointed out that any American Negro who thinks the motive back of Japan's conquest is for leadership of the dark races, has another though coming, for the dominant thing in the mind of Japan is the establishment of an empire. Regardless of who wins he said, Africa will continue to be ruled from without.

The speaker attributed the fall of Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Netherlands East Indies to the indifference of the native, for as far as they were concerned a victory for those who were handling things was a victory for continued enslavement, and a victory for the enemy might have been an opportunity for relief.

Lynching, segregation, and other evils not only handicap the Negro but mark those who perpetrate these evils as traitors to democracy, he emphasized, and therefore unfit to fight for democracy. You can have democracy if you want it or you may have lynching and segregation and a double standard of citizenship, but you can't have that and democracy for they don't mix.

Dr. Tobias was presented to the audience by President Benjamin E. Mays who described him as a distinguished American, and a world character.

Twenty-nine received the degree of bachelor of arts: Paul Dixon Bigby of Honea Path, S. C.; Thomas Leroye Borders of Evanston, Ill.; Franklin Brown, Albany, Ga.; James Christopher Collier, Orlando, Fla.; Marcus Emanuel Cook, Jr., Griffin, Ga.; Marion Hadley Cox, Nashville, Tenn.; William Edward Cross, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Robert Douglas Dickens, Lakeland, Fla.; Charles Thomas Epps, Jersey City, N. J.; William Henry Griffin, Newport, Ark.; Bertram Stephen Griggs, Jr., Birmingham, Ala.; James Edward Haines, Lakeland, Fla.; Leroy Vanderbilt Hall, Sanford, Fla.; William Thomas Harris, Athens, Ga.; Lee Briscoe Hett, Jr., Anchorage, Ky.; William DeBerry Kindle, Talladega, Ala.; Arteria Albert King, West Palm Beach, Fla.; Perry Knight, Jacksonville, Fla.; James Andrew Livas, Jr., Atlanta; Clyde Vincent Marion, Jr., Chicago, Ill.; Charles Edward Maxey, Anniston, Ala.; Harry Lee Miller, Menifee, Ark.; Paul Connover Peterson, Hartford, Conn.; John Calhoun Polk, Jr., Marianna, Ark.; John Leonard Sconiers, Columbus, Ga.; Kelley Miller Smith, Mound Bayou, Miss.; Charles Will Ward, Gabbetville, Ga.; Albert Wells, Charlotte, N. C.; and Robert Willis, Decatur, Ga.

Seventeen received the degree of bachelor of science: Townsend Woodard Anderson, Winchester, Va.; William John Henry Booher, Atlanta; Leon Mansfield Elam, Sarasota, Fla.; Glover Leon Hines, Chattanooga, Tenn.; Clarence Roy Hixen, Columbus, Ga.; Wilfred Ware Howell, Ensley, Ala.; Robert Lee Irving, Atlanta; John Berry Jackson, Jr., Bainbridge, Ga.; George Aubrey Johnston, Chicago, Ill.; Irving Astor McCollum, Bennettsville, S. C.; Daniel James Powell, Atlanta; Benjamin Franklin Scott, Seneca, S. C.; Hubert Randolph Scott, Comer, Ga.; Maynard Stephens, Fort Lauderdale, Fla.; Charles Fulton Thompson, Birmingham, Ala.; Clarence Leonard Williams, Columbus, Ga.; and Lawrence Edgar Yancey of Atlanta.

One student received the degree of bachelor of divinity, Samuel Howard Woodson, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pa.

Special prizes were awarded by President Mays to the following: The J. J. Starks Award of $10 to the best man in affairs went to Benjamin Franklin Scott the J. B. Blayton prizes of $10 each in Accounting 1 and 2, went to Kenneth Barton, '43, of Springfield, Ill.; and to Charles Maxey, '42; the Morehouse Auxiliary Prize of $12 went to Robert Lee Irving, '42; the Benjamin Brawley prize of $10 for the highest average for the year in English went to William Henry Griffin, of Newport, Ark.; and the Leonard Burton prize, which is equivalent to fifty dollars, went to Emanuel Mansfield of Boston, Mass.

President Mays announced that Charles Edward Maxey would study next year on a fellowship from the Rosenwald Fund, and that William Cross would study during the summer on a fellowship from the National Training School in New York.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Marine Corps, Navy Give New Hope To Race

Admit More Negroes To Officer Schools

By AL WHITE

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— The first six months of the war have passed. Negroes are interested to know just what has happened and what, if any, have been the real gains, not only to them, but to their country.

As far as the United States is concerned, there have been no real smashing successes, but a few scattered skirmishes which have been called victories. On the one hand, we have had the loss of Guam, Wake and the Philippines and a crushing blow at Hawaii at the very outset of the war.

But Negroes, as part of the United States, have made gains at home and in the armed forces which have been all the more remarkable because of the concessions made.

MORE OFFICERS

In the army alone, there are now more officers either in active service or in training than we had in the last World war. Negroes are being trained for officers in all branches of the service and are acquitting themselves creditably. In the air corps, there is a lieutenant colonel, and there will be other Negroes with higher rating than second or first lieutenants. Negroes are in the air corps, they are in the engineers, in fact in every branch of the service.

In the navy, the recent announced policy has given new hope to the Negro, and with the formation of the Negro division of the marine corps, history will be written. Already, several qualified Negroes have been received by the navy and give chief petty officers' ratings, something it has been difficult for them to achieve before unless it was in the division of mess attendants.

On far flung battle areas, Negroes have been assigned to important tasks. They are serving as missionaries in Australia, the queer land which hitherto barred all Negroes from living there. Their conduct and comportment will do much to show the Australians the error of their ways.

BIG BREAK DOWNS

In the government department there has been a gradual break down of the prejudices which have kept Negroes in the background, and there is promise of even greater breakdowns on the part of certain hitherto tough departments. Hundreds of Negroes have been given employment in Washington and more are being brought in as the occasions demands.

In the industrial field, Negroes have made considerable gains, only after the President himself indicated his desire that Negroes be given consideration, and in almost every instance where Negroes have been given the opportunity they have done a good job.

Cracking the hitherto closed aviation industry was one of the highlights of the past six months. Many have sought credit for making these things possible, but the Negro Press more than any other agency, consistently hammering away at the injustices perpetrated against Negroes, had an important part in bringing these things about.

Shipyards, machine shops, all-kinds of industries are throwing down the bars in the face of the war god and Negroes are profiting to the extent of which they are capable.

Certain gains in the political field have been won and for the future, there will be a concentrated effort to repeat the vicious poll tax and to alleviate the suffering of Negroes in general throughout the country.

Various groups have sprung up to present the cause of Negroes throughout the country and many new friends have been outspoken in seeking redress for the Negro. Through these and the Negro's own effort, the first six months of the war have not been a total loss on the home front, although the reverses suffered by the United States reach down and touch the most insignificant citizen. As the war progresses and victories come to the armed forces as expected, victories will be won on the home front.

SEVASTOPOL ATTACKED FROM ALL SIDES

WASHINGTON—(SNS)—Reports received here Sunday revealed that Axis forces, in some cases outnumbering the Russians as much as five or six to one, struck at the 15-mile defense of Sevastopol on all sides in the first general offensive against the Crimean port since last December. The Russian army was stubbornly holding its ground.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

TALKING TURKEY

BY M. S. STUART



M. S. STUART

Perhaps you read the notice that 10,000 yellow people, some American born, some unpurged of foreign taint, are to be uprooted from their California homes, herded and settled on cut-over, uncultivated, FSA lands in Desha County, Arkansas. Now since this unprecedented procedure raise a cloud of doubt over the Americanism of these people, you necessarily ponder what you shall call them. They are not Japanese, and maybe they are not Americans. Well, then, you may squeeze out of this jam by letting your fancy mix up these two words—Japanese, Americans. Out of your jugglery can contrive Japericans, Jamericans, or Jamerimen, three words each with ten letters. For present peurposes we will use the first.

VICTIMS OF IDENTIFICATION

The Japanese, like some other deluded races, have insisted on staying separate and distinct in characteristics and on emphasizing their own peculiar traits as superior. Their leaders for years have lauded yellow as being an inherently superior hue. You know that such a contention is ridiculous. The paint brush of God and Nature is partial to no particular color. Real beauty is to be found in a combination of hues as in the flowers. Combinations, contrasts, comparisons and blends produce variety, relief from monotony and the delight the human mind and eye.

But you know that this grand fallacy of special virtue in the color of the skin has been very successfully used as a means to gratify selfishness. It is at the bottom of the world's present little misunderstanding; and there probably will always be trouble as long as major emphasis on race superiority is hammered into the heads of the youth of various nations.

Even in America the Japanese succeeded in remaining yellow fairly well. Thus it happens that now they can be singled out and herded into concentration settlements.

STRANGERS IN YOUR MIDST

These Japericans are to be settled near Rohwer. In itself it is not a very important point. You probably will have to go map trailing to locate it. But settling these Japericans around there is an important matter to you. Desha County, Arkansas, is in the Mississippi Valley, which in a large way is your valley. To a great extent you are, and have been a valley people all over the country. You have not taken kindly to the ruggedness of the mountains. The Mississippi Valley is one of your favorite nesting places. It is here that you have driven the stork hardest. Constantly this valley pours a copious stream of Negro humanity into the larger cities in or near it. Fed from its inexhaustible sources Memphis jumped from 96,000 Negroes in 1930 to 121,000 in 1940, registering a greater increase in Negro population in the decade than any other cities in America except New York and Washington, D. C.

The last published census of Desha County showed 13,8000 Colored people and 8,200 whites. In Boliver County, Mississippi, right across the river, where Mound Bayou is located there were 53,800 Negroes and only 18,000 white people, while in Washington the adjoining County to the South there were 30,800 Negroes and 9,000 whites. In short this valley on both sides of the river from New Orleans to Cairo you have been prolific propagators of the proletarian portion of the population, which means only that you have been the rapid proceducers of the hard workers of the area. You have been doing the hard work since before the Civil War. Your labor helped to make the section one of the world's finest. You, therefore, have a great stake in it and you naturally watch the encroachment of strangers with concern.

JUSTIFIABLE SUSPICIONS

You look askance at the coming of these Japericans. It is not the first attempt to bring in foreigners to take your place as laborers. You remember when they tried Italians in this section. The plan didn't work because the Italians wouldn't work like you worked. Then they tried Mexicans. Some are in LeFlore County, Mississippi, yet. They are not satisfactory.

They say these Japericans will be returned to California after the War. Not unless they shall wish to be returned; and many of them probably will not. The Government will likely not want to remove them. It will probably want to dispose of this FSA land in small tracts to these Japericans. Then the gates will be opened and the fences to their camp taken down. They will spread out over adjoining areas. What then?

COMPETITORS FOR YOUR LOW BRACKET

Chances are that you will have to duck sharp to keep them from wedging in between you and the white folks. You will have to be careful to keep them from winning a jim crow with a milder stench that the foul old bird who perptually roosts upon your shoulders. Right down the river in Greenville, Mississippi, and other points on the river, there are several hundred Chinese. They will not let their children attend school with yours. They cannot send them to the white schools. They have schools of their own, some private, some publicly supported, where there are enough of them. But they rate above you. Their jim crow is of a paler hue than yours. Here you see democracy in a triple state of caste and discrimination. If these Japericans come and stay, then perhaps there will be four layers of democracy in the Valley. Will you be at the bottom?

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

The First Lady Speaks

MRS. Eleanor Roosevelt writes this week in the American Weekly Magazine. She writes on the subject, "What we are fighting for." The First Lady's pen gave jewels of wisdom in this article and it should be read and absorbed by every person in America.

She points out that Americans ought to realize that we "are part of the world struggle of ordinary people for a better way of life." It is a world revolt, she points out. A large phase of the revolt has to do, she says, with a subject which white Americans dislike discussing—"namely, our attitude toward other races of the world."

She points out that what was hitherto the white man's burden may become a cooperative job. The nations of the world, she argues, will probably accord general acceptance "of the fact that all people, regardless of race, creed, or color, rate as individual human beings. They have a right to develop, to carry burdens which they are capable of carrying, and to enjoy such economic, spiritual, and mental growth as they can achieve."

Of the American Negroes she has this to say: " . . . a problem which we Americans face now at home is the activity of the Japanese and Germans in sowing seeds of dissension among the ten per cent of our population comprising the Negro race. The Negroes have been loyal Americans ever since they were brought here as slaves. They have worked here and they have fought for our country, and our country fought a bloody war to make them citizens and to insist that we remain a united nation.

"They have really had equality only in name, however. Therefore, they are fertile ground for the seeds of dissension. They want a better life, an equality of opportunity, a chance to hold jobs according to their ability, and not to be paid less because their skins are black. They want an equal break with the men and women whose skins happen to be white."

She further explains that the Negroes must have a sense of economic equality and a sense "that in living in a Democracy, they have the same opportunity to express themselves through their government and the same opportunity as other citizens for representation. They," she adds, "aspire to the same things as the yellow and brown races of the world. They want recognition of themselves as human beings, equal to the other human beings of the world."

Mrs. Roosevelt is one of the spokesmen who gives the warning of the things that are to come. She is the 20th Century Paul Revere who can appreciate the factors that are presently necessary if America is to realize the fertile dream of a new world.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
October 1, 1942

'Herr Hitler' Is Hanged By Negroes

Richmond's five Negro motion picture theaters wound up their War Bond drive last night by hanging Hitler in effigy from the stage of the Booker T. A nice sum in War Bonds and Stamps was sold during the accompanying celebrations.

Starting at 7 P. M. in front of the Hippodrome, a patriotic rally was staged, with James T. Carter, president of the Southern Aid Society of Virginia, as the principal speaker.

A Bondmobile in the street outside the theater held a dummy representing Hitler. Any War Bond or Stamp purchaser was permitted to give the vehicle a push toward its eventual goal, the Booker T Theater.

At 9 P. M. Herr Hitler was torn from his carriage, escorted to the stage and completely hanged while impressive War Bond totals were read off.

Local Negro theaters have cooperated fully throughout the month-long drive conducted by the motion picture industry in stimulating War Bond sales. The local committee is headed by George H. Clark, general manager of all of Richmond's Negro theaters, assisted by Russell Ward, manager of the Booker T; Walter F. Shivers, Walker; Lorenzo L. Minor and David R. Cross, Hoppidrome; Thomas J. Thompson, Globe; and Howard E. Lucas, Robinson.

47n-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Equality In Armed Forces Is Sought By South Africans

SEP 25 1942

SEP 25 1942

NEW YORK, N. Y.--(SNS)--"Throughout the Union of South Africa white trade unionists are taking the lead in urging our government to give full equality in the armed forces to all non-European peoples including the seven million Africans, half million Cape Coloured and 200,000 Indians who form the bulk of our population," writes a correspondent of the Council on African Affairs from Cape Town.

SEP 25 1942

"Both the South African Trades and Labor Council in Johannesburg and the Cape Federation of Labor Unions in Cape Town, the two important labor federations in our country, have urged the Government to arm the colored peoples of our land so that a strong army may be able to resist fascist invasion and adequately defend the continent.

SEP 25 1942

"In a recent delegation to Brig. General C. H. Blaine, Secretary for Defense, representatives of the Cape Federation urged that the right to bear arms, full promotion rights and the same pay and allowances as Europeans be extended to all non-Europeans.

"If these concessions are made I can promise the Government a full regiment of full-time volunteers, 1,200 men strong, almost immediately from the Western Province alone,' stated Mr. E. W. Wentzel, president of the Federation.

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'The Federation is determined that there shall be no delay—this question is of vital national importance and cannot be allowed to drop,' declared the spokesman for the delegation.

"The persistant fight by the labor unions for the immediate arming of all of Africa's manpower is meeting with wide support. It's successful conclusion will greatly strengthen the forces of the United Nations in the life and death struggle against fascism."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Alleged Jap Agent Gets 3-Year Term

OCT 10 1942

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mimo de Guzman, alias Dr. Ashima Takis, a Filipino suspected of sedition, who was taken into custody by FBI attaches recently, was sentenced to a three-year penitentiary term by the Federal Judge Charles B. Davis here on charges of forging a $21 money order.

Although evidence was presented purporting to show that Guzman was the leader of a Japanese attempt to organize pro-Jap sentiment among colored Americans, he was not convicted on this charge.

OCT 10 1942

Spoke of Invasion

It was testified by U.S. District Judge Harry C. Blanton that Guzman and another Filipino, Tom Uyeda, spoke here at the national convention of an organization in 1932, advising members of the group to store firearms for the day when the Japanese would invade America.

OCT 10 1942

Uyeda Interned

He further charged that two other speakers said members would be give a secret countersign and special banners to place in their windows so that the attacking Nipponese could recognize them as friends. The stored arms could then be brought out and used against the whites.

Uyeda was arrested last December and is now interned, classed as a dangerous alien. Guzman is alleged to have appeared in Chicago and Eastern cities a few years ago in efforts to mobilize pro-Jap feeling among colored cult members. He pleaded guilty to the forgery charge.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Bankhead's Suggestion Denounced

Senator John H. Bankhead's suggestion that Northern colored soldiers be quartered only in Northern camps drew concerted denunciations from leaders in New York and Washington this week.

The War Department has "no comment" to make concerning the Senator's request.

The suggestion was made directly to Gen. George C. Marshall, U.S. Army chief of staff, by the Senator from Jasper, Ala., it was revealed this week in a letter to John Temple Graves, Birmingham editor.

Suggestion Quoted

"If colored troops must be trained in the South, as a result of social and political pressure, can't you place Southern colored soldiers there and place Northern soldiers in the North where their presence is not likely to lead to race wars," Bankhead suggested.

Informed sources are of the opinion that Senator Bankhead may have been encouraged to make his suggestion as a result of the army's action in moving colored troops out of Old Town, Milford and Orono, all in Maine, after a petition was sent to Senator Ralph O. Brewster asking that they be moved.

AUG 8 1942

The reason given by the "several hundred" who signed the Maine petition was that the colored soldiers were having "too much contact" with white women. They were replaced by white troops on or shortly before June 26.

"No Guts," Says White

Reaction to Senator Bankhead's proposal was expressed in New York by Walter White, secretary of the NAACP, who immediately wrote Gen. Marshall.

"To follow Senator Bankhead's suggestion would be for the United States to admit its own impotence against jim crow. It would show that the War Department hasn't the guts to protect its soldiers in uniform if they have dark skins."

"Ridiculous," Says Delany

Hubert T. Delaney, who was appointed justice of the New York Domestic Relations Court by Mayor LaGuardia on Saturday, said:

"Senator Bankhead fortunately does not run the country. It is ridiculous to permit racial or religious bigots to determine army policy. . . . If a colored American is good enough to wear a uniform, he ought to be good enough to reap the rights and benefits his country offers other men in uniform."

AUG 8 1942

"Unfortunate," Says Judge

In Washington, Judge James H. Cobb, formerly of the D. C. Municipal Court declared:

"I think the statement very unfortunate. I believe every citizen should be able to work for the government anywhere in the United States without restriction. Soldiers should be placed in every State and in every camp, irrespective of their color or race."

"Face It," Says Dean

Dr. Charles H. Thompson, dean of the college of liberal arts at Howard University, said:

"My reaction is unfavorable. I think it best that America face the problem and fight it out. Colored should be placed wherever the training plan of the army deems it necessary without regard of the traditions of any section."

Charlotte, N. C., News
October 1, 1942

Negroes Pass Resolution

Expresses Attitude Of Strong Patriotism

The Ebenezer Baptist Association, a leading Negro religious group, has adopted a resolution of ringing patriotism, setting forth its attitude toward the American War Effort.

The resolution, prepared by a committee consisting of Rev. Dr. A. J. Davidson Rev. D. A. Costner and Rev. Dr. W. M. Moore, follows:

1st—We declare our full allegiance to our American Government. We believe in democracy and a strict application of it to all people alike.

2nd—We the Baptist of the Ebenezer Association, pledge ourselves to the flag of the United States of America and to the Republic for which it stands—one nation indivisible with liberty and justice for all.

3rd—We declare ourselves true to the program of righteousness as set forth by Jesus Christ, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

4th—We urge our people to refrain from any talk or sentiment that expresses an unfriendly attitude toward our national government.

5th—The Negro has made the most rapid progress under the American Government and we enjoy greater privileges here than under any other form of government. We, therefore, urge our people to stand loyally by the President of the U. S. in this crisis.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

OCT 3 - 1942

The Fake "Ethiopians"

THE only organization using the name of Ethiopia that is bonafide on its record, its intentions, and actions toward the name it bears, is the Ethiopian World Federation. Beyond that, the others appear spurious and several can be classified as rackets and confidence games designed only to mulct the public on a program based on the natural sympathy and interests of Negroes everywhere in the black empire in Northeast Africa. Therefore, the prompt action of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in rounding up the members of the official inner circle of the shady Ethiopian Pacific Movement and kindred groups is to be commended by all loyal, law-abiding Americans.

These are perilous times, and times when reputation for patriotic leanings is to be zealously guarded. One of the Negro's biggest claims for recognition in world affairs today is his heretofore unsullied record of loyalty to the country which gave him birth. That this symbolic badge of devotion to these United States, which he and his ancestors helped carve out of the wilderness—a nation for which he has fought and died since the War of Independence, should be tarnished by a handful of self-seeking, roguish individuals with ulterior motives, is a situation we cannot and will not tolerate.

OCT 3 - 1942

Emperor Haile Selassie and Ethiopia are symbolic to black folk everywhere in the same sense as Palestine is to the Jew; the Reich to the German, and a free Eire to the Irish. We cannot afford to let our hopes for further recognition of the African empire as a full fledged member of the world family of nations be thwarted by gibberish-speaking nitwits with turbans, flowery speeches, fancy parades and hat-passing tactics in which no one is told where the money goes.

Founded by the late Dr. Maluku E. Bayen, a cousin of the emperor, the Ethiopian World Federation is now led by patriotic men like J. Finley Wilson, Exalted Ruler of the Elks, and others well known for rugged character and intense devotion to the cause of America and of democracy. The hysteria of the early war days have passed and with its passing has gone any cursory interest unthinking Negoes may have had about their relationship with the Japanese. Those who fall for Japanese propaganda that the Nipponese are a variety of "liberators" of colored people, or a bunch of little tin gods who are "after the white folks and not after us," are responding to unadulterated bunk, and Negroes mixed up in the fake organizations, prostituting the fair name of Ethiopia to their phony, unworthy causes, should be ridden out of town on bumpy rails. If the Japs are on a mission of "liberation," why have they ignored their own vast peasant and colonial populations which are still enslaved? Pro-Japanese propaganda is pro-slavery propaganda and there can be no relaxation of vigilance by Mr. Hoover and his FBI in exposing the fakes, the sycophants, and others who would tear down in one moment that which took 400 years to build.

OCT 3 - 1942

Portsmouth, Va. Star
September 20, 1942

NEGRO LOYALTY

The Governor of Virginia found it convenient on Friday night to address a group of leading colored residents of Norfolk, and to stress his belief in the loyalty of the Negro as a race in this country to the cause of the United Nations. This, said the Governor, in spite of apparent under-cover propaganda efforts of Axis agents to cause disunity between white and colored people.

This newspaper, too, believes in the unswerving loyalty of the colored people of Portsmouth, and all of Virginia for that matter, and has no doubt they will continue to prove their loyalty by acts in time to come as they have in times past.

There is something the colored people of Portsmouth can do, however, that will go a long way toward demonstrating their loyalty. Let the outstanding Negro organizations of the city come together and organize, sponsor and put over a gigantic Negro Loyalty Week demonstration.

Let the leaders of the race call into participation all the local colored civic, fraternal, religious and commercial organizations of the city. Bring in as many of the 10,000 colored Navy Yard workers as it will be possible to get between shifts to join with members of these organizations and the school children of the city in a parade to be headed by a big colored band from Fort Eustis; the colored ordnance workers in the Army at Nansemond, and the contingent of Negro naval trainees now at Hampton Institute.

To these may be added the Portsmouth members of the local colored Civilian Defense organization with their white helmets and arm bands.

Have some special organizations sponsor patriotic floats. Have the parade of all these pass through our principal streets and wind up at the City Stadium, there to witness patriotic tableaux and listen to patriotic songs by special church choirs to be joined by the assemblage. And as climax to all this, have the sole Negro in the National Congress, Representative Arthur W. Mitchell of Illinois, an able and conservative leader of the race, address the gathering on the subject of "The Responsibility of the Negro In This Global War."

If Portsmouth can successfully stage a demonstration of this kind among its colored citizens, it will be taken up and carried on by other cities all over the country. The good it will do will be great. Not only will the individual colored person become conscious of his and her duty and responsibility in the war effort, in greater measure than ever before, but there will, be demonstrated for all citizens for all time, the fact that colored people are as solidly behind Uncle Sam and the all-out efforts of the United Nations, as are the most patriotic people of any other race.

Tampa, Fla. Tribune
September 20, 1942

TAMPA NEGROES BUILD UP CRACK DEFENSE SETUP

Schools Take Lead in the War Work

Tampa Negroes and Negro schools have set up an organization for protection of their homes and the lives of their people under enemy attack that will compare favorably with any in the city, the Hillsborough county defense council said yesterday.

Some have been sent away for special training, and these are now teaching classes in virtually every phase of defense work under the direction of L. W. Armwood, chairman of the Negro council, aided by Ben D. Griffin, vice chairman, and G. V. Stewart, secretary.

Divisions of Council

Following are the divisions of the council actively at work, and their chairmen:

Civil protection, S. O. Sheehy; water supply and fire protection, L. N. Booker; food, Ben D. Griffin; information, education and morale, J. W. Lockhart; housing, A. J. Ferrell; budget, E. E. Broughton; labor and personnel, C. B. Bryant; home and community service, Miriam Anderson; health, Dr. G. W. P. Johnson; transport, C. Blythe Andrews, and recreation, James Hargrett.

Back in June, before the Negro set-up was organized, district and county school authorities cooperated in sending J. W. Lockhart, principal of Meacham school, and Edwin Artest, principal of Port Tampa Negro school, to the A. & M. college at Tallahassee for a 10-day bomb course, and they are now teaching others.

At the same time Charlotte Wells and Dora Lee Williams, teachers at Lomax school, attended Tuskeegee institute in Alabama, and qualified as teachers in first aid. They are now teaching first aid classes.

Four Evacuation Centers

The council has set up four centrally located evacuation centers, and has completed an organization to care for those injured in an air raid. It is headed by Helen Horton, of Booker T. Washington school; Charlotte Wells, Lomax; Lucille Williams, Dobyville, and Estella Miles, Middleton.

One of the most important phases of the set-up, Armwood said, was the organization and training of air raid wardens. More than 40 have completed training and two other classes are well along. At the same time a class of fire fighters is being organized.

The Negro council has opened an office at 1519 Nebraska ave., and holds regular weekly meetings of personnel. Armwood said several hundred were signed up in the different branches of the defense set-up.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Hayes Incident And Negro Morale

OVER IN ROME, GEORGIA, the other day, according to the Negro Press, the distinguished national and world famous Negro singer, Roland Hayes, long an ambassador of American democracy and good-will to the countries of Europe, Asia, Africa, South and Central America, and the Islands of the Seas, was severely beaten by police, following an incident between his wife and a clerk in a shoe store, arising over how far back in the rear of the store she should be forced to sit in order to buy a pair of shoes.

Following the publication of the story by the Negro Press, that Mr. Hayes was beaten, or personally harmed, it was denied by the world-wide (white) and usually authoritative United Press.

Intelligent and unbiased observers of both the white and the Negro races throughout the nation will preforce agree, that the issues with respect to the Negro as a free American ciitzen, presumably settled in that strategic but not inglorious meeting of Lee and Grant at Appomattox, are again being fought out on the national scene.

This time, however, the weapons used are the persuasiveness, dignity, and honor of the rostum and public forum; and the might and power of the pen, with the struggle having developed in ever increasing assertiveness and intensity since the beginning of the war, affecting not only the fate of the Nation, and of the Negroes as free American citizens, but this time, the fate of Christian civilization and the future of the world.

Among the leading, most prominent and outspoken proponents of the struggle may be found on one side, Gov. Eugene Talmadge, Rep. John Rankin, Mr. John Temple Graves, Mr. Mark Ethridge; while on the other side are President and Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Pearl Buck, Mr. Wendell Willkie, Dr. Henry Emerson Fosdick, and Dr. E. Stanley Jones, with leading authors and writers and sections of the Press, identified with each side according to civil war and sectional tradition and alignment.

That the question of social equality for the Negro, with its traditional interpretation, as it is now being raised throughout the South, rather than the principals of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, applying equally to all citizens, is arousing daily new and increasing hatreds, prejudice and bigotry, is reflected in the Hayes incident, the lynching of the young Negro in Texas last week, and numerous less publicized incidents, in violation of the Negroes rights and privileges as an American citizen.

It would be the rankest of knavery, and an absolute disregard for truth to deny that the Hayes incident following so closely the Texas lynching, was a stunning blow to Negro morale and spirit in the South and throughout the Nation.

Neither can it be denied that the Hayes incident, because of his international reputation, will be great propaganda material in the hands of the nation's enemies, who would turn the colored people of Asia, Africa and the Islands of the Seas against us; without whose continued loyal help the future of the American way of life, of Christian civilization and the world becomes exceedingly dark.

The value of the Hayes incident as Axis propaganda may well be discerned in the immediate denial by the world-wide and authoritative United Press.

Though bewildered and perplexed, low in spirit and morale, but with a loyalty and patriotism unsurpassed by any of the nation's many race citizenry, the Negro of the Nation, viewing the new and developing conflict regarding his status as a free American citizen, is hoping and praying that while keeping him in humiliation, suppression and fear, the white people of the South, will not (as implied in the recent remarks of Mr. Mark Ethridge) lose sight of the fate of the Nation itself, of democracy, of Christian civilization, and of the future of the whole world.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

OFFENSIVE IS LAUNCHED BY UNITED STATES

Blood Flows In India In Protest Drive

WASHINGTON—(SNS) — There was plenty of action along the war fronts Monday:

1. Aided by warships and planes, United States Marines landed in the Solomon Islands and engaged Japanese forces in heavy fighting.

2. One American cruiser was sunk and two damaged and two destroyers and one transport also damaged in the battle with the Japanese.

3. Russians retreating in the Caucasus set fire to protroleum installations now threatened by powerful German invaders.

4. In India, more than 20 persons were killed and approximately 200 injured in a general uprising following the arrest of Mohandas Gandhi and several of his followers by the British.

5. Chinese war officials said their forces staged a surprise attack on the Japanese invasion port of Haiphong, Indo-China and got back to their base without a single loss.

6. In London, it was announced that American fighter and bomber forces "within the near future" will join the RAF in raiding great industrial cities under Hitler's rule.

LANDING OF United States Marines in the Solomon Islands came as good news to Americans. The battle was still in progress last night, according to the Navy Department.

The Navy said the enemy has "counterattacked with rapidity and vigor."

Landing of the marines cost the Americans one cruiser. Several other vessels were damaged.

Japanese forces have suffered a "large number" of planes destroyed and surface units put out of action, the Navy Department said.

Admiral Ernest J. King, commander in chief of all American forces, described the operation as "our first assumption of the iniative and of the offensive" in this war and declared the purpose is to drive the Japanese out of the southeasterly Solomon islands.

As the Nazis made steady progress in the Caucasus, the Red army appeared to be holding firm on the two fronts before Stalingrad. Large tank battles were fought resolutely on the Volga plains northeast of Kotelnikovski, industrial city. A similar engagement was in progress in the Don elbow 75 miles northwest of Stalingrad in the Kiteskaya area.

Dispatches said the Soviets not only were absorbing the heavy pounding all German arms and holding the Panzers' pushes, but counterattacking in strength that comes only from an army which has managed to keep fresh reserves pouring into the battle.

The fury of fighting was attested by the midday communique which listed 2,500 Germans killed and 68 tanks destroyed in the scattered battles.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES LAND WITH TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA

Army Reveals Strategic Positions Held By United Nations

WASHINGTON, D. C. — According to an announcement by the War department, American troopers have landed in New Guinea, strategic island location, in the Southwest Pacific.

Official photographs released with the announcement reveal that Negro soldiers are at Port Moresby with white enlistees.

Large contingents of Negro troops are "spotted in the Pacific area building bases and air fields," stated the War department release.

This information indicated that American fighting forces are moving northward from Australia.

Until the disclosure by the War department there had been no official statement that American forces were in any part of the Southwest Pacific except at the bases in Australia and the Free French island of New Caledonia.

NEGRO TROOPS IN NEW GUINEA
First photographs to reach U.S., Page 7

Troopers were landed on New Caledonia prior to April 25 with an expedition commanded by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch.

Port Moresby located as it is directly north of Australia, is regarded in military circles as vitally important to the defense of the southern continent, and as a jumping off place for a possible offensive.

During recent weeks the port has been raided by Japanese. American troops have countered with offensives against the Nipponese who occupied Salamaua and Lae the New Guinea.

Gen. Thomas Blamey, chief of the Australian army, declared the de-

Mohandas from Port Moresby raided Salamaua. The port is believed to be one of the objectives of the Japanese naval and air offensives which suffered defeat in the Coral Sea recently.

fenders "in a much better position than ever before" and said that while loss of either Port Moresby or Port Darwin, also located in north Australia, would not be vital, both were strategically situated. Last month United Nations Com-

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

This Ration Board Serves 50,000 Washingtonians



WASHINGTON

Here is Washington's War Price Ration Board 6-B, the only all-colored board in the District of Columbia and assigned to the Deanwood area where it serves more than 50,000 persons. James F. McLellan is the executive secretary. Board headquarters are in the Deanwood School.

Shown, left to right, are: Lillian L. Wicker, George L. Thomas, assistant executive secretary; John T. Rhines, chairman of the board; Mr. McLellan, Oliver W. McDonald, Harold B. Chinn and Gertrude M. Phillips.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHY OUR SLOGAN IS "DOUBLE V"

We have heard the timid and uninformed ask why, in a National Emergency, do Negro leaders and race periodicals stir up the race question? Why not declare an armistice in the fight for our rights—for the duration?

These questions are premised on the assumption that the fight for race rights during a war is unpatriotic and harmful. This we know is false. We, whose slogan is the "Double V," claim for ourselves the highest patriotism, for we would have our country live up to the noble sentiment and principles professed in the Bill of Rights and the Constitution. We would have the flag of Democracy cleansed, and unstained by discrimination and race prejudice, so that it may wave as a true symbol of Liberty, Justice and Equality, to which the downtrodden of all lands and races could look with confidence and hope. We would take from Japan and Germany their most effective propaganda weapon among the colored races of Asia and Africa if we could, in truth, claim equality for all ra[illegible] flag.

Even if we wanted to, we could not hide our country's shame, for it is too universally known; and to be silent concerning these crimes against us would serve no good purpose, and would only deprive us of the opportunity of presenting our cause at a time when we are certain to receive the most sympathetic response.

In World War I our leaders declared an armistice for the duration. They seem to have been satisfied to maintain the status quo on race matters until after the war, at which time it was their firm belief our grievances would receive substantial redress. Dr. R. R. Moton went among Negroes here and abroad, advising that no demands be made for our rights during the emergency. Even Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, one of our most militant leaders, seemed to support this point of view by his speeches and in an article captioned "Close Ranks."

However, the Negroes were the only ones aware of this armistice, for the whites preached and practiced race hatred everywhere the fates of war sent them. In France, England and Belgium they were not content with what indignities they could personally inflict upon us . . . they even resented our allies treating Negroes with justice and humanity. After the last war, instead of redress for Negroes, race prejudice became more national than ever before. Appeasemnt had failed. It failed in World War I, and it would certainly fail if tried again in this war.

Our position is, that the ranks should be closed. That all races and peoples shielded by our flag should present a solid front for victory. We say to every Negro man, woman and child: do everything within your power to gain victory. Give your property; offer your lives. Our patriotism is not conditional, for this is "Our Country." But we would be less than men if, while we are giving up our property and sacrificing our lives, we do not agitate, contend, and demand those rights guaranteed to all free men . . this would be neither patriotism nor common sense. We can conceive of no emergency where the Nation's interest is best served by denying to some, fundamental rights enjoyed by all others.

This is the time to seek, by every peaceful means, those rights denied us. This is the time to appeal to the conscience of the Nation, which it is most aware of the inequity of asking us to fight and die, yet withholding from us our rights and privileges. That this is our opportunity is shown by the gains already made during this war. Almost every important political leader of the North has publicly appealed for better treatment of Negroes. The color bar in our armed forces is gradually disappearing, due to the change of military policy toward us. A Presidential executive order is improving the industrial status of the Negro. We are definitely on the march to our full rights of citizenship.

Our motive in this fight is not solely racial interest, for we devoutly believe that "Our Country" cannot attain its rightful place among the nations of the world until it is first purged of the sordidness of race prejudice at home.

Atlanta, Ga. Journal
September 26, 1942

Pleads Guilty in Seditious Case

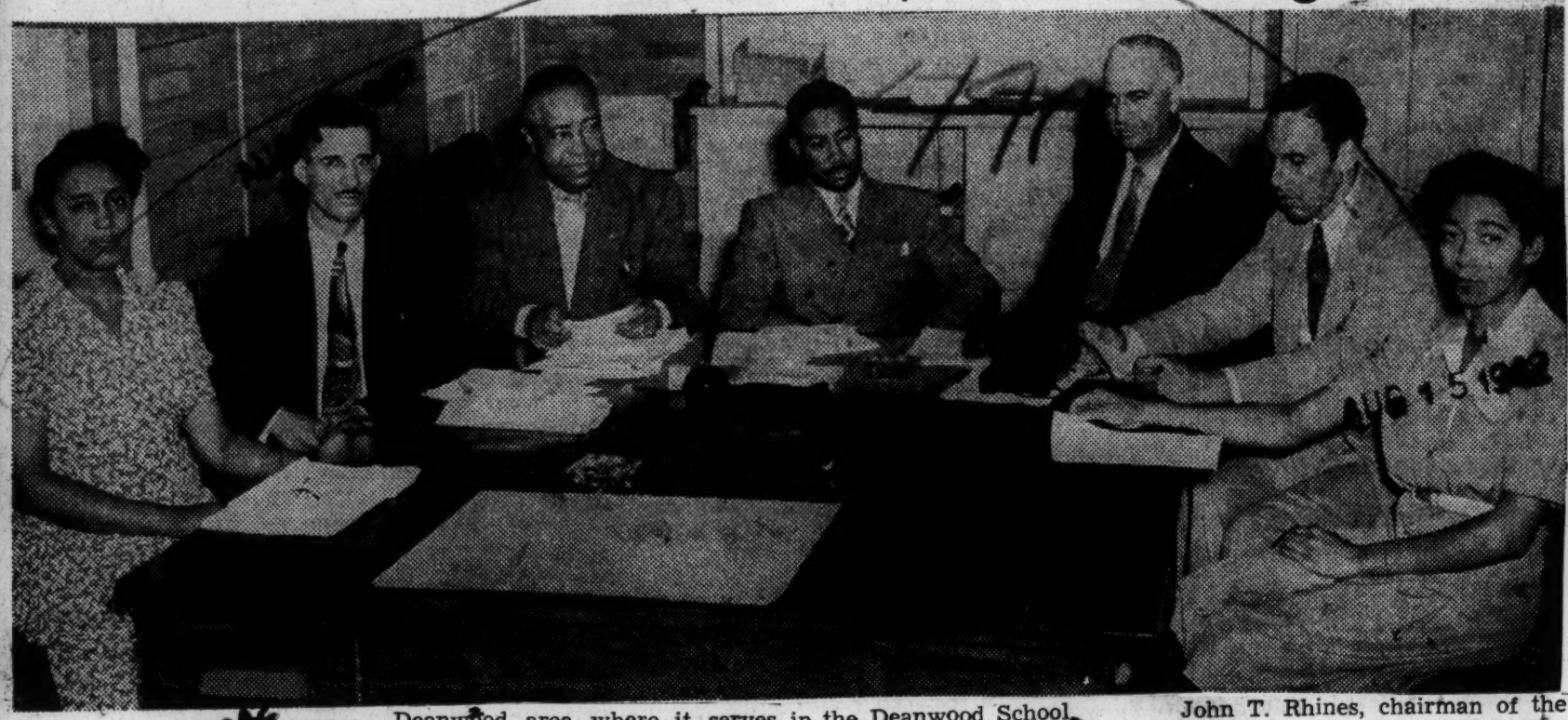
NEW YORK, Sept. 26.—(AP)—Joseph Hartrey, a white man, pleaded guilty in Federal Court Friday to seditious conspiracy to cause insubordination, disloyalty and mutiny in the U. S. armed forces.

Hartrey, who faces a possible maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a $10,000 fine, will be sentenced October 25 by Federal Judge T. Blake Kennedy.

Four Negroes and Hartrey were indicted recently on charges they made speeches in Harlem urging American Negroes to side with Japan and set up an Axis-dominated empire of colored races in Africa. They were accused also of counseling Harlem residents to resist service in this nation's armed services.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

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47n-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

To Make Report On Situation Of Race Troops

Patterson Says He Knows Nothing Of Louis Transfer

OCT 1-1 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Confronted with the question as to what Gen. B. O. Davis is doing in England and what the reaction of the war department is to the speech made in the house of commons by Winston Churchill regarding discriminatory practices against Negro troops in England, Under Secretary Patterson Thursday morning said:

"The war department is committed to the policy of no discrimination between people and war department troops. Gen. Davis is now in England and will in time render a report on the situation. I am not familiar enough with the situation to make any detailed comment. That's why Gen. Davis was sent there."

OCT 1 1 1942

ACTS FOR STIMSON

Mr. Patterson was acting in place of Sec. Stimson, who is away on an inspection trip. He would not comment further on the matter although it had been brought to the attention of the department of public relations prior to the press conference.

At the same time, Mr. Patterson was questioned concerning Joe Louis, since on the same morning New York columnists had written that "Joe Louis will be transferred from Fort Riley to the army's special events division on Broadway."

Said Mr. Patterson, "That's news to me. I know nothing about it." He then turned to his adviser from the bureau of public relations, Col. Grogan, who also said he knew nothing of the matter and could not enlighten his inquirer.

TRIP WAS SUDDEN

OCT 1 1 1942

Considerable speculation as to the need for Gen. Davis' presence abroad has been heard in and around this city, for the trip was suddenly arranged and just as quietly effected.

The general had been making inspection tours through the United States and as a member of the inspector general's staff had been investigating reports of troubles in various camps through the south especially.

Just before it was publicly announced that he was abroad, Winston Churchill had made the speech which startled the entire world, declaring he was sorry that the subject of discrimination had been brought up in the house of commons, and, according to some interpretations, sought to have his countrymen disregard the protests which continue to break through.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Trying To Check A Revolution

OCT 24 1942

THE esteemed **Richmond Times-Dispatch** and the Journal and Guide are at variance as to what constitutes "agitation for an immediate revolution in race relations." We said in these columns last week that neither the **Times-Dispatch** nor other southern liberals, who had attributed such agitation to certain Negro newspapers and organizations, "had ever been specified as to the basis for their claim."

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The organic changes taking place in the South's social, economic, and political system theoretically include all of the people, but practically exclude the Negro. It is this exclusion, and the righteous protest against it, that creates the artificial spectre of "agitation for an immediate revolution in race relations."

In its issue dated October 19, our Richmond friend says that there is nothing "artificial" about the agitation in question; that it is being carried on by several of the leading Negro newspapers, "including one issued in Richmond," and that it is being given "open and vigorous leadership" by A. Phillip Randolph, organizer of the "March-On-Washington Movement," and by the NAACP. Then, the **Times-Dispatch** alludes once more to "agitation of a small minority in the North for a quick revolution in race relations."

There are several pressure groups (let us call them that in order to be up-to-date) in addition to the two mentioned by the **Times-Dispatch**. Suppose, let us say, there are a half-dozen. What are they contending for? Fundamentally:

1. The right of an American citizen to work for his country as a civilian as well as to fight for his country as a soldier.

OCT 24 1942

2. The right to work without having a labor union determine where he shall work, and the kind of work he shall do. The right to help determine this as members of labor unions.

3. The privilege of serving in the armed forces without having to suffer a more rigorous jim crowism than is endured in civilian life.

4. The right to serve in any branch of the armed forces for which one is fitted by education and other general qualifications.

5. The enjoyment and protection of the civil liberties at home that one is drafted into the armed forces to defend and preserve on foreign soil.

6. To share the "Four Freedoms" which one is asked to make secure for other people at the risk of one's life.

That may be "seizing upon the war and slogans it has generated to press for overnight reforms." Let's concede it is a bit revolutionary. But it is not new. All of these pressure groups have been contending for all of these things for many, many years.

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And what about other pressure groups? What about the several branches of organized labor? What about the southern bloc in Congress? What about the farm bloc? What about the industrialists? What about the isolationists? Are these pressure groups, who are putting on more pressure than the Negro groups, confronted with "catastrophic possibilities" also?

Let us grant that there is agitation by "a small minority in the North," and that their agitation looks like an effort to bring about "a quick revolution in race relations." Did the war effort put an end to tolerance in America? Did the war nullify the Bill of Rights, or did it freeze race relations at a point where conservatives, liberals, and radicals are joined in the determination that the slogans generated by the war are only for white men who wish to remain free? Is the Negro to understand that his status is to depreciate educationally, economically, and politically while that of the alien within our gates steadily improves? Are the slogans generated by the war meaningless for the Negro but pregnant with hope for all other Americans?

It was revealed two or three years before the war started that there was a revolution in progress, the purpose of which was to fix the economic status of the Negro at the bottom of the American structure. It was made more evident when, at the beginning of the defense program, the Negro was stopped in his tracks when he applied for work, or for special training for the war effort. Only through the tedious and hesitant process of cautious pressure, exerted by the War Administration, did he achieve a measure of participation.

Randolph's "March-On-Washington Movement" was a result of this revolution. It was to open a door of opportunity that has been slammed with stern finality in the face of the Negro. It brought forth the President's now famous executive order 8802, which forbade discrimination in defense industries on account of race, creed, or national origin. This order gave a measure of relief to other minorities beside the Negro race. The pressure groups have a revolution to stem. What they are doing may turn out to be a counter revolution, if, indeed, it is a revolution at all.

OCT 24 1942

The southern Negro leaders cannot accomplish what our liberal friends suggest unless the latter can be brought to understand that what is today affecting the subsistence of the southern Negro is also affecting the subsistence of the northern Negro. The difference economically is hardly more than one of geography.

Our southern liberals must learn that an emancipated northern Ne-

gro and a half-enslaved southern Negro is an incongruity in a free America. A half-enslaved Negro cannot take the leadership over Negroes that are comparatively free, because they cannot solve problems for others which they have not solved for themselves.

They can effect a cleavage between northern and southern leaders as the **Times-Dispatch** suggests, but they cannot isolate the masses of southern Negroes, now 80 per cent literate, from their northern brethren, unless they have something to offer them toward the amelioration of their problems. This can be achieved in the South without unendurable violence to race relations, if the white southern liberals and conservatives will open their eyes to the fact that the southern Negro is now the victim of exploitation that is leading to economic strangulation.

OCT 24 1942

We certainly do not feel that the **Times-Dispatch** has "no sympathy with the desire of the Negro for gradual and steady improvement in his status as a citizen," but we are apprehensive that this influential newspaper, distributed by what it describes as the "agitation of a small Negro minority in the North," will make our task more difficult by creating alarm in the minds of people who would otherwise view with equanimity the legitimate aspirations of the Negro. The **Times-Dispatch** has spoken often and courageously in behalf of many of these aspirations.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

SOUTHERN SAY-SO

MASSES OF NEGROES NOT FIRED WITH BURNING ZEAL FOR WAR EFFORT

BY M. S. STUART

OCT 17 1942

THE FBI has been investigating rumors of unrest among Negroes in Memphis and the adjacent territory. It reports that it "failed to discover any indication of organized disloyalty among the Negroes of Memphis." That is right. There is none. There is not going to be any "organized disloyalty" among Memphis Negroes, nor to any worthwhile extent among Negroes anywhere in the country. There is not going to be any appreciable degree of **unorganized** disloyalty among Negroes. The term **"disloyalty"** does not express the general attitude of most people of the race towards this war and our war effort. But neither are the masses of Negroes seized with that enthusiastic, burning type of zeal and loyalty with which all Americans should now be actuated. Somewhere in between the highest grade of **loyalty** and **disloyalty** there may be found some term which will accurately describe the general attitude of colored people. Neither **passiveness** nor **indifference** seems to convey just the exact impression. Perhaps it is more nearly **perfunctory** than anything else.



Mr. Stuart

OCT 17 1942

UNREASONABLE TO EXPECT THE BURNING TYPE

There has been a lot of "self-kidding" and wishful thinking about the war. Far too much. It is time to be frank; and that is what this piece intends to be. There are some things that cannot be forced—cannot be manufactured. The burning type of loyalty is one of them. It must be—it will be—spontaneous. It is born in the breast and takes its flight on the wings of the emotions. It does not wait on logic and reason. It is born of the feeling. It is possible to reason out another type, but not this.

OCT 17 1942

THE NEGRO is convinced that his lot under Hitler would be incomparably worse than it now is in this country. He wants Hitler defeated; but that desire does not make him enthusiastic about the United Nations, especially England and the United States. No power can make him forget his treatment and the treatment of other weak groups under these two nations. It is hard to make people enthusiastic about that in which they are not allowed to participate. The Negro has had only a very meager part in matters governmental in this country. In fact he is discounted to a great extent in nearly everything.

OBVIOUS ON EVERY HAND

You do not have to look far to find convincing evidence all around you. It is before your eyes in your daily paper, especially your Sunday paper, which is supposed to reflect the news and the activities of the people of the territory it serves. Well, here is one published in a city of which more than forty-one per cent of the population are Negroes. In the surrounding territory the percentage is, perhaps, even greater. On the words of the publishers many tens of thousands of these Negroes buy and read this paper. Other thousands buy the products advertised in its columns. In fixing its advertising rates and policies these thousands of Negroes form a most valuable part of the paper's circulation. To this paper, then, the Negro population is an important part of the territory it serves. If these Negroes should go blind, or for any other reason not need the paper any more—well, to say the least, it would miss them.

BUT IN another way the paper almost ignores the existence of these race people. A stranger, entirely unfamiliar with the territory, would not know from reading the paper that any Negroes were any where around, unless he was a very close reader. Now, let us see what we can find in this issue about 41 per cent of the population in the territory served.

HUNTING FOR THE NEGRO

OCT 17 1942

Section One consists of sixteen big pages—5,632 inches. There are columns about "Scrap Drives," wages, foods, food raising, prices, draftees, the names of soldiers from this section lost in action on foreign fields, and much other matter of a nature in which Negroes are interested. In all these thousands of inches the word "Negroes" appears just once and then for the purpose of locating the "jim crow" labor office.

SECTION Two, the Sports Section, consists of eight pages—2,816 inches. It is devoted to sport activities among white people and how necessary such sports are to keep up morale during the war—all except seven inches used to announce an "All Star Negro Ball Game" at a white park. Negro morale will have to make out on these seven inches and about three-fourths of a column devoted to announcing the funerals of dead Negroes. Section Three consists of classified ads. Section Four—"World Affairs"—consisting of ten pages—3,520 inches—contains not a word about Negroes.

Section Five—"Society"—consists of ten pages—3,520 inches. It displays the pictures of white society ladies with elaborate stories about their social affairs. It is a safe guess that the name of no Negro ever appeared in this section. It is certain that the picture of a colored girl on any of these pages would cause a revolution.

Here you have some 15,480 inches in one issue devoted to the interests and activities of 59 per cent of the people of the territory and a pitiful 8 inches devoted to the interests and activities of the other 41 per cent of the people. Must not the people constituting the 41 per cent feel that they are almost not counted at all?

THIS PAPER IS TYPICAL

OCT 17 1942

The publishers of this paper will tell you they follow a racial policy demanded by their white readers whom they cannot afford to offend. Maybe so. But the point is: Can you expect that burning type of loyalty—the high grade loyalty—in people thus ignored, despite the acceptance of their patronage?

THIS paper is almost typical of the pattern of most others published in similar communities throughout the South, and very probably of many north of the Ohio River. In fact it is almost the American pattern. This is one of the reasons why the loyalty of the masses of Negroes is merely perfunctory.

47n-1942
Time
Chicago, Illinois

AT HOME AND ABROAD

SEP 28 1942

Join the Army, See the World

More American boys are now seeing the world than have traveled with all the fellowships, student groups and Cook's tours since World War I. News items and letters from a score of foreign fronts are beginning to tell the story of this world-wide experiment in wartime internationalism. Some of the doughboys like it, others are homesick. Some of their doings are amusing, some rude, some healthy, some sentimental. All are educational, promising a better understanding of the world and its people than the U.S. has ever had before.

SEP 28 1942

Getting Along. Both the doughboys and their hosts were trying hard to get along. In England Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden told them, "We'll even learn baseball if you give us time." Doughboys in southern England pitched in and helped harvest rye, wheat and barley. The British conceded, sometimes disappointedly, that they were not so wild & wooly as expected. Instead, they were willing to indulge in a cup of tea.

SEP 28 1942

Down the hump, in Brazilian towns they learned to be careful about approaching Brazilian women, whose men are touchy. They were puzzled by the bidets in hotel bathrooms. Opposite the hump at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, the doughboys impressed the natives with the "magnificence" of their equipment, and immediately set to work building a big camp named for President Roosevelt. Up the air transport route, in Egypt, they learned to watch for bulges in the costumes of native "wog" workers; sometimes found parts of vehicles. But fezzed natives were learning to fry a hamburger, and Yanks were furnishing the instructions.

Men without women were lonely. Lounging on Far Fan Beach in Panama, an Indiana soldier explained, "Oh, I guess it's all right, but girls are mighty scarce—especially American girls." Trinidad's isolated doughboys resorted to such classified ads as "Wanted to Trade: one blonde, fully equipped with hot and cold running water, new automatic gear shift, overstuffed upholstery in a delicate pink, supercharged, and ready for action. Does not even need reconditioning. Will trade for book on *How to Have Fun in the Barracks,* or *Life Without Women.* Request immediate transaction before losing mind." So many men carried on with the Negro population that British residents remarked philosophically that the native race would be improved.

SEP 28 1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Seaman Returns from England With Stories of Race Hatred

SEP 26 1942

Extra

Apparently determined to institute US "cracker" anti-Negro customs against Negro troops in England, Southern white troops are forcing British businessmen to post jimcro signs under threat of wrecking the business places, PV was told this week. The tenseness of the situation, hinted at in recent dispatches about "minor clashes" between Negro and white Southern US troops in England, was emphasized by a man just returned from England. PV's informant felt no hesitation in disclosing his identity, declares he does not fear any consequences from his revelations. He's Forida-born Orsban Slike, ship's carpenter, with 22 years of service in the merchant marine service, member of the National Maritime Union since its inception and resides in Mobile, Ala.

Slike arrived on the SST——(name censored) at a southern English seaport town (name censored) a fortnight ago and was approached by Negro soldiers while on shore. They told of treatment received from the efforts of white soldiers to create a state of jimcro in war-torn England.

SEP 26 1942

The informant not only listened to soldiers, but did a bit of investigation himself. The picture of findings as related to PV in the interview follows in Slike's own words:

"Some of these soldiers were young boys, many of whom had never been faced with stinging prejudice of the South. They told of instances of ill-treatment at the hands of white American soldiers that the ordinary reader could not conceive, but I only wish to speak of the injustices I witnessed.

"At one of the leading hotels of the port there is a sign prominently displayed *For White Only.* I asked the hotel manager why and where had it come from. He said:

"I am afraid to take it down, as we don't want our place wrecked by those who demanded that we have it there.

SEP 26 1942

"On one of the nights I visited a tavern, I met a white volunteer in the armed forces and asked her to have a beer with me. This woman told me of an American army officer who addressed the company of women and told them—

"Negroes have skin diseases and syphillis and if any of you women are found associating with them you will be court-martialed. In the states we do not allow Negroes to associate with white people, and you people should not allow them to associate with white people here.

SEP 26 1942

"I also found out that the Negro soldiers do most of the dirty work around the port, while the white soldiers take life easy giving them orders.

"The attitude of the English people reflected in spite of the jimcro forced upon them, is that there is a war going on and this is not the time to try and change the policies of a nation busily engaged in trying to preserve the rights of men to be free.

"Further evidence of the attitude of the Dixie theme was expressed by one of the deck officers on the boat I shipped. On the return voyage when this officer was commenting on the Negro menace, he said in my presence:

"All they need to keep these n . . . . . in their place is to lynch 400 or so of them and then we will teach them a lesson."

In concluding the interview Slike added:

SEP 26 1942

"I am an American, my people have been loyal to America, and I have only told the facts as I have had to face them. I am available for any agency that wishes to verify this story as I have told it."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Daily Upholds Race Loyalty To America

OCT 2 - 1942

OCT 2 1942

CHICAGO—(A N P)—The Chicago Sun of which Marshall Field is publisher and Turner Catledge editor, ran an editorial Wednesday which reduced the sedition arrests being played up so widely by the Hearst press and the tabloids to about the correct dimensions. Said the Sun:

"The Federal Bureau of Investigation has raided headquarters of three Negro organizations on the South Side, and taken 81 prisoners. South Side community leaders say the three organizations have no more than 2,000 members.

"Of course, a subversive organization of 2,000, or even 81, could do tremendous damage in wartime, and the F. B. I. deserves praise for the raids. But there are two things we should keep in mind.

OCT 2 - 1942

"A certain type of person, including some Negroes, is the natural prey of robes, passwords and mysterious ritual; probably 1,900 of the 2,000 members joined in the hope of leading a parade in some of the trappings the F. B. I. seized.

"Second there are 277,731 Negroes in Chicago by the 1940 census. If a federal court finds all these 81 guilty of treason, that will still be only three in every 10,000. If 2,000 Negroes have been suckers for the axis, that's one out of 140, which would stand comparison with some white groups.

OCT 2 - 1942

Eustis, Fla., Region
September 25, 1942

THIS IS NO WAR BETWEEN RACES

Courier Journal
Louisville, Ky.

A Chinese view of an American tendency to damn the Japanese enemy because his skin is yellow

AUG 21 1942

Reprinted from Contemporary China.

AS THE Japanese are intensifying their propaganda among the Asiatic peoples, making the fullest use of the racial differences between the Asiatics and the Westerners, many people in this country are eager to know what the Chinese attitude toward the whole race problem is and what role, if any, the racial factor plays in China's war program and in her collaboration with her Western allies.

In this article we wish to show that while China has suffered in the past hundred years from the domination of certain Western powers and while individual Chinese have undergone humiliating situations on account of race prejudices, the Chinese people as a whole have never conceived of the present World War as a conflict of color, as the Japanese propagandists and some Aryan fanatic racists have proclaimed it to be. Whatever conflicts China had with foreign powers in the past were rarely conflicts between China as a nation of colored people and the Western nations as whites, but conflicts between an oppressed nation and oppressor nations.

AUG 21 1942

In particular, China has always made a clear-cut distinction between the United States of America and the other Western nations, though both are white according to popular parlance. The former is considered as a friend by almost every man and child in China, while the rest of the Western nations vary in the Chinese estimate according to their seemingly oscillating conduct.

In contemporary China's denunciation of foreign domination, Japan, an Asiatic nation, has always claimed the largest share. To the Chinese, therefore, the conflict of color does not make sense.

•

INSTEAD of a conflict of color or a conflict of races, the present world conflagration, in the East as well as in the West, must be thought of as a conflict of cultures, a conflict of the ways and views of life—the totalitarian versus the democratic; the "logic of nature" versus the law of humanity; the biologic view that looks at human groups as mere animals versus the sociologic view that regards all human beings as equally respectable and dignified. The basic difficulty in these conflicts seems to be the failure on the part of certain individuals, classes, races, or nations to extend in-group feelings to out-groups, that is, other individuals, classes, races, or nations, in a world made increasingly small and inevitably democratic by modern means of communication, industrialization, and popular education. The root of the worldwide maladjustment, therefore, may be said to be a cultural lag that has very little to do with the germ plasm.

AUG 21 1942

It is an unfortunate but undeniable fact that prejudice still prevails everywhere—a fact that is universally condemned by the enlightened in all the United Nations. Out of this race prejudice certain popular misconceptions of the war situation have arisen, which, if unchecked, may easily play into the hands of Japanese propaganda and create disunity among the United Nations.

One of these popular misconceptions is that the present war between Japan and the United States is largely a racial war; that is, a war between the yellow race and the white race, and this in spite of the many pronouncements of the American leaders to the contrary. In the radio, on the platform, and in the news column, the Japanese are frequently referred to as the "yellow dogs," the "yellow wasps," the "dark-eyed little men of Nippon," and the like, as though the skin color, the eye color, and the physical size of the Japanese had something to do with the war. Persons guilty of such loose thinking and loose talking and writing include well-meaning radio news analysts, journalists, and even officials high in the Government. All this tends to show that down deep in the unconscious of even the highly-educated, the real issue of the war with Japan has been somewhat blurred by racial prejudice. The Americans are certainly not fighting the Japanese because they are yellow-skinned or dark-eyed, but because they are determined enemies of democracy, bent on destroying everything America stands for.

AUG 21 1942

THIS popular misconception may easily play into the hands of Japanese propaganda because the Chinese, America's only fighting allies in Asia, are also yellow-skinned and dark-eyed. To associate hatred with such racial characteristics is to emphasize the physical differences, instead of the common ideals, between the Chinese and American comrades, thereby creating disunity between them when increasing solidarity is so essential for our common victory on the Far Eastern front.

Another misconception of the war situation, one that is doing grave injustice to the Chinese allies, is the suspicion on the part of not a few Americans, articulate or otherwise, that the Chinese, being members of the yellow race, will ultimately unite with the Japanese against the white men. Such a fantastic notion may be found expressed not only by some Negroes in this country—who because of their own preoccupation with the color-versus-white situation in this country still do not quite understand why the Chinese resist the Japanese at all—but also by otherwise well-informed and well-meaning white Americans. It is out of suspicions of this nature that people like the geopoliticians are unwilling to see a free and strong China now or after the war.

AUG 21 1942

Such misconceptions and unfounded anxieties concerning the Chinese allies are far removed from the realities of the second World War situation. The fact is that nothing can be farther from the normal-thinking Chinese mind than to unite with the Japanese in a racial war, now or ever. To the Chinese, there is but one kind of enemy: nations who believe in force rather than in reason and who prefer totalitarianism to democracy, be they white, black or yellow. And with these nations, Japan being one of them, the Chinese have pledged themselves—to use a Chinese expression—not to live under the same sky. With such an enemy as Japanese militarism there can be no compromise. Even in the darkest hours of the war following the fall of Hankow back in 1938, Generalissimo Chiang in an address to the Chinese people resolutely declared, "Now that the war has begun, we have no other recourse but to throw the whole life of our nation into the struggle to the bitter end. There will be abslutely no premature cessation or compromise." The war has been fought now for more than five years under most trying conditions, and the Chinese have not for once wavered from this stand.

ENEMY PROPAGANDA EXISTS

There is every reason for Americans to be alert against enemy propaganda, which often comes in familiar ways, recently revealed by the government in the arrest of three men, who were agents from the Japanese government.

Using more than $125,000 received from Japanese officials the trio bought and operated in behalf of the Japanese government certain magazines, particularly "The Living Age" and "The Foreign Observer."

Joseph Hilton Smyth, a native American, 40 years old, plead guilty He received $500 a month as public relations adviser to the Japanese consulate, organized a publishing company, shared in the purchase of "Current History," and helped organize "Scribner's Commentator."

The only stipulation of the Japanese was the publication of material favorable to Japan. The reader should note that "The Living Age" was begun by The New York Times and "Scribner's Commentator" carries a name well-known in the publishing field.

The Japanese were interested in confusing American opinion. They spent money to mislead Americans. Among the activities of the three men was a press service to various Negro publications, national in scope, on behalf of the Japanese. The "Negro News Syndicate" was designed to use American Negroes for Japanese purposes.

One of the other men, a naturalized American, wrote pamphlets for the Japanese Chamber of Commerce, visited Japan to write a book about the Far East, arranged so-called forums, inviting various artists and writers and securing speakers. Back of it all was the plan to confuse American thinking.

The activities complained of, as near as

...dge, occurred between July, 1938,
...ember, 1941. Before Pearl Harbor the Japanese were "cultivating" susceptible Americans, pumping propaganda into current thought and attempting to paralyze effective national action. There is the probability that similar efforts are now underway, although unknown, and consequently every loyal American should be on guard against propaganda.

47n-1942

"WHITE MAN'S WAR BUT NEGROES ARE FIGHTING ON 2 FRONTS FOR DEMOCRATIC WAR"

Pittsburg Courier

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

FEB 28 1942

Pittsburg Penn.

IN PHILADELPHIA Magistrate Thomas O'Hara held a Negro for treason because he said, "This is a white man's war." Rather being treasonable this is simply a statement of fact. No one who has been familiar with the "lily-white" methods which have been employed by England and the United States in pursuing the war can doubt for a moment that it has been the intent of both governments to make it largely a white man's war. That Negro in Philadelphia—Mr. Harry Carpenter—was right.

FEB 28 1942



Mr. Cayton

This has been a white man's war because Negroes have been systematically excluded from employment in airplane factories; because Negroes have not been admitted to unions, especially the building trades. In production of war materials the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices has demonstrated that many manufacturers and unions would prefer to uphold the color barrier even though they might sacrifice the production of essential war materials.

FEB 28 1942

ARMY-NAVY SET COLOR PATTERNS

This has been a white man's war because even in a time of great national crisis, observation of a color line in the Army and Navy has been more important than whipping together a fighting force to defeat the totalitarian states. The day after the war was declared three young Negro boys stayed up all night in front of a recruiting station, along with hundreds of white boys, to serve their country and were refused because there were not enough Jim Crow camps in existence to which to send Negro volunteers.

THE Navy, in spite of the brilliant record which Negroes have had in that branch of the armed forces, is adamant in its refusal to let Negroes be anything but dishwashers. Ruled by a tradition of racial discrimination and officered largely by southern gentlemen, the armed forces have introduced segregation and jim crowism in northern sections of the country where it wasn't known in civilian life and have done much to break down what progress has been made in racial amity during the past 25 years. With the United States organizing a minimum army of 3,600,000 men, they have placed a quota—a quota of 9 per cent—of this army which can be Negro. Even this quota has not, so far, been lived up to.

FEB 28 1942

NEGROES WANT TO SERVE U. S.

This is a white man's war because England, following the same policy which the United States seems to have in mind, refused to arm the natives in Singapore who were anxious to fight the Japanese. Singapore fell largely because England did not let the natives arm because England preferred to make it a "lily white" war. The English government was careful to transport all Italian prisoners through their lines and return them to Italy for fear that they might be held or molested by Black Ethiopians—a most unusual method of handling prisoners of war.

FEB 28 1942

BUT this should not be a white man's war. The Negro, too, has a stake in this country. This is our country. We have helped make it and build it up into the strong powerful nation that it is. This is a white man's war because white men have refused to let Negroes participate, have refused to allow Negroes to work in productive forces, and have arbitrarily limited their participation in the armed forces. This is a white man's war because white men have made it so and not because some misguided Negro in Philadelphia verbalized the frustration and despair of millions of black people who would like to have a country to fight and die for and are not allowed to do so.

FEB 28 1942

RACE BATTLES ON TWO FRONTS

The Negro is fighting now on two fronts. He is fighting (to the extent that he is allowed to fight) as soldiers in the armed forces and in the factories and plants as workers, to defeat the totalitarian states. But the Negro is engaged in a struggle to make this a peoples' war for democracy and not just a white man's war. In this latter task, it seems to me, Negroes are acting in the most patriotic fashion possible. Singapore is the hand writing on the wall. This war effort must include black Negroes, yellow Chinese, and all of the non-white races of the world and be a war for democratic principles and ideas. It must not continue, as it is, largely a white man's war.

PUTTING a Negro in jail for stating what is an obvious truth is not the solution to the problem. 13,000,000 Negroes can't be jailed and if it is done, the United States won't be a knight in shining armor to lead the world towards a new form of democratic government which will enforce the four freedoms.

FEB 28 1942

This is a white man's war now but we are going to make it something different. We are going to make it a war for democracy and challenge at every turn the ostrich like policy of the administration, the Army and Navy bureaucrats, and the die-hard southerners of the United States who have kept it a white man's war and then have dared to jail a Negro for stating the truth.

The Negro C. of C.

Houston Post

MAR 1 - 1942

AMONG the soldiers who visit Houston on their days off from army camps in Texas are a number of negroes. With the arrival of more negro soldiers in the camps of Texas, the number of negro soldiers who will be visiting Houston during the coming year will perhaps be greatly increased. Houston, Tex.

As a white army officer said here recently: "The negro boy in the army is just like the white boy in the army in one respect. When Saturday afternoon comes, he wants to go to town."

MAR 1 - 1942

The Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce has been maintaining a soldiers' service bureau on West Dallas for several months. Maintenance of this recreational and entertainment center for colored men in the uniform has increased the expense of the negro organization greatly. In fact, it is estimated that the expenses of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce have doubled as a result of its increased activities made necessary by the war emergency.

This war work is, of course, one of the extraordinary pieces of work the chamber does. It carries on other activities for the promotion of the welfare of negro business interests, the negro people in general, and the material progress of Houston in general.

MAR 1 - 1942

A campaign to increase the membership of the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, and at the same time to increase the financial income of the body, is in progress. The present membership is 1700. The goal is 4000 members. With a membership of that size, the chamber will be more adequately prepared to meet the demands being made upon it.

MAR 1 - 1942

Eighty white firms are now members of the Negro Chamber of Commerce. The organization is approved by the Houston Chamber of Commerce and the Houston Better Business bureau. The slogan for the drive for members, "All-Out for Defense," is an appropriate one. The movement is one that deserves the support of both white and negro business institutions.

New York Age

New York, N. Y.

Army Forms 6 New Negro Military Police Battalions for Guard Duty In United States

MAR 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Formation of six Negro Military Police Battalions for service in the Zone of the Interior has been authorized, the War Department announced Monday. The Battalions will guard factories, warehouses, bridges, power houses and similar installations.

Each Battalion will include about 500 enlisted men. Members of the Battalions must be at least five feet nine inches tall, must weigh at least 165 pounds and are required to have a high intelligence quotient.

MAR 7 - 1942

One of the Battalions, the 732nd, is already in process of formation. It will serve in the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago.

MAR 7 - 1942

The 730th Battalion is to be formed by May 1, and the 731st by July 1, both for duty in the Second Corps Area with headquarters in New York City.

The 733rd and the 734th Battalions have been assigned to the Ninth Corps Area on the Pacific coast. The former will be organized July 1, and the latter, May 1.

The 755th Battalion has been assigned to the Seventh Corps Area, headquarters in Omaha. This Battalion is to be in service by June 1.

MAR 7 - 1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

FEB 28 1942

In Washington a year ago we heard famed Edwin R. Embree, of the Rosenwald Foundation, vowing that the real battle for democracy was right here in America. It seemed to us even then that his fine bump of location was misplaced, for the real battle was against the man with the little black moustache. But now that the country is at war, Mr. Embree seems to have found himself splendidly. It is a pity some of our other group leaders cannot do likewise. In the current American Mercury he points out what this country has meant to the Negro race, in spite of all the discriminations and injustices, and he emphasizes the fact that while Hitler is moving backwards in the matter of race hates and persecutions we are moving forward. We believe that Mr. Embree's point of view is shared by an infinitely greater proportion of the race he champions than is that of Walter White, the man who can't stop doing his stuff and who actually thinks this war a glittering opportunity to discover and agitate against every conceivable form of discrimination against the Negro in America, no matter how minor, no matter how inflammatory. The average Negro in this country, when he speaks for himself, is for winning the war, not for holding up the war to quarrel over whether the blood bank of Red Cross shall mix white with colored.

FEB 28 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Official Quicksands

FEB 28 1942

The man from Mars would look with pity and alarm at the tragic color-line folly of American Officials in the Army, Navy and Air Corps as well as in Housing and Civic Government generally. He would marvel at the wilful wastage by America of her vast colored human resources during this fateful hour with democracy and civilization on the edge of the precipice. He would sadly see Uncle Sam in the Quicksands of Colorphobia and Anti-Semitism—frantically fighting off the oncoming Huns and Japs with his right and pressing back with his left, his natural Allies seeking to come to his aid.

FEB 28 1942

Laughable if not tragic are the antics of the powers of the High Command, backing and filling on the race line. Devious devices they contrive to shunt the objects of their bigotry to the allotted place and groove. Sleepless nights and confused days they consume in allocating colored project houses to river banks and railroad tracks. What un-American Perfidy!

The brass hats of Uncle Sam's forces of defense wear out their swivel chairs seeking to keep colored soldiers and sailors and aviators from rising above the ranks of sergeants, messmen and ground crews. All of this serio-comic strategy rules the scene at Washington when high heaven calls for a solid fighting front—one Army, one Navy, one Air Corps, one Defense set-up and one American people.

FEB 28 1942

So many paths that wind and wind, when the single aim should be free mankind everywhere. Oh, what wondrous lies these artful jugglers with freedom weave in their sinister practices to deceive. What calamities await all the masses of America should Uncle Sam fail to free himself from these Official Quicksands!

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

U.S. Takes 'Corrective Action' at Riot Scene

FEB 28 1942

BALTIMORE.—Assurance that "corrective action" has been instituted in connection with the recent riot at Alexandria, La., in which a number of soldiers were injured, was contained in a War Department letter to W. M. Keck here recently.

FEB 28 1942

The letter was sent from the adjutant general's office in reply to one Mr. Keck had addressed to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

It did not explain what action had been taken, but asserted that the War Department "will not permit discriminatory action against any soldier" and that the department's investigation of the riot did not substantiate some reports.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Negro Seaman Hailed As Hero By Survivors Of Torpedoed Tanker

MAR 7 - 1942

MAR 7 - 1942

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico—Survivors of the British tanker La Carriere which was torpedoed and sunk last Wednesday in the eastern Caribbean, declared that many of them owed their lives to a Negro seaman named Woods.

Third Officer W. Baillie said that some of the men who reached safety owed their lives to Woods. He said:

MAR 7 - 1942

"We saw Woods give up his life preserver to a drowning shipmate. I was about to pass out myself. The first I knew Woods had me by the hair and seat of the pants hoisting me up to a raft. Then Woods swam for a third man whom he got aboard. He did a magnificent job."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

F. D. R. Appeals Anew for Unity

FEB 28 1942

Stresses Its Importance; Calls for All-Out Production Effort

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Stressing the importance of national unity as a guarantee of ultimate victory for the United States and its allies, President Franklin D. Roosevelt, in his war report to the nation Monday night, declared among other things:

"We know that if we lose this war it will be generations, or even centuries before our conception of democracy can live again. And we can lose this war only if we slow up our effort or if we waste our ammunition sniping at each other.

FEB 28 1942

"We Americans will contribute unified production and unified acceptances of sacrifices and of effort. That means a national unity that can know no limitations of race or creed or selfish politics. The American people expect that much from themselves."

Although the President failed to mention the specific grievances of the Negro or give any assurance that discrimination and racial prejudice would receive the attention of the government with a view to their abolition, he admitted the equality of the member States composing the United Nations, some of which are colored races. Mr. Roosevelt said:

"The United Nations constitute an association of independent peoples and equal dignity and equal importance. The United Nations are dedicated to a common cause. We share equally and with equal zeal the anguish, the awful sacrifices of war. In the partnership of our common enterprise we must share in a unified plan in which all of us must play our several parts, each of us being equally indispensable and dependent one on the other."

Hope of liberation of the oppressed and exploited colonies in Africa, Asia and the West Indies was seen in the President's clarification of the principles underlying the Atlantic Charter. President Roosevelt asserted:

"We of the United States are agreed on certain broad principles in the kind of peace we seek. The Atlantic Charter applies not only to the parts of the world that border the Atlantic, but to the whole world; disarmament of aggressors, self-determination of nations and peoples, and the four freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear."

The colored nations associated with the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Free France are China, Ethiopia, Haiti, Cuba, India and Brazil. These nations, Mr. Roosevelt said, are "of equal dignity and importance."

M. P!
Pittsburgh Courier



FEB 28 1942

Elijah B. Williams, former police officer in St. Petersburg, Fla., is now a member of the military police force at Alexandria, La. Williams enlisted on April 24, 1941.

DIXON BLASTS STATE'S IDLERS

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Ala.

Nation At War Is No Place For Vagrants, Says Governor

MAR 5 - 1942

By United Press.

MONTGOMERY, March 5.—Informed that "there are still idlers and vagrants among us," Governor Dixon has called on sheriffs and other peace officers of Alabama to intensify their activities against them.

MAR 5 - 1942

"We are at war," he said in a statement released yesterday. "Those who are needed to fight are being called into service, but the success of the fighter depends upon the worker who must produce the tools of war.

"There is a shortage of labor today not only in the factories but on the farms of Alabama.

"There is no room for the idler or loafer. There is a place and need for every able-bodied citizen to work or fight.

MAR 5 - 1942

"I am informed that there are still idlers and vagrants among us. Our state has a comprehensive law relating to vagrants, vagabonds and tramps, the rigid enforcement of which will aid in the apprehension of various criminals and will force the vagrants to work or go to jail."

Huntsville, Ala., Times
October 25, 1942

Everybody's War

"This is your war, too," an eloquent negro tells a doubtful audience of his own race. "Don't make any mistake about it. I know you are resentful of the treatment sometimes accorded our race. But resentment alone blinds people, so that they become lost in it and forget living issues.

"There is something going on in the world that is bigger than resentment. We may have been given a second-class citizenship, and made to feel we are not worthy, but I thank God for an opportunity to prove that we really are worthy."

And his audience agrees.

47n-1942
Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

THE DUTIES AND PATRIOTISM OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO

OCT 15 1942

By OSCAR W. ADAMS

Oklahoma City, Okla.—(Special)—Oscar W. Adams, of Birmingham, Alabama, secretary-treasurer of the Church Extension Department of the African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church, and Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia, speaking at the Calvary Baptist Church here in the opening meeting of the Grand Lodge, Jurisdiction of Oklahoma, attracted wide and favorable attention and applause when he emphasized the duties and patriotism of the American Negro. He pledged the support of the Order of Knights of Pythias to the causes of the Allied Nations in the present world struggle, and stressed the fact that the Negro is standing by the American flag and will continue to do so.

OCT 15 1942

The Supreme Chancellor was met at the station at 2:30 p. m. by the Brigadier General and Uniform Rank of Knights of Pythias and was escorted to the Douglass High School where Pythians and Calanthes formed a parade, with music from the high school band, and marched principal streets of the city to the Calvary Baptist Church for the public program.

OCT 15 1942

Every space was taken in the spacious church auditorium when the program began, with Sir Thoms Edwards as master of ceremonies. Among those on the platform were Grand Prelate, Sir G. W. Allen, the Rev. A. M. Johnson, pastor of Calvary Baptist Church; the Evelyn Pittman Choir; Calvary Baptist Church Choir; Mrs. A. M. Smythe, Grand Worthy Counsellor of the Calanthes and Miss Luealla Lawson, Grand Orator; Grand Chancellor James Young who introduced the Supreme Chancellor, and Prof. F. D. Moon, supervising principal of the Separate Schools of Oklahoma City, who introduced Editor Roscoe Dungee of the Oklahoma Black Dispatch, who responded to the address of the Supreme Chancellor.

Turning his attention to the present crisis in world relations and speaking specifically on the problems of war, the Supreme Chancellor spoke in part as follows:

"In an effort to rededicate, to re-baptize and consecrate our souls and bodies to the principles of justice, democracy and fair play to all the peoples of the earth, I again call your attention to the world crisis, to a cause that needs assistance; to wrongs that lack resistance; for the future in the distance, and the good we all may do.

OCT 15 1942

"An undesired war has been thrust upon the American people by the imperial governments of Germany, Italy and Japan, and we find ourselves involved in this bloody strife without provocation on our part. We are thousands of miles from Germany and Japan, and have had but little or nothing to do with their self-willed and self-propelled quarrels with their sister countries. Determined to bring everything and everybody under subjection to her imperialistic program. Germany has wantonly and ruthlessly swept land, sea and air, and the subterranean depths, seeking nations to disrupt and destroy. Truly, we must fight if we would reign. We must fight with all we have and with all we can create if we save this our beloved country.

OCT 15 1942

"Agencies are at work in this country that are not the enemies of Germany or Japan, and as is true in all such situations, their first act is to attack the weaker or less fortunate of a country in an effort to have them believe they are unprotected and their security may be had by joining the foe. Such agencies have been and are now disturbing the American Negro in order to have him break faith with his country and prove disloyal to his civilization and government. But such schemes and propaganda are absolutely impossible of accomplishment, and most certainly at the hands of Axis agents. The mere mention of such rainbow chasing gives the lie to the much vaunted superiority of Axis diplomacy.

OCT 15 1942

"We want to admit that the Negro is known to be sympathetic and affectionate, often turning the cheek of the other side when the one is smarting from an unmerited blow, but in the same breath let me say in defense of the Negro that his affection is not elastic enough, nor his sympathies broad enough to stretch six or ten thousand miles to the comfort of a people by whom he is despised and who have charged their armies and trained their guns against our government. Duty, however, has not impelled this attitude among the thoughtful leaders alone, but the whole race is imbued with the supreme and superior attitude that this is our native land, the heath that gives us our civilization; the land that is associaed dearly with our struggles for an upward development; the country where we are strongly attached to many noble men and women who have done us service, and who in many ways have contributed to the progress and well being of the race. Here in America live the best friends the race has today; here lie buried the ashes of our forefathers; here in story and song are the records of our people. Here we have lived, and here we will continue to live. Here we have sacrificed; here we will continue to sacrifice if need be, not only for our progress, but for the preservation of America and her ideals without which there would be no story of Negro achievement to record for future generations. Here we shall toil and endure, though often in bitterness and anguish, for America with all its mistakes, and sometimes, injustices, is the dearest land we know. Here we shall continue to live and die, and if in the providence of God and the necessities of the occupation it becomes ours to die in a foreign country, we will die like brave soldiers in defense of our government and our land.

OCT 15 1942

"Talking about the Negro turning against his country, against his home, that is as much an impossibility as it would be to reverse the laws of gravity. Tradition binds us here with too great a force. The Negro is at home in the South and stands as firmly by the advanced methods and human protections and desires of the South as any citizen in it. We hail with pleasure the opportunity to rebuke those who persist in misunderstanding and misrepresenting our people and to show again and again to those of our friends in the South, in the North, the West and in the East that in keeping with the faith they have placed in us and the efforts they have made to encompass our progress and well being, that the Negro in America will lose no opportunity to demonstrate his devotion to the nation and to the flag.

We are happy to say that he Supreme Lodge of Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia stands for justic and fair play to all men, and we speak the language of a hundred thousand Sir Knights scattered throughout America and foreign fields when we say that this is our country; this is our flag. We have made it the peer of all others and the grounds of these lands have been soaked many times with the blood of the black man. We have a record to defend and no apology to make for our existence in this country. We are Americans, not hyphenates, but full-fledged American citizens, with our hearts and minds and our souls as keen for Old Glory as any man of any race, regardless to section or position.

OCT 15 1942

"There is much misgiving and misunderstanding as to the Negro's attitude in this war—World War II, just as there was in World War I. What does the Negro expect out of the victory, is one of the questions; What will he get out of this war, is another question often asked. The Negro would do well to answer these questions in a becoming and patriotic attitude or disposition. What he is going to get out of the war he does not know; what he expects out of this war, he cannot say, but the Negro is an American citizen. He expects now, as he will expect when the war is over, that the Constitution of the United States of America, the law instrumentality of this country, will provide for him and give to him the same protection that other citizens are guaranteed and are given in these United States. We would not change a single sentence in the Bill of Rights; we would not have a comma removed. But what we want; what we desire, and will be satisfied with nothing less, is just what is guaranteed every other citizen of these American States—the freedoms vouchsafed to all men; the protection of the courts, and the liberty to earn an honest living with the proper provisions for the education of our children, just as are given other citizens. No special privileges are asked. The rights of a citizen are the rights we expect both now and for all time."

I firmly believe that our chaotic conditions, or world troubles are due mostly to greed, commerce and trade. In other words, to money-making and money-spending. I do not mean to say, however, that these things are not necessary or essential, I mean commerce and trade, money making and money spending, but that these are by-products of life. Civilization is lacking in fundamental or spiritual attitudes, lacking in the science of a Godly judgment and spiritual awakening. Humanity must find its fortress; its Gibraltar; must find its hope and security in the Christian Church and in the fraternal ties that bind men together and make them brothers. Nothing comes so near to the establishment of this relationship, this brotherly support and interest, as the Christian Church and worthy fraternal institutions, schools and colleges fostered by religious endeavor.

OCT 15 1942

Religious institutions, fraternal interests, even commerce and trade may all be necessary, but the Christian Church is the ship and all else may be the sea.

OCT 15 1942

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Topics of The Times

OCT 18 1942

Negro Balance Sheet

Why should our Negro people want to fight for the United States?

We tell them that this is a life-and-death struggle for the American democracy. Thereupon our Negro fellow-citizen asks what real part has he in our American democracy that he should be asked to lay down his life for it.

These are not imaginary questions and answers. You hear them from the Negro's own mouth and more often from his white friends. Most frequently of all the challenge leaps out from the pages of the daily paper.

We read that Negroes are not welcome in the nation's Navy and air force. The charge is regularly denied without being disposed of. We read that Negroes are not welcome in the defense industries. They are not welcome in the labor unions. When the Federal Government erects model homes for Negro workers in Detroit there are hostile demonstrations by white neighbors. State authorities in the South ask the War Department not to send Negro regiments to their part of the country. The request is denied, but it has been made.

OCT 18 1942

Negroes Down South

The familiar Negro story is a story of handicaps and discriminations which are only too real, and of wrongs which may be real or imaginary. Nor is it a question of indignant protest of the "native sons." Their wrath against a white man's world is not particularly effective.

The thing that really gets home is the quiet voice of your moderately angry Negro fellow-citizen. He says, dryly, "This is my share of your American democracy," and he points to the following picture:

Death Rate in Southern Cities, 1931

	Whites	*Negroes*
Atlanta	12	22
Baltimore	13	20
Jacksonville	11	20
Richmond	13	21
Washington, D. C.	13	24

Negroes in Harlem

You look, and shake your head, and confess these are not figures to be proud of. But probably conditions are not so bad in the cities up North. No, not quite so bad, the other man agrees. Yet the good people of New York have no reason to be complacent—have they?—about the following story:

Number of Persons to the Acre

All Manhattan	125
10 Harlem Blocks	650

And for the privilege of living in congestion five times the average density, the Negro people pay anywhere from 50 per cent to 100 per cent higher rent.

What is there that one can say in answer? We do not say what is the answer, since a complete answer is not to be had. Yet a person can think of more than one reply that would go part of the way to give the other side of the story.

For instance, you look at the somber figures of Negro vital statistics in the South and of Negro crowding in Harlem, and then you recall Virginius Dabney's story in The Atlantic Monthly for last April, about progress in Negro college education.

OCT 18 1942

They Go to School

Twenty-five years ago, in 1916, said Mr. Dabney, the students in Negro colleges numbered 2,637. Last year, in 1941, they numbered 45,000. In the course of twenty-five years the increase has been seventeen times. A few months ago, in commemorating the centennial of New York City's public school system, we were reminded that in the course of that century the school enrollment has gone up twenty times. Negro college education in our own time has been growing nearly four times as fast.

What of the Negroes in high school? Since the beginning of the century all the children in high school have increased twelve times, but the Negro students have grown forty times. Out of every thousand Negro children of high school age the number enrolled was:

OCT 18 1942

In 1900	15
In 1920	45
In 1940	350

Even today there is a big anti-Negro differential in the high school enrollment. The colored people are 10 per cent of the population, but they are only 5 per cent in the high schools. They still get only one-half of their proper share. But at the beginning of the century they were getting only one-tenth of their rightful share.

Ugly Blot Fades

There is one item in the Negro balance sheet which it does not come easy to cite. That ancient blot on the American record is vanishing, but the memory is fresh and bites deep. Nevertheless we live in times that call for plain speaking. Anything may be said if it is true and useful to America. This, then, is the story of half a century:

Average Annual Number of Lynchings

1890-1900	125
1917-1919	60
1927-1929	12
1938-1940	4

OCT 18 1942

Such, then, is part of the answer to the Negro bill of grievances. We still have far to go in rendering the colored people full justice, but we have done a great deal. To hear some people speak of what we are going to do for the Negro people after we have defeated Hitler, one would imagine that up to now we have done nothing.

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
October 20, 1942

Landing in Liberia

Landing of a United States force in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, may eventually prove a significant and important step in the strategy of this world-wide war.

Vichy revealed that our troops have landed there, though it is as yet unconfirmed by Washington.

Commentators have stressed the possibility that this landing may eventually lead to an attack, by the United Nations, against Dakar. Dakar is the African port, held by the Vichy French, which has always been recognized as a serious potential menace to our side in the great conflict. Dakar is the nearest point for an attack against the Americas. It is only 1,500 miles from Dakar to the coast of Brazil.

Monrovia, the chief port of Liberia, and its capital, is approximately 700 miles south of Dakar. However, an overland campaign from this point against the French stronghold would involve terrific problems. The interior of Liberia is five-sixths tropical forest, there are practically no roads, even forest trails are scarce and the rivers are not navigable save for a few miles near their mouths.

However, there are other possibilities in Liberia which may explain the United States occupation force landed there. There is significance in the fact that rubber was one of the principal exports of the little republic before the war. At one time, too, it exported much coffee, though this trade has declined in later years. However, rubber and coffee are two articles scarce in the United States today, and it may be some relief to the scarcity may be derived from Liberia. Other exports include palm oil, palm nuts, fine woods and gums. All of which are important materials in war production.

The origin of Liberia is one of the most interesting of any country in the world. It was acquired by an American society as a homeland for colonizing free Negroes from the United States, in 1817. It became a republic in 1847. The name, Liberia, was suggested by a Colonel Harper, of Maryland, a leader in the Negro colonization scheme. He also suggested the name of the capital city, Monrovia. That was honoring the then President of the United States, James Monroe.

Today there are approximately 20,000 formerly American Negroes, or their descendants, in Liberia. These live in the coastal towns and settlements and are occupied almost entirely in trade. They have failed to develop agriculture or manufacturing to any extent. There are some 60,000 coast natives who come into contact with the Liberian government and trade centers and perhaps 1,500,000 natives in the interior, who are outright savages, rarely having contact with the outside world.

Liberia is a strange country and American boys, among the troops landed there, must be undergoing strange experiences. But it is more probable that the object of that landing is the rubber and coffee and oil which may be secured, than any overland attack against so strong a place as Dakar, hundreds of jungle miles away.

—SCRAP HUNT IS TREASURE HUNT!—

We remember well when "billion" was of no use except for counting the germs on a public drinking cup.

47n-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Famous Choir Records Song For War Dept.

JUN 14 1942

At the direct request of Henry C. Morgenthau, Jr., secretary of the treasury, the famous Negro group of Chicago singers comprising the Metropolitan Church choir under the direction of J. Wesley Jones June 9th, made a special recording of the patriotic song, "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground." The recording was made at the World Broadcasting Studios, 301 East Erie street.

This song was one of the stirring events of the Chicago Musical War Rally held at the International Amphitheater here on May 27. Secretary Morganthau read a newspaper account of the crowd's enthusiastic reception of the song and he immediately ordered a search for a recording for possible use in connection with the sales drive of war bonds and stamps.

JUN 14 1942

Unable to find a recording, Morganthau requested the Illinois War Savings staff, which sponsored the musical rally, to arrange to make a recording. Jones and C. Wilbur Hardison, who led the choir at the Amphitheater rounded up the group for tonight's rendition and promised to make it the best in the 40 years the choir has been singing the song.

The song was written by a Negro composer, James Rosamond Johnson.

The chorus follows:

"The old Flag never touched the ground, boys,
"The old Flag never touched the ground.
"She's been in many a fix since 1776,
"But the old Flag never touched the ground."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ITALIAN RADIO CALLS TROOPS' ARRIVAL INSULT

See Bond Of Sympathy Between Indians And Black Americans

JUN 20 1942

World has reached the United States that Negro troops have been landed in Ireland. This marks the first time since World War I that Negro soldiers have placed foot on British soil.

An official army statement declared their numbers were small and that they would be assigned to "services of supply" duties.

A radio broadcast in Italian and Spanish from Rome to Latin America at 3:45 p.m., Eastern War time on June 14 and quoted from the Italian newspaper Popolo Di Roma said:

"British propaganda has interest in stressing that there have arrived in England from the United States of America black troops who are representative of the civilization of the United States.

"These troops are the ones who are to offer a new civilization to the most highly civilized European countries. These Negroes are included in the expeditionary forces.

"They also note that the Anglo-Saxons observe the principle of race equality only when it is a question of using the lives of Negroes. To send these Negroes to invade Europe is an insult to us."

JUN 20 1942

The Negro fighting men landed "somewhere in Northern Ireland" with a large contingent of white troops heavily armed with war equipment. It is assumed they will be utilized in opening up the second offensive against Nazi forces.

When the troops and weapons had been landed observers called it "the greatest American convoy which ever crossed the Atlantic." The Americans made the trip through a sea filled with enemny submarines without incident it was learned.

Troopers from Georgia, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Texas, which made up the largest number of recruits were led down the gangplank by First Sergt. Wallace Jennings of St. Louis and Lieut. Robert Gibson, of Charleston, W. Va. Both officers are white.

The soldiers are reported to have waved cheerily to uniformed women of he British Army Auxiliary forces while welcoming bands played "Jersey Bounce," a popular composition written by bandleader Tiny Bradshaw, and another hit tune "Deep in the Heart of Texas."

Not only are colored boys now serving with the armed forces in Ireland but also in India. Information from New Delhi advises that Negro soldiers have landed along with increasing numbers of white aviators and air force personnel.

The colored soldiers' presence is said to add a touch of the exotic to this strange century-old land of adventure and romance. Native Indians are reported charmed and pleased with their influx, because not only do they realize that these uniformed men are there to defend their counrty, but the Indians realize also that these dark men are their brothers from across the sea.

As one observer put it, "They are a small part of the larger whole of dark peoples of the earth, that go to make up the majority of humanity."

India nationals are further said to be very much impressed with the fact that Negro soldiers receive the same pay as white soldiers and share in identical benefits.

JUN 20 1942

Mohandas K. Gandhi, famed as the leader of all India, has objected to the "invasion" of British and American soldiers and has called for their withdrawal. There are Indian writers who take issue with Gandhi, however, as indicated from the following statement of a leading man of letters.

"The Mahatma's bitterness toward Americans is a trifle inexplicable. We fancy Gandhi has not come across a single American soldier now stationed in India for India's defense against Japanese aggression. India does not pay an American copper-farthing, for this act of voluntary self-sacrifice in pursuit of this idealistic defense of the principles of democracy. Uncle Sam himself pays and feeds him besides rendering India all possible help under the Lease-Lend Act without thought of returns. Moreover, the average American is peculiarly free from the sin of racial arrogance. The dark Negro soldier enjoys all the privileges of his white pal."

It has been learned further that Negro soldiers are stationed in other parts of the world. Wherever theatres of war are located colored soldiers have been or will eventually be sent, it is said.

Since March of this year, it has been known that Negro boys are with troops in Australia. When they arrived it marked the first time that American colored soldiers had landed in that country so far as is known.

The exact number of colored men in the island territory has not been released by the War department, but it is believed that at least two companies of Negro soldiers are stationed there.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

More Cultists Sentenced By Federal Judge

OCT 26 1942

25 Are Given Jail Terms Of Three Years

OCT 26 1942

CHICAGO, — (ANP)— Continuing the sweeping convictions and sentencing of members of the religious cults arrested here a few weeks ago by FBI agents on charges of draft evasion, 25 more defendants Wednesday drew prison terms from Federal Judge Philip Sullivan.

OCT 26 1942

Those cultists receiving terms of three years in a federal penitentiary are: Willie Pascha, Henry Burnett, Sherman Allah, Amos Mohammed, Calvin Jordan, Jesse Abrahams, Willie Robinson, Willie Sinclair, Miles Carter, Andrew Doolittle, Frank Johnson, Johnnie Lawler, Clarence Hazzlez, Tamor Hazzier, Joss Woodrow, Fletcher Wynn, Marcellus Jordan, John Curtis and Charles E. Taylor.

Taylor and several others signed their surnames as "X" or "XX" explaining that they had discarded their former names because of a stigma attached to them. They said white slave owners gave them the American name and that they regarded them as derogatory, therefore the substitution of the "X."

CLEMENCY DENIED

Seven of the sentenced men pleaded not guilty when questioned by Judge Sullivan but were denied clemency when they explained they refused to register with selective service boards because they "had already registered with Allah." (The cultists claim to be Mohammedans and Allah is their God).

The sentencing of the cult members closed the first phase of the government's case against some 85 persons arrested in raids on headquarters of the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, the Temple of Islam and the Brotherhood of Liberty for Black People of America.

All of the prisoners have been under suspicion as having engaged in subversive activities and attempts were made, mainly by the daily press, to link them with Japanese conspirators in this country. The government has however notably failed to prove such charges and has apparently been content to secure convictions for draft evasion.

OCT 26 1942

The second phase of the prosecutions is scheduled to take place October 30 when 10 defendants charged with preaching sedition while acting as leaders of the cults will be arraigned before the United States Commissioner Edwin K. Walker.

Cult heads to face trial are: Mrs. Mittie Maud Lena Gordon, Mrs. Annabella Moore, David James Logan, H. F. Hammurabi Robb, Elijah Zog Mohammed, Stokley Hart, Soon Jones, Lonzie Karion, Charles Newby and William Gordon.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Race Morale

SEP 26 1942

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

THE ADMINISTRATION HAS NO PROGRAM FOR BUILDING MORALE AMONG COLORED AMERICANS

SEP 26 1942

THE unfortunate and bitter truth is that the Administration is bankrupt when it comes to thought or action on the question of Negro morale. In a sense, the United States is in a more difficult position in dealing with the question of the American Negro than is England in her relations with India. At least the Tories of Great Britain can respond to India's demand for freedom by a counter-propaganda directed at the integrity of Nehru and Gandhi. In the United States the question of the Negro can't even be mentioned negatively or positively. The southern poll tax congressmen (who wield such an influence in Congress), the Administration feels would object to any favorable type of propaganda for morale building. Of course favorable action is out of the question until after election—if then. On the other hand, Negroes are rapidly breaking away from the democratic party where they can vote which puts the Administration and all of the Federal agencies on the horns of the dilemma. They may see their way out but I don't.

SEP 26 1942



Mr. Cayton

OWI MAKES MISTAKE

As I said before, you can't expect propaganda of the deed for the time being but let's check up on what they are doing by words. Here are a few of the examples which indicate to me the frustration of all the propaganda agencies in dealing with the "brother." Elmer Davis' outfit prepared a cartoon especially for Negro papers showing a ragged Negro couple on an eroded farm watching airplanes pass. The caption was "Them's our boys, Ma." As propaganda material to build up Negro morale, I thought it gave off a slight odor and was proof that this agency could not conceive breaking from the sterotype presentation of the American Negro.

SEP 26 1942

PEOPLE are not anxious to go out and fight for this sweet eroded land of sharecropping peonage. You have to give the people something positive to fight for and something which is an improvement over conditions under which they are now living. Why couldn't the cartoonist have pictured a well dressed Negro mother and child before a model Federal Housing Project—that's something worth fighting for but a cotton shack isn't.

OCD AFRAID OF RACE PAMPHLET

I was informed later from Washington that this cartoon was intended to symbolize the progress Negro citizens have made in this country—from farm lands to air corp. Well I for one don't see why we have to review the history of the Negro and his previous condition of servitude every time white people draw cartoons about him. What I am trying to say is that there is material which could be used to build up morale, even within the rigid confines of our present race relations pattern, without going back and getting "old mammy and pappy" on the cotton farm. But that my friends would call for imagination and breaking with sterotype thinking which the administration's mentality is incapable of.

SEP 26 1942

JUST a couple of more cases. A day or so ago I went through the office of Civilian Defense for the city of Chicago. There I met a good liberal white friend and asked him to point out any printed material they had which referred to the necessity of good race relations in the interest of national unity. Although we went through a number of publications which stressed the necessity of conflicting groups such as capital, labor, nationality and religion all working harmoniously in the national effort, there was not a word about the Negro. When questioned about it my friend stated that the office was just afraid of that "hot potato." And this happened in the city where 20 years ago there was a race riot and at the present time the racial tension, due primarily to an unbelievable desperate housing situation, is growing daily. But Chicago, like the nation, ostrich like—sticks its head in the sand every time they see the black brother pass.

HAYES INCIDENT CLIPPED

SEP 26 1942

I have said the Administration is doing nothing but that is not quite true. They are censoring all reports in periodicals, and newspapers, which go to South America. Recently the Nation reported that an account describing the beating up of Roland Hayes was clipped out of their journal by the censors before it was allowed in South American countries. Apparently this incident might have offended the Brazilian Negroes and the hope is to keep them believing that the United States represents a simon-pure democracy.

SEP 26 1942

IN the meantime as was indicated in Clark Foreman's brilliant article in the New Republic, racial tensions in the South are being whipped to a fever point by unscrupulous politician. Washington is fully aware of this but incapable of action. While liberals are bemoaning the fate of India and the inability of the British to act in that complexed situation they might spare a tear or so for the stalemate which the Administration finds itself in in regard to the Negro and national unity.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

'Japanese-Negro' Syndicate Given Clean Nose by G-Men

SEP 26 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: PV verifies the FBI report here given that no direct connection has been found between japanese agents and the Negro News Syndicate, office pic of which was carried on PV's front page four issues back. When the syndicate commenced operating, the principals were Smyth, Annestean Haines, and Roi Ottley, formerly on the editorial staff of the Star-News and former supervisor with the Writers Project. Ottley is currently reported on a government job and is thot to be writing a book. Negro publications receiving the syndicate releases report no apparent evidence of japanese propaganda, altho the material was definitely pinkish in trend.)

SEP 26 1942

Although several sources have characterized "The Negro News Syndicate" as a medium used for distribution of Japanese propaganda among Negroes, the Department of Justice has received no information which definitely associated the syndicated news column with the Living Age Publishing Co, financed by the Japanese consulate in New York City, the Office of War Information announced this week. The syndicated news column was written and distributed to 45 or 50 Negro newspapers in the early part of 1941 by Joseph Hilton Smyth of New York City. Smyth and two associates, Walker Grey Matheson and Irvine Harvey Williams, were recently arrested as unregistered agents of the Japanese Consulate at New York City in connection with their publication of the magazine, *The Living Age*.

Federal Bureau of Investigation reports reveal that the Negro news service consisted mainly of summarizations and comments concerning editorials and articles appearing in the Negro press of the United States. The Negro newspapers receiving this service provided Smyth with no other remuneration than affording his considerable advertisement space for a book concerning the Negro problem, which Smyth contemplated writing at a later date. He never actually wrote the book.

SEP 26 1942

The material appearing in The Negro News Syndicate was assembled and written by Smyth, but appeared under the name of Annestean Haines whom Smyth later married. The column was in mimeograph form and, according to Smyth, was issued at an approximate monthly expense of $50 or $60.

SEP 26 1942

Smyth took up residence in Mexico in May, 1941, and shortly thereafter The Negro News Syndicate was discontinued, apparently because of lack of funds. For a short time subsequent to Smyth's departure from the United States, the news service was continued under Smyth's direction.

47n - 1942
Newsweek
Dayton, Ohio

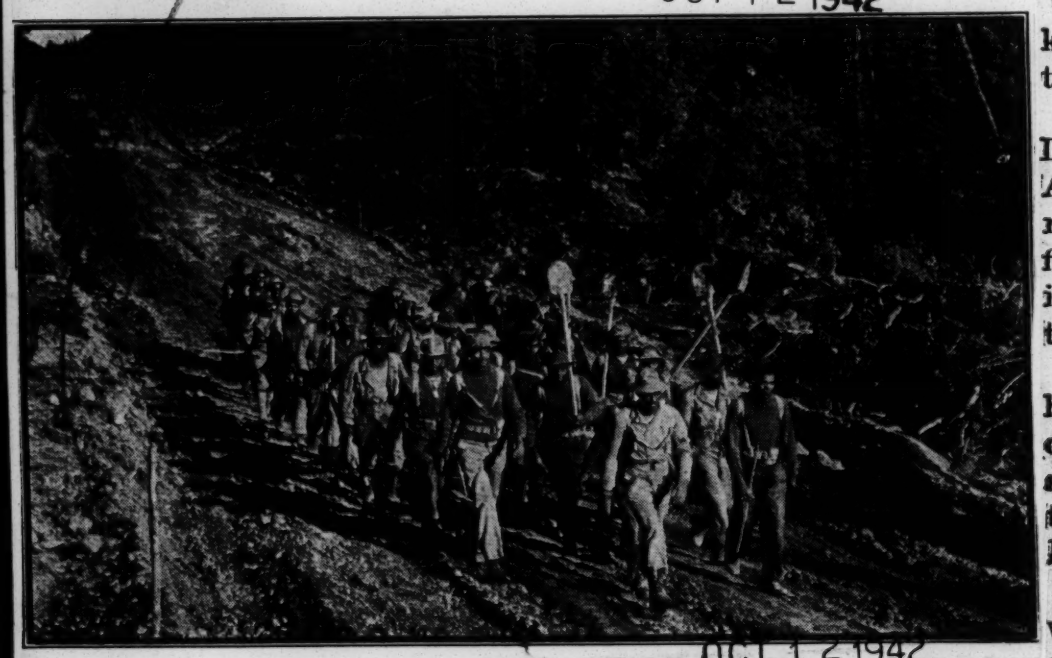


The Alaska-Canada Highway

OCT 12 1942

Rushed to completion three months ahead of schedule, the 1,600-mile Alcan military highway to the Alaskan war front will begin to carry supplies Dec. 1 as fog and storms peril sea routes. In announcing the swift progress, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson last week told of work gangs cutting through the wilderness at a rate of 2 miles a day in temperatures ranging from 35 degrees below zero to 90 above. New construction begins at Dawson Creek, B. C., but Edmonton, principal rail and highway link to the United States, proudly and justly claims to be the southern terminus of the road.

OCT 12 1942



OCT 12 1942

Stimson especially praised Negro troops who helped build the road



OCT 12 1942

In three weeks Army engineers put up this 1,100-foot permanent bridge

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Gen. Davis Reports

OCT 17 1942

Ever since Negro troops arrived in England, reports have been sent back home by them deploring the efforts of white soldiers to transplant jim-crowism and segregation from America to Britain.

Mistreatment of Negro soldiers abroad provoked a debate in the British House of Commons last week when Churchill was told to admonish the United States that discrimination based upon race was not a British custom.

Shortly before that, a Negro soldier was shot and killed in Ireland by a white soldier during a riot between the two races.

OCT 17 1942

Because of racial tension and friction, the War Department dispatched the only Negro General the Army has ever had to London for an investigation of racial conditions, and announced he would report his findings to Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of United States Army Forces in the European theater.

OCT 17 1942

General Davis, after two weeks of investigation, has concluded that there is no serious friction between colored and white troops. The differences of opinion are natural ones, he finds, not due to race. He implies that some people are making a mountain out of a mole hill.

Whatever prejudices exist, he says, are held by white soldiers; the United States Army is not practicing any discrimination in the treatment and handling of white and Negroes, he concludes.

OCT 17 1942

He summarizes his findings in about the same manner that Congressman Rankin, of Mississippi, would summarize the treatment given Negroes by whites in Mississippi. Says the General:

"From my observations, Negro troops have been favorably located and are being treated well and I am told by their officers that they are rendering excellent service. They have made no complaint to me about being uphappy."

OCT 17 1942

It all goes to show you how even our only Negro Army General can be used by white America to whitewash its treatment of Negro citizens.

If Negro troops are receiving fair treatment, what was all the howl about in the British House of Commons last week? If the United States Army is not discriminating against them, why send them over on separate ships, and assign them to jim-crow troops? Why has the Red Cross sent the Urban League secretary and other Negroes over there to man jim-crow recreation units?

This is the type of report we would have expected a white General to make. It makes us lose confidence in our Negro army officers, and prove the point we tried to make last week that Race advisors are folly.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Negro Troops In England Break Records As They Supply The AEF

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942

SEP 19 1942

By GEORGE PADMORE
(War Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 17—(Censored)—This sunless land is a far cry from the tobacco and cotton fields of Dixieland, but the colored boys still sing and laugh while they work, bringing with them their Southern gaiety and good will.

Theirs is a long and busy day. They are up at five, down to the docks by six-thirty, where they tote crates and boxes laden with supplies for the different United States camps and fighting units, 'til seven at night. In fact, four-teen-hour shifts are not uncommon and work goes on, night and day.

SOLDIERS SING AS THEY WORK

Negroes from small towns where the sun beats down summer and winter are now in a land which is always wet and cold . . . where sirens break up the night peace . . . where planes drone overhead all the time and big guns roar incessantly. These big, strong men from down South, husky, slow of speech, sing lustily as they ceaselessly unload enormous boxes from the ships into the U.S. Army trucks.

Standing on a quayside, a British dock superintendent declared: "These colored boys have broken several records since they have started unloading here. They shift stuff faster than I've ever seen in 40 years on this quay."

BOYS TAKE NO TIME OUT FOR TEA

These are the boys, on whom the vast army which America is building up here, relies for food supplies and thousands of other articles of war.

Despite the dismal climate and the warm beer, the American Dixie boys are doing a vital job, unstintingly. These boys do not break for afternoon tea as is the custom here.

SEP 19 1942

Said one husky Louisianan: "Can't work on tea or cake. We've got to get this stuff shifted before that ole Jerry comes over and blows it all to 'Bama."

NEGROES AND WHITES BILLET TOGETHER

At eight in the evening the boys arrive back in the barracks, which are situated nearby. Accommodations are shared with white American and British troops.

The British rations of bread, butter, beans and cocoa, is too plain for their liking, and the boys miss the luscious dishes of the Southland.

Some of the troops are housed in an aristocratic palatial mansion with an army marquee on the stately lawn and cooking stoves on the terrace, where lovers formerly met in the moonlight and walked to the soft strains of society orchestras.

SEP 19 1942

Large bedrooms, the library and drawing rooms, now all serve as dormitories where every man has six blankets as provision against the cool English summer.

NEGROES PEP UP ENGLISH VILLAGES

These men have brought unaccustomed color to the villages around the camps. Baseball matches are played on the village greens where maypole dances were once held. Jitterbug dancing, new to the British, who are now happily dancing to the colored boys' own swing bands. Often at night, choruses, with guitar accompaniment, float down the lanes as Southern boys chant Negro spirituals.

These men mix well with the villagers and some already display in their billets, photographs of British blondes. Despite the grouches, chief of which is the warm beer, Uncle Sam's colored boys are readily adopting themselves to all conditions.

Argus
St. Louis, Missour

GENERAL DAVIS IN ENGLAND

The first statement coming to our attention which is purported to quote General Benjamin O. Davis relative to the welfare of Negro tribes in England, said: "I find no serious friction between Negro and white troops in Britain."

OCT 16 1942

Assuming that this was the statement of General Davis as was reported in the Associated Press, our reaction is that the Negro soldiers, as well as their families and friends at home will not look upon General Davis' statement with a great deal of faith. Already there has come to our attention statements which express doubt that Gentral Davis is the proper man to speak for the Negro troops. The general belief is that a civilian would be in better position to give a clearer picture of the situation.

OCT 16 1942

Of course we have faith in General Davis as an army officer, but an army officer is a part of the army and has his limitations just as a soldier has. And it would be hard to find someone in whom all the people would have full confidence, it being remembered that during the other world war, the late Dr. R. R. Moton visited the troops abroad on a mission similar to that of General Davis, but his reports were repudiated by the people.

OCT 16 1942

As a compromise we would suggest the names of A. Philip Randolph, Walter White or Gordan Hancock.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Chicago Negroes to Hold $100 Plate Bond Dinner

NOV 8 - 1942

Chicago Negroes will participate in a bond dinner, at a cost of a $100 bond purchase for each plate, Armistice night in the Du Sable lounge, Cottage Grove avenue and Oakwood boulevard. Heading the list of guests at the dinner as announced by the treasury department is Stanley Johnston, Chicago Tribune war correspondent who wrote the story of the Coral sea battle. Others who will boost the sale of bonds are Duke Ellington, orchestra leader, and Sophie Tucker, stage personality.

NOV 8 - 1942

"THE NEGRO'S STAKE IN THIS WAR"

New York Age
NOV 7 1942

THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS recently editorialized on the picture of things to come. The editor expressed the opinion that after this war is over, the country will be run for many years to come by those who have been active participants in the war. This assumption was based on the fact that after the Civil War, veterans of the Union Army elected every president, except two, for the next fifty years, and they themselves held most of the state and county offices. Also that the veterans of the first World War have been most active in the conduct of affairs in this country since 1919.

The conclusion from this line of argument is that unless you get in the present conflict, you'll be out of the picture in the years to come. And that's one of the chief reasons why American Negroes should fight for a chance to help the United Nations, segregation and jim crowism to the contrary notwithstanding.

NOV 7 - 1942

Dr. Rayford W. Logan of Howard University, in a recent address at Greensboro N. C., put this idea into the clearest and simplest language when he told the students of A. and T. College:

New York, N.Y.

"Get in the frame of mind to fight and go ahead in the army as fast as possible. If we stand back and let the white man fight this war, then it will be the white man's country and he will have the right to do as he pleases."

NOV 7 - 1942

He might have added that the supreme duty and opportunity of every citizen is to offer his life in defense of his country, and only those willing and able to defend their country can hope to share the full fruits of victory.

47n-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nelson Given Plan For Training Of 50,000 Negro Defense Workers

APR 9 1942

Prejudice Seen As Big Barrier To All-Out Effort

APR 9 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(ANP) — A plan for the immediate training of 50,000 Negro war workers in vocational industrial training courses during the next 90 days was presented Monday to Donald Nelson, chief of the War Production board, by Ald. Earl B. Dickerson of Chicago.

In commenting last week on his plan to speed up production of implements of war, Mr. Dickerson said:

"We know that production is not up to a satisfactory pitch because many employers holding large war contracts are still deliberately engaging in the tragically wasteful game of 'prejudice as usual,' in their refusal to train and hire Negro skilled and semi-skilled workers to speed up production. And we know they are doing it at a time when the President, Nelson, and the management of organized labor have called for immediate utilization of every available bit of man and machine power in order to reach the goals set by the President in the nation's victory program for winning the war.

"From my participation in the work of the Fair Employment Practices committee, I have come to see clearly that scores of employers holding large war contracts have deliberately sought to bring in outside workers, while an available supply of Negro labor in their own locality stood immobilized. A survey report recently released by a federal agency shows that Negro workers are being deliberately excluded from 51 per cent of the 282,245 war-job openings during the period from September, 1941 through February 1942. This situation is intollerable and must be overcome if we are to show victory results in war production during 1942.

APR 9 1942

Highlights of the Dickerson plan are operation of industrial war training classes in Negro schools and colleges and factory training in industrial centers, 24 hours a day, seven days a week; spreading of contracts among plants in centers were the available supply of Negro labor is large; full participation of Negro people in labor—government—management conferences to be held immediately in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Mobile and Atlanta.

Mr. Dickerson said the plans grew out of conferences which he has been holding with Negro labor and government, leaders during the past month.

APR 9 1942

Columbia, S C Record
April 3, 1942

Negro Troops To Show Skill

Special Exhibit Arranged For Army Day Observance At Jackson Monday

The Negro troops of Fort Jackson will be on parade Army Day, April 6, when civilians will be invited to come and view the extent of their training and the equipment with which they are armed.

An elaborate "open house" has been arranged for Army Day Monday with parents, friends and visitors being invited to be present during the day. Many exhibits of army equipment will be featured, and soldiers will be on hand to explain its use. Most interesting of these displays no doubt will be that of the pack troop, in which soldiers will show how supplies can be carried over rough mountains and valleys on the backs of horses or mules.

Routes to Be Marked

The exhibits and demonstrations will take place in the Negro area at Fort Jackson, a complete camp within itself. This can be reached by Outpost No. 1, turning right off the traffic circle and right again at the next cross street as the visitor enters the area. The route will be well-marked and guides will be present to direct traffic.

All exhibits will be in place by 12:45 p. m. as the Negro troops join in the Army Day observance at Fort Jackson. The Service Detachment mess hall will be open to inspection and the white clad mess sergeant will be present to show the visitors around. A barracks in which the soldiers live will also be open for inspection.

There will be a large exhibit of vehicles in the "F" company Motor pool where pick-up trucks, kitchen trucks, wreckers and weapon carriers will be displayed and their uses explained.

Dispensary to Be Open

The dispensary will also be open to the visitors with the medical attendants present to explain how the soldiers at Fort Jackson are kept in good health at all times.

The 63rd Ordinance company will pitch pup tents, giving the visitors an opportunity to see how the soldiers sleep while in the field. Crack drill platoons will perform military drill for the benefit of their civilian friends.

The Pack troop will give an exhibition of packs and horse equipment.

It is expected that a large number of parents, friends and civilians will come to Fort Jackson to witness the display staged by the men in uniform.

Charleston S C News & Courier
March 29, 1942

Negroes and the War

To The News and Courier:

I have recently made visits to many of the large cities on the Atlantic coast. In them I find a large number of hopeless and despairing people. I find that there is very little enthusiasm among the people of my group concerning the present war.

It is altogether a different situation from the last World war. There was enthusiasm then. The soldiers went into the war with the idea that they were going into the same fight for a democracy which would guarantee to them a chance to live and to work, and to be regarded as men. Few of these hopes have been realized to any great degree, so that there is real bitterness, disappointment and loss of hope on the part of many of those who should think otherwise. Those who say that everything is all right do not fully understand the whole situation.

There is discrimination in the employment of our skilled workers. Even if all or a large proportion of our workers were not skilled at the present time, if given the chance and provided the means of training, they could soon be trained to a state of efficiency which would be the pride of all. On every hand skilled negroes have desired to work, first from a patriotic viewpoint, and then for the wages which a skilled worker would receive in order that he might better provide for a family, educate his children and provide for a few comforts of life. I know that you believe that any total defense which does not concern itself with the welfare of its total population is a misnomer and a contradiction of terms.

It is really a sad commentary that when it comes even to the defense of our flag that negroes are discriminated against. There are hundreds of young negro men who are anxious to fly, but I understand that only ten can be admitted for training to the air corps per month. The privilege is denied them. Any group willing to fight, and if necessary die for their country, seemingly should be given the opportunity to do so.

In the navy there is little use to talk about democracy. Notwithstanding these things, the negroes hold up their heads, they walk into battle singing: "Some of these days we are going to sit around the welcome table," and I do not believe that you could find a traitor among us.

This is not all, negro draftees are not being sent to camps because there is no place for them in the camps. This should be a serious and vital question to all Americans.

I understand that in most sections of the South the labor unions are keeping negroes not only from being employed as skilled workers, but from being taught how to master trades. There have been some startling cases of this discrimination against proposed negro workers by some of the trade unions. This is especially true in the south.

If this war has shown us anything, it has revealed that foes of ours know dangerously much about our interior life; and know best of all the wrongs against minorities.

Throughout the south and over the entire country, the president has given the negro a new cause to thank God. He has made it easier for amiable and righteous white men to give more general recognition to the rights of their colored neighbors. An increasing number of them have been made citizens again. Ballot box frauds have been fewer. Pressure against the negroes at the polls has been eased to some extent in some states of the south, but in our armed services and in our production centers, democracy fighting for its life halts at the American negro and hesitates to accept him and his gallant sacrifices.

We must consider this alternative. We shall have to use our democracy or we shall lose our democracy. Thirteen million Americans cannot be ignored. They cannot suffer these discriminations without infinite peril to our oaths and to all the associates of our country in this war for the preservation of our democratic society.

I would be glad to have a frank opinion from you, it will help us in this great trial.

JAMES E. SHEPARD,
President North Carolina College for Negroes.
Durham, N. C.

Atlanta Ga Journal
April 1, 1942

IN BEHALF OF 13,000,000 AMERICANS

Editor, The Journal: I have recently made visits to many of the large cities on the Atlantic coast. In them I find a large number of hopeless and despairing people. I find very little enthusiasm among the people of my group concerning the present war. It is altogether a different situation from the last World War. There was enthusiasm then. The soldiers went into the war with the idea that they were going into the same to fight for a democracy which would guarantee to them a chance to live and to work, and to be regarded as men. Few of these hopes have been realized to any great degree, so that there is real bitterness, disappointment and loss of hope on the part of those who should think otherwise.

There is discrimination in the employment of our skilled workers. Even if all or a large proportion of our workers were not skilled at the present time, if given the chance and provided the means of training, they could soon be trained to a state of efficiency which would be the pride of all. On every hand skilled Negroes have desired to work, first from a patriotic viewpoint, and then for the wages which a

skilled worker would receive in order that he might better provide for a family, educate his children, and provide for a few comforts of life.

It is a sad commentary that when it comes even to the defense of our flag Negroes are discriminated against. There are hundreds of young Negro men who are anxious to fly, but I understand that only ten can be admitted for training to the Air Corps per month. Any group willing to fight, and if necessary die for their country, seemingly should be given the opportunity to do so. Denied admission to some of the military training they should have, they are limited to but a few choices in the Regular Army. In the Navy there is little use to talk about democracy.

This is not all, Negro draftees are not being sent to camps because there is no place for them in the camps. This should be a serious and vital question to all Americans.

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Throughout the South and over the entire country, the President has given the Negro a new cause to thank God. He has made it easier for amiable and righteous white men to give more general recognition to the rights of their colored neighbors. An increasing number of them have been made citizens again. Ballot box frauds have been fewer. Pressure against the Negroes at the polls has been eased to some extent in some states of the South, but in our armed services and in our production centers, democracy fighting for its life halts at the American Negro and hesitates to accept him and his gallant sacrifices.

We must consider this alternative. We shall have to use our democracy or we shall lose our democracy. Thirteen million Americans cannot be ignored. They cannot suffer these discriminations without infinite peril to our oaths and to all the associates of our country in this war for the preservation of our democratic society.

JAMES E. SHEPARD, President,
N. C. College for Negroes,
Durham, N. C.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
April 7, 1942

The Army Chaplain

What do army chaplains do? There is a chaplain for approximately each 1,200 men in the army. Do they merely hold religious services once a week? Do they sit in an office and wait for the boys to come to them when they need spiritual guidance?

The questions are suggested by the newspaper accounts of the religious activities at Maxwell Field Easter day. Chaplain H. A. Brann and his associated chaplains had a busy day at the field, all right. There were communion services for Catholics, for Episcopalians, for various Protestant denominations, and Jewish services were conducted by a local rabbi. There were services indoors, services in the field, services in the post theater, services in the prison ward of the hospital, in the guardhouse, in the federal prison camp, in one of the big hangars for all Negro soldiers. The Rev. P. N. McDonald, himself an army chaplain during the first World War, who was assisted at the Church of the Ascension Sunday morning by Chaplain Brann, announced it was the fourth service in which this chaplain had already participated during the day.

Being an army chaplain is serious business. In the first place, to be eligible an army chaplain must be highly educated in both college and divinity school. He must have had ministerial experience as a church pastor for at least three years. He must have health, stamina and judgment. He must be willing to sleep on the ground with or without a blanket, and he must be ready to go wherever the men go.

The chaplain's position is unique. He is a ranking officer with all the rights and entitlements that go with being commissioned, and he associates with officers on terms of complete equality. At the same time his ministerial office enables him to associate with, visit and receive the humblest privates on terms of complete equality. An enlisted man who has a grievance can talk with freedom and frankness about it to his chaplain, and the chaplain, because of his official rank, can take up any subject needing attention with the necessary officers.

He is therefore an essential liaison man in the army who is at home wherever he goes, and who is the friend of every man, no matter what his rank.

When a distressed mother learns that her soldier son is in trouble, her most likely appeal will be a letter to the chaplain and the chaplain busies himself to get the trouble adjusted and sends her a comforting letter.

It is not a job for youth and inexperience. It is a job calling for the most matured judgment and resourcefulness. Preaching and making communion are highly important, and the Maxwell Field chaplains are good preachers or they wouldn't have so many of the boys attending their services voluntarily. But the spade work, the hard work, the grueling work is in the personal contacts, the morale-building, and through it all to keep smiling and good-natured though wearied unto exhaustion. Hats off to the army chaplains!

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Soldier Gets Five Years For Leaving Guard Post

APR 18 1942

FORT DEVENS, Mass., April 13.—In a sentence marked by its severity a 23-year-old race soldier, Private Sellers Judkins, Jr., of Birmingham, Ala., was given five years in a military prison after being found guilty by a general court martial here Saturday of leaving his post before being properly relieved.

Judkins had been assigned to guard a bridge on the right of away of the Boston and Albany Railroad. In his defense the Birmingham soldier declared that he thought a passing detail of soldiers was relieving him.

The five-year sentence is the heaviest imposed here for an offense of this kind since the outbreak of the war.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Guards Stop Report from Leaking Out

APR 18 1942

BULLETIN

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, said that military police assumed the right to take a prisoner away from civil authorities and that this precipitated a disturbance in which a military policeman was beaten.

E-X-T-R-A

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Because soldiers were confined strictly to camp after a race outbreak, no word leaked out for ten days.

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—One soldier attached to the 99th Pursuit Squadron training field, twelve miles from here, was badly beaten and several others received minor bruises in an inter-racial disturbance here on Friday night preceding Easter.

Army authorities have suppressed details of the clash, but authentic sources report that the disturbance arose when civilian officers sought to arrest a soldier. M.P.'s attached to the air base training station were also involved. APR 18 1942

O. D. Disarmed, Jailed

It is reported that following the incident, the commanding officer of the unit started to declare martial law, march into Tuskegee and take it over, but abandoned the plan for fear of extensive bloodshed.

The officer of the day who came into the town to investigate the disturbance was disarmed and jailed. All personnel of the unit was, in the meantime, restricted to the post area.

Marooned by Mob

Another report states that whites blocked the roads leading to the training field after having showered bulets around an M.P. guarding a bridge leading to the field who fired when a trespasser refused to obey a command to halt.

While authenticity is still lacking, it is understood that a number of members of the unit went AWOL following the disturbance, necessitating a close bed check.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Finder Of $3,000 Ring Plans To Buy U. S. War Bonds

APR 15 1942

NEW YORK, April 14—(AP)—Earl Utsey, 21-year-old Negro, became the owner of a three and one-half carat diamond ring, valued at $3,000, which he found in the street three years ago.

When police turned the ring over to him because no one was able to prove a claim, Utsey, who earns $20 weekly as a tool boy in a defense plant, said:

"I'm going to sell it and spend half the money on War Bonds. I'll put the rest in a savings bank."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FBI Arrests Cultist For Draft Dodge

NOV 8 - 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 5—Denying that he had instructed any of the members of the International Reassemble of the Church of Freedom league of which he is founder, to violate the selective service law by draft evasion, Ethelbert Anselm Broaster said his followers were only conscientious objectors to expeditionary warfare.

Broaster and Bertrand Simmons, secretary of the organization were arrested by a special agent of the New Orleans field division of the Federal Bureau of Investigation last week. Broaster is being held on $10,000 bond on a charge of advising members of the I.R.C.F.L. to violate the selective service laws by refusing to report for induction into the army. NOV 8 - 1942

He is scheduled to appear before United States Commissioner R. H. Carter Thursday.

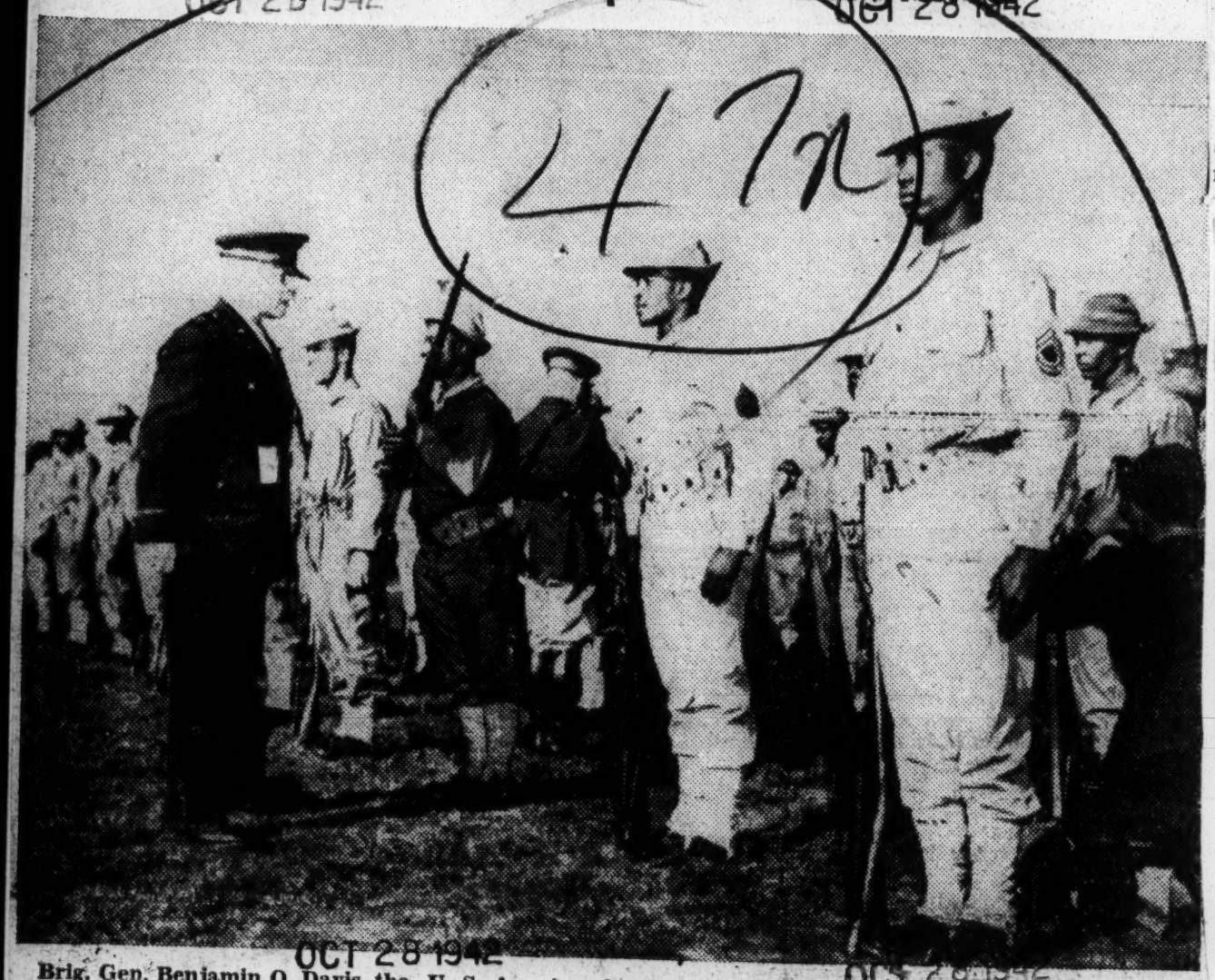
Broaster, whose religious faith teaches that he is a direct descendant of the Original Hebrews whose ancestors are Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, states that because of his religious convictions expeditionary warfare is wrong and refuses to be inducted to fight abroad.

He says adherents of his teachings are forbidden to take part in expeditionary warfare, but are commanded to serve in any branch of the armed forces of the United States as long as the defense is confined to the "continental borders of same."

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Davis Inspects Troops In England

OCT 28 1942



OCT 28 1942

Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, the U. S. Army's only Colored General, inspects Negro troops in England. He recently arrived from the United States. (Acme Photo).

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Police Captain Bans Free Speech In Harlem; Nixes Second Front

NOV 7 1942

Aroused at the bold flaunting of the constitutional right of free speech by Police Captain Christian L. Zimmer of the E 126 st precinct station, Harlemites joined workers in the Department of Welfare office at 212 W 125 st in a vigorous demand for investigation of Zimmer's action in banning all Second Front meetings in his East Harlem precinct. The police official imposed his restriction last Friday after he caused the disbanding of a street meeting during the worker's lunch hour because the speaker started to discuss the Second Front question.

Upshot of the ban has been

- a demand by the State, County and Municipal Workers of America (SCMWA) sent to Mayor La Guardia and Police Commissioner Valentine, that Capt. Zimmer's ruling be probed;
- arrangements for an immediate test of the ruling in the form of another meeting this Friday, November 6, at noon, when Councilman Adam Clayton Powell jr will speak on the Second Front.

NOV 7 1942

ORDER CARRIED OUT

The right of free speech in Harlem went out the window last Friday at the corner of 125 st and Madison ave when Patrolman Harrison, attached to the 126th st station strolled up and asked for the chairman of the meeting. Isabel Walderman was pointed out and asked him what he wanted. He said the meeting couldn't be held. When asked why, he said he got his orders from Lieutenant Carmody.

A committee of five persons went to interview Lieutenant Carmody and pointed out to him that the meeting was one of a series of win-the-war rallies; that such meetings had been held every two weeks. Lieutenant Carmody stated that he got his orders from Captain Christian Zimmer, who had ruled that the Second Front could not be discussed in open-air meetings in his precinct.

NOV 7 1942

The five persons then interviewed Captain Zimmer. They were Isabel Walderman, Gladys Kroll, Edward Phillips, Thomas Johnson and Angie Dickinson. Captain Zimmer stated that he would not allow discussions of the opening of a second front in his precinct because he is a Roman Catholic and is personally opposed to such discussions. He called the members of the committee "Communists."

CALLS WOMAN LIAR

When one of the members stated that she was a Catholic, he yelled, "You're a dirty liar! If you were a good Catholic you wouldn't be hanging out with a bunch of Communists."

According to the committee, Zimmer frequently shouted "Shut up!" during the course of the interview. He stated that there is no such thing as free speech because every time a street meeting is held it's necessary to get a permit for it. When it was pointed out that the union had cleared with police headquarters on street meetings, he stated that he didn't take orders from the legal bureau—after all, the head of the bureau was a lieutenant and he, Zimmer, was a captain.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Must Seek To Correct The Present Evils

NOV 7 1942

Admonishes Race To Make All-Out Effort To Win War

NOV 7 - 1942

GREENSBORO, N. C. — "We should contend for our rights whenever in doing so we help to win a war built upon democratic principles," declared Dr. Rayford W. Logan, acting dean of the graduate school of Howard University, who was the principal speaker last week for the first open forum held at A. and T. College this school year.

Dr. Logan said: 'There is one school of thought in this country which specifies that in this time of crisis Negroes should not air their grievances."

He declared that although some persons say that improvement of the Negro's condition would be realized in time, there will not be much improvement, however, unless the Negro fights to better his economic and social status.

THE FORCES OF JUSTICE

Dr. Logan declared that the focus of the public eye on the poll tax, Democratic Party, primary, and other evils is a direct result of the war.

"It is necessary that we take advantage of the time to wage counter offensives. The forces of justice at the peace conference will be no stronger than the forces of justice in the United States at that time.

NOV 7 - 1942

"Therefore, if we don't seek to correct the present evils, there will be the same injustices at the peace table. I hope that 25 years hence, the Negro will not chide us as we are chiding the Negro of 25 years ago."

NEGRO AND THE WAR

The speaker admonished the men of the audience to "get in the frame of mind to fight and to go ahead in the army as fast as possible. If we stand back and let the white man fight this war, then it will be the white man's country and he will have the right to do as he pleases."

"At the end of this war, there will be a wave of pacifism, and an attempt to abolish the ROTC units. It is important to Negroes that they fight this move.

The reason for the small number of officers in the army today is that there were only two Negro ROTC units in the country before the war began.

A FIGHT NECESSARY

"If there are few Negro soldiers, there will be a few Negro officers. And if there are only a few Negro officers in the army today when the next war comes around, a new fight for Negro soldiers will be necessary."

Dr. Logan, who was an army officer in France during World War I, urged youths to aspire for the highest army commissions.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Troops Busy in Liberia

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — The presence of Negro troops in Liberia was tacitly admitted by the War department last week, after weeks of insistence dating back to August when the ANP first learned there were numbers of Negro troops in the African Republic.

Neither the State department nor the War department would comment on the facts, although reports filtered through that Negroes and other troops were present and building airports.

The admission that two airports had been constructed since the arrival of the troops in July came from Monrovia, the capital of Liberia. Only last week an agreement signed by representatives of both governments was announced after lengthy conferences. Just what this treaty meant has not been made public. However, some provision must have been made to have Liberia declare war on the Axis.

Germans formerly residing in the capital are said to have been evacuated. They were business men for the most part, but it was felt their presence in Monrovia made espionage much easier for Nazi spies.

Liberia has an area of about 43,000 square miles and a coast line of 350 miles. Dakar, France's important colonial harbor and naval base in Senegal, is between 750 and 800 miles by airline north of Monrovia. The importance of Liberia as a base for operations, both by air and by sea against Axis powers, is easily seen.

President Roosevelt's personal emissary, Lt. Col. Harry A. McBride, who discussed the legislation which provided for Liberia's cooperation with the United States, has been reported back in Monrovia after a visit to Roosevelt.

Such duties usually are entrusted to the diplomatic corps, but since the United States minister to Liberia, Lester A. Walton, is in the United States "on important business connected with the war effort," the question is being raised whether a colored man could not have been entrusted with carrying on the negotiations since he had been in Liberia ever since Roosevelt's first term and was more fully acquainted with the government officials there than a special emissary.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SOLDIERS IN ENGLAND SEE 'FIRST LADY'

NOV 7 - 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt At Camps Of Fighting Men From America

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON — (Censored) — Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, America's First Lady and America's greatest ambassador, brought happiness to doughboys in Great Britain by her visit here Monday.

Already Mrs. Roosevelt had met some of America's troops over here, mostly white, but now intends to see more of the colored lads on further tours of the camps some time this week.

During her visit Monday, Mrs. Roosevelt stopped at a barracks and talked to Sgt. William R. Preston, 4646 South Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., In response to a question put to him by the "First Lady" Preston said he "liked army life very well."

Later the President's wife greeted First Sgt. William B. Jeter, of Atlanta, Ga., and inquired after his health. The soldier answered that he was "doing just fine."

Another soldier present was Cpl. Albert White of McKees Rocks, Pa., who told Mrs. Roosevelt "We are all working together to get the war over."

The boys had a host of questions to ask her, such as "Why are our mails so long in reaching us? Why do we have to wait so long for news from home? Can we have heavier socks since the ones we have now do not protect our feet against chafing army boots? Can we have more magazines, newspapers and books from home?"

Fortunately the First Lady is visiting Britain just when winter is breaking and will have an opportunity of seeing for herself the urgency of supplying such comforts.

The American Red Cross is already tackling the problem of boredom by setting up clubs in the vicinity of camps. The original group of Red Cross workers stationed in certain towns is now being broken up. They are being dispersed over a wider area where new clubs have been opened.

Latest arrivals to join the original party are Misses Ruth Attaway of Chicago and Mary Divers of Chattanooga.

Important Role

These Red Cross officers, most of whom are experienced social workers, intend to play an important role in helping the doughboys with their social problems and in providing entertainment.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Ceremony Held at Ft. McClellan

NOV 6 - 1942

General Almond Tells of Record To Be Continued

FORT McCLELLAN, Ala. — The recent activation of the 92nd Infantry Division at Fort McClellan, marks the second fully organized all-Negro Division now in training. This is the "Buffalo Division" of World War fame, which distinguished itself in the Meuse-Argonne offensive. The first all-Negro division to be activated is the 93rd at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Activation ceremonies were held in the new open air theater. The invocation was given by Captain Louis J. Beasley, division chaplain, and the activation order was read by Colonel F. E. Barber, Infantry, executive officer. Lieutenant General Ben Lear, commanding general of the second army, spoke on the efficient manner in which the men had gone about their training routine. "This training," he said, "will prove of great value in the near future when the chips are down."

Major General E. M. Almond, commanding officer of the division, spoke of the citations and awards earned by their predecessors and stated: "There is no doubt in my mind that the present outfit will continue these traditions." General Almonds has been in the regular army since 1916 and during the World War was a member of the 4th division.

The "Buffaloes" were organized November 29, 1917, from the first contingent of Negro draftees arriving at the various camps and cantonments throughout the United States. The first unit embarked at Hoboken, N. J., reaching France, June 19, 1918, and establishing headquarters at Bourbonneles-Baines. In August of the same year they took up positions in the St. Die Sector, receiving their first baptism of fire and actual contact with the enemy.

NOV 6 - 1942

Beginning September 21, 1918, the division left the St. Die sector and was ordered to take positions along the Meuse-Argonne front. Preparations for that great drive of the Allies, which had been scheduled to begin September 25, were almost complete. So from then on it was one engagement after another, Voivrette, Wood, Pagny, Bois Frehaut and many others, all fought vigorously and with honor.

Immediately following the Armistice, the 92nd division was named among those divisions scheduled to embark for the United States and on February 5, 1919, they began leaving France after completing nine months of foreign service.

The 92nd received a great number of citations and awards for distinguished conduct on the battlefields both individually and collectively. On November 10, 1918, an attack was made on Pagny, a stronghold of the German line opposite the Metz forts. In the general advance, two battalions of the 56th Infantry, part of a French force, became hopelessly entangled in the enemy's wire entanglements and were being slaughtered by machine-gun batteries. The 1st battalion of the 367th regiment, which was on the left, came to their rescue and held the position until reinforcements arrived. For this action the entire battalion was awarded the Croix de Guerre by the French military authorities.

Major General Charles H. Martin, commanding officer of the division, cited a number of officers, noncommissioned officers and privates of the 365th infantry for meritorious conduct in action at Bois Frehaut on November 10 and 11.

NOV 6 - 1942

General John J. Pershing, in his address to the men just previous to their departure for the United States, said: "The 92nd division has been, without a doubt, a great success, and I desire to commend both the officers and men for the high state of discipline and the excellent morale which has existed in this command during its entire stay in France."

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Hunt Japanese Sponsors Of Fraternal Order

MAR 9 - 1942

Claim Two 'Japs' Started Move Among Negroes

ST. LOUIS—(A N P)—Federal agents seeking the source of pro-Japanese propaganda spread among Negroes since the attack on Pearl Harbor have uncovered the fact that the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World, a ten-year-old organization, is sponsored by Japanese agents as a 'fifth column' organization to spread confusion and dissension and disrupt America's war efforts. MAR 9 - 1942

Sponsors of the movement here were Dr. Ashima Takies and his superior from Chicago, M. Liang, who are being sought by federal agents, but are nowhere to be found. Those Negroes who lead the movement here view it now as a perfectly proper fraternal organization with no subversive tendencies, but the doctrine preached by its Japanese sponsors has been revived with new intensity lately and responsible Negro leaders are alarmed at its spread among the race.

The doctrine preaches that Negroes have no stake in America "where they are segregated and discriminated against, where they are lynched and barred from labor unions and institutions of higher education," and that they would be "better off if Japan won the war," because the Japanese too are a dark people, oppressed by the white race. MAR 9 - 1942

THOUSANDS JOIN

Several thousand St. Louisians joined the movement and tens of thousands elsewhere. Many were attracted to it as just another fraternal organization, others were won to it by glittering promises of a world in which Negroes would be "truly emancipated."

Recent evidence indicates that the Japanese sponsors found others in the movement who could be useful in fifth column activity. St. Louis members, who are still active, have "gone underground" in the accepted fashion of subversive elements. Former leaders disclaim any present connection with the supposedly fraternal order, but reports of secret meetings here and elsewhere have seeped out. One report says that a group meets in East St. Louis, and another states that secret meetings are held in St. Louis. MAR 9 - 1942

In Cairo, Ill., Charleston, Mo., and in other communities in Southeast Missouri's "bootheel" country, there have been reports of large secret meetings.

Burt F. Cornish, elevator operator for a shoe company, at whose home Takis resided during his stay in St. Louis, told of the origin of the movement and activities of its Japanese sponsors. Cornish is active in many fraternal organizations and became an officer of the Pacific Movement.

MEN DESCRIBED MAR 9 - 1942

According to Cornish, Takis, then about 30 years old, came to his home in 1932, accompanied by Liang, who represented himself as an importer in Chicago, and gave the impression he was associated with the Japanese consulate. Liang was said to be tall and thin, immaculately garbed, and was attended by a huge Negro valet. Takis was short, rather solidly built, and well-dressed with, as Cornish said, "a suit for every day in the week." MAR 9 - 1942

Liang returned to Chicago, leaving Takis in charge.

A scrap book of clippings compiled for the Pacific movement, chiefly by Takis and later by Cornish, shows pictures of airplanes, submarines, torpedoes, bombs, United States naval vessels on war maneuvers, stories about injustices toward Negroes, one about the wedding of a Japanese woman and an Abyssinian prince and a picture of the Japanese Supreme War council of 1934. Cornish said that Takis claimed one of the council members pictured was his father.

Dr. Takis, alias M. Yamanoto, alias Satohata Takahasi, and various other aliases, is now under indictment here on charges of forging a money order, and a circular distributed by the post office inspector requesting his arrest states that he is known also as Dr. Koo, Mimo De Guzman, or Mimo Dy Guzman. MAR 9 - 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Reception Center Pictured As Beginning Of New Life For Boys

MAR 5 - 1942

MAR 5 - 1942

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—The Fort Benning Reception Center was pictured as the "beginning of a new and worthwhile ilfe for the sake of democracy and national defense" in the prize-winning essay written by Corp. Robert Johnson, Company C personnel clerk at the Center.

The 500-word essay submitted by Corporal Johnson, former resident of Delray Beach, Florida, was the winner in a contest sponsored by the officers of the Reception Center on the subject, "The Reception Center's Part in National Defense."

Corporal Johnson was inducted in the Amry last March and prior to that was assistant manager of an insurance company in Palm Beach, Fla. MAR 5 - 1942

His winning essay follows:

"At the present time, and since its beginning, the Reception Center has played a vital and necessary part in national defense. It is an organization without whose existence would impede the progress of national defense, in reference to induction, classification, examination, and transference of newly-inducted soldiers, which are necessary factors governing mobilizaiton and immediate training. It is due mainly to the precision and organized techniques used by the Reception Center, that large numbers of men can be processed completely, in a minimum amount of time.

TAUGHT DISCIPLINE MAR 5 - 1942

Immediately upon arrival at a Reception Center, inductees are first acquainted with the new atmosphere in which they as soldiers, are to live. This acquaintance embraces the teaching of the true meaning of the word "soldier," Military Courtesy and Discipline, Personal Hygiene and Sanitation, and the general laws governing Military life. By receiving the above mentioned information at the Reception Center, the new soldiers are prepared to take their places among older comrades when they are transferred to various other organizations throughout the country, and feel at home among them.

The Reception Center's Morale Section has done notable work in reference to Morale Building, and may well take its place among the outstanding organizations of the nation, as being one which has fulfilled its obligation to National Defense.

BETWEEN THE LINES

Houston Defender
By DEAN GORDON B. HANCOCK for ANP
Houston, Tex.

FORCING THE ISSUE

It seems as but yesterday when World War I had just been victoriously concluded for the allies and preparations were being made to return our soldiers to this their native land. Quite well do many of us remember how Maj. Moton was sent as emissary to the Negro soldiers in France, to warn them that although they had just concluded the war to "make the world safe for democracy," they need not expect their full-fledged rights upon their return to America. Just as well do many of us remember how bitterly he was derided for accepting such mission. MAR 7 - 1942

Subsequent events proved the wisdom of his mission and the foresightedness of those who sent him; for when the Negro soldiers returned, the stage had been set for the riots that occurred here and there, when they even assumed that their own America was "safe for democracy." After a few skirmishes here and there the Negro's disillusionment was complete and he settled down to the grim realities of a curious world. The great benefit that came to the Negro came not so directly as the immediate break down of all color bars, but the cessation of immigration that was loosing millions of foreigners to compete with us in the labor market. The North was so completely immigrationized that the Negro was cramped and crowded in the South, with the pressure becoming more and more desperate.

When the war cut off immigration and thousands and thousands of immigrants returned to their native countries to bear arms, a great opening was made for the Negro in the North Into this opening he moved and made a place for himself he was managed to hold in a large measure. Moreover when the tide of European immigration was ready to rise again, immigration laws were enacted here, that cut down immigration quotas in such manner that Negroes were not completely displaced by the returning immigrants. Thus indirectly the Negro reaped a rich reward for his efforts in the last war. Some of us are optimistic enough to hope for a like good fortune once this World War II is victoriously concluded. MAR 7 - 1942

The thing that Major Moton saw and the thing that the men who sent him saw was, the color issue cannot be forced by the Negro; that in spite of the fight for democracy he

had made, the Negro was not to realize its full blessings; that in spite of his sacrifices at home and on the battlefield, the color bars in this country still held fast; that in spite of the obvious injustices of the situation human nature could not be remade by a world war. Major Moton knew, and so did the men who sent him, that ever loyalty to his nation could not save the Negro from the disheartening impacts of a color prejudice that has been bred into the ideologies of these United States in particular and the world in general. This is one of the ugliest facts the Negro of the 20th century is called upon to face!

There are some Negroes today who would force the issue, if we consider how dangerously near some of them come to saying, that unless we are accorded our full-fledged rights we are not going to cooperate in the defense efforts The misguided Negro has not said as much, but he has seriously threatened to say it. MAR 7 - 1942

If any Negro should utter such sentiments it would constitute the greatest blunder that has even been made by Negro leadership. Such sentiment and its utterance would play directly into the hands of the Negrophobes of the country and the world. If these Negrophobes could charge the Negro with disloyalty they would have ammunition far more deadly and devastating than any the Ben Tillmans and Hoke Smiths and Tom Watsons and Vardamans ever turned upon a struggling race.

It may be that in this crisis we have no Major Moton to tell us so; but we need one to tell the misguided Negro that we cannot force the issue. It is just as well that we cease threatening to do so. The great danger lies in the fact that the Negro who forces the issue is not the one that must face the issue There are times when any man is willing to die for his rights and woe unto the man who will not upon occasion lay down his life in defense of right and righteousness. Such occasions dictate themselves rather than the swivel-chaired high-salaried and stall-fed would-be Negro hero! There are times when the issue may be forced as individuals but never as a race. MAR 7 - 1942

It is not too early for Negroes to begin even now to face these grim facts. This war is not going to result in the full liberation of the Negro and intelligent Negroes want it won in spite of this lamentable fact. WE CONNOT FORCE THE ISSUE.

afro-American
Baltimore, Marylan

ROOSEVELT'S OPPORTUNITY AS GREAT AS LINCOLN'S

The Stage Is Set for a Second Emancipation Proclamation; 13,000,000 Colored People Still in Bondage; We Are in a War Which the Nation Cannot Win Without Unity; In the White House Is a Man with Lincoln's Courage.

(Continued from Page One)

We are segregated in our residential areas in many of the States. Separate public schools, public institutions and public conveyances are provided on the basis of race. FEB 28 1942

Intermarriage is forbidden by law in several States.

The right to vote is restricted by law, by custom or by mobs.

The right to work is limited by the same agencies.

In 1860 we had slaves and masters, but in 1942 we have inferior(?) and superior(?) races with a color line between them. FEB 28 1942

The First Social Revolution

The farthest thing from Lincoln's mind on inauguration day was his role as an emancipator; but during his short term in office, the greatest social revolution in the history of our people was effected:

1. The slaves were freed.
2. The Constitution was amended to prevent re-enslavement.
3. The ex-slaves were given equal social rights.
4. The musket and the ballot were put in their trembling hands.

The Necessity of War

Lincoln did not effect these changes because he liked colored people. He was forced into them by the necessity of war. FEB 28 1942

To the cornbread-and-cabbage backwoods President, tormented by civilian discontent, and the inability of his generals to bring him victory, utilization of the full force of colored people in the war effort seemed the one method of turning the tide.

He had tried everything else, and he had failed. Why not use the great reservoir of colored strength that the nation had rejected merely because it was colored?

Lincoln battled his doubts to get his courage to the sticking point and then embarked on his project with an apology and a prayer, aware of his responsibility to the people, to the Christian world, to history and, in the final accounting, to his God.

Did the people support him? Yes, 56 per cent did. The other 44 per cent of them sought to elect in his stead a discredited army commander, General George B. McClellan. But the verdict of history is that to Lincoln goes the topmost place among our Presidents. The victory was won; the Union preserved. FEB 28 1942

We Welched on Lincoln

But in the past four decades the nation has welched on Lincoln; instead of preserving his gains and making democracy real to colored freedmen, it has, by hatred and subterfuge, sought to undo his work as we have indicated above.

Today the time is ripe for a new emancipation. How will it come? By the hand of the strong man in the White House who sits in Lincoln's chair.

His platform, like Lincoln's, is to save the Union from its enemies.

He has found us a people half free and half slave. He is experiencing the defeats of war, and there is every sign that the reverses will continue and grow worse.

He will try everything and likely fail, as did Lincoln, and then one day there will come a clear conviction of duty.

The New Proclamation

He will proclaim the new social revolution. He will decree that our democracy and our freedom are of more value than caste.

He will order that the lines of color and religion be erased in order that the full strength of the colored people and other minorities may be put into the war effort.

America will win with Roosevelt as she did with Lincoln, because America will then be on the side of God and humanity.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Troops See First Lady, Heard of General Davis

NOV 7 1942

LONDON.—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt visited Negro troops in Britain Tuesday, and the visit resulted in the revelation to the press by the soldiers that they had seen little of Brig. Gen. Benjamin L. Davis on his recent trip to England after which the general brought back the report to the homefront that his "tour of inspection" had not revealed any discrimination against Negro soldiers stationed in England.

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NOV 7 - 194

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OCT 3 - 1942

THE GOVERNMENT'S DILEMMA

Almost as tough as the decision about the second front, is the Government's dilemma about Negro morale.

The Government knows what to do to make colored citizens enthusiastic about the entire war effort, enlist their wholehearted support and banish every vestige of indifference, pessimism or cynicism among them.

It knows that it has only to end all present discrimination and segregation based on color or so-called race, and it knows that this can be done by rigidly enforcing existing laws or using its powerful machinery to get additional laws passed.

OCT 3 - 1942

These steps would immediately raise Negro morale sky high but the Government fears that they would greatly depress Caucasian morale.

Since there are nine white people to every colored person, the Government apparently regards the morale of the former as more important than the morale of the latter.

For this reason the pattern of race relations has not been changed in any respect since the war emergency began.

The Government was confronted with a similar dilemma during the Civil War when President Lincoln resisted signing an emancipation proclamation and enlisting Negro troops until the war situation had so deteriorated that both measures were deemed necessary to save the nation.

OCT 3 - 1942

We think the Administration has been unduly dimorous and apprehensive about lowering white morale by making Negroes first-class citizens.

There would have been little or no objection on the part of white soldiers, sailors and workingmen if the Administration had said at the very beginning of the emergency: "We are now fighting for our very existence as free men against strong, intelligent, resourceful and ruthless enemies bent on world conquest. In order to emerge victorious from this war, we must sink all differences of any kind and bend every effort toward winning this war as soon as possible. All fixed, fast and frozen relationships and prejudices must be abandoned whenever and wherever they threaten our goal. Accordingly, in our Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard American citizens of all colors and creeds will serve together and be promoted solely on merit. The same will obtain in all plants having war contracts. There will be no further segregation or discrimination of citizens on fallacious racial basis in any public places or on any common carriers for the duration of the present emergency. Wherever there is failure to comply with this directive, martial law will be established and civilian authorities superseded."

OCT 3 - 1942

We believe that if the Administration had said this and ordered its army of military and civilian officials to enforce it on pain of swift and drastic punishment, it would not now be confronted with the increasingly annoying problem of Negro morale, nor be pondering ways and means of closing Negroes' legitimate channels of protest in a vain effort to make the dissatisfied satisfied without satisfying them.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Randolph Scores Suspects Held In Pro-Jap Activities

OCT 1 - 1942

Labor Leader Asserts Negroes Have All to Lose in Axis Victory

OCT 1 - 1942

CHICAGO, Ill.—(S N S)—Commenting upon the rounding up and imprisonment of 82 Negroes in Chicago last week—and some Negroes in New York—and other sections by the F. B. I., for pro-Japanese activities, A. Philip Randolph, International President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and National Director of the March on Washington Movement stated that he had no sympathy for Negroes who are put into jail for being used as spies or for any activities in the interest of Japan.

"Any Negro who thinks the Negro people have anything to gain by the victory of Japan in this War, is hopelessly dumb, ignorant and ridiculous, and is living in a "fool's paradise," said Mr. Randolph.

OCT 1 - 1942

JAPAN IMPERIALISTIC

"Japan," he continued, "Is an imperial nation which suppresses free speech, free assembly, free press and the right of organization and collective bargaining of the worker among its own people in Japan. What on earth can Negroes hope to get from a power-hungry, arrogant nation like Japan, I cannot see.

OCT 1 - 1942

Of course, these Negroes who were preaching the cause of Japan are sure fanatics or evidently believe they are going to get some money from Japan.

In the first and final analysis, the Negroes' interests in America are tied up with the interests of America. If America goes down, Negroes go down. If America survives, Negroes will survive; if, of course, they have the guts to fight to survive. Negroes want their democratic rights within and under the flag of the United States of America, not under the rule of Hirohito of Japan or Hitler of Germany.

FIGHT FOR AMERICA

OCT 1 - 1942

Negroes must fight to save America because they have fought and worked for a quarter of a thousand years to help make it what it is, and they don't propose to let anybody lick America, or run Negroes out of America, or deny Negroes their rights in America, and get away with it," stated Randolph.

"This is why Negroes must fight to wipe out discrimination, segregation and jim crow in the armed forces, the Government and Defense industry,—now, during the war and not wait until it is over.

The Negroes task is not to fight for Japan who will oppress and exploit them as quickly and as ruthlessly as they do the Chinese, but to fight for America and themselves in America," concluded Mr. Randolph.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.



Views AND Views

By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

OCT 3 - 1942

The magazine "LIFE" recently carried numerous pictorial excerpts from a government pamphlet issued to U.S. soldiers in England telling them how to act in order to lessen friction between the two peoples. It is significant that the pamphlet neglects to warn white Americans not to insist upon English people adopting their prejudices and practices where colored U.S. soldiers and sailors are concerned. George Padmore's article in last week's issue of The Pittsburgh COURIER shows only too clearly the vital need for such an addition to this pamphlet in order to complete the message of international good will and etiquette. Mr. Padmore pointed out that white American soldiers are insisting upon the ostracism and jim-crowing of their darker comrades in arms, and that English authorities are co-operating with American authorities in this direction as in all others.

• • • OCT 3 - 1942

It gives colored Americans a sinking feeling to learn that American authorities have not budged from the position they took with relation to colored soldiers in France in 1917-18-19. The same or similar mechanisms seem to be at work. While U.S. authorities have insisted upon no directions being issued by the English liaison authorities to city and town officials not to accept Negro soldiers socially, as was done in France, it seems obvious that our American color caste system is being forced upon Englishmen and Englishwomen who are not averse to socializing with Negroes. It must seem incongruous to Britishers that soldiers of one "race" sent to help protect England from invasion should take time out to humiliate soldiers of another "race," but identical nationality, who are there for the same purpose.

• • • OCT 3 - 19

While there seems to be some hesitancy about establishing second front against the Germans, there is apparently none when it comes to establishing a second front against Negroes. The Nazis are trying to destroy Anglo-American civilization while the colored Americans in uniform are trying to preserve it. The English common people seem able to recognize this fact, as shown by the manner in which they have welcomed Negro U.S. soldiers. It is scarcely etiquette for white Americans to go to a foreign country and tell the natives what they should do, although this has long been the habit of white American tourists. This writer encountered the effect of this American habit when he visited England ten years ago and spent the better part of an afternoon trying to find a decent place to stay in London. In Cardiff he was barred from all four hotels in the town. In Liverpool the best hotel was "full up," although really half empty. Even in Paris certain restaurants, cabarets and hotels discouraged Negro patronage at the behest of white American tourists.

• • •

It seems a strange way of carrying democracy to the rest of the world, after one would have thought the U.S. government would have instructed its officials and troops abroad not to wash America's dirty linen in public. How can people abroad believe we are sincere when we humiliate our own people?

The War Department has been urged to prepare an educational pamphlet for issue to white troops and designed to improve race relations and lessen friction between American soldiers of varying colors. This should have been done when the Selective Service Act was passed, but as usual the old policy of segregation, discrimination and yielding to color prejudices was cravenly continued. I learn that at last such a pamphlet is contemplated, now that much damage has been done to race relations and Negro morale.

• • • OCT 3 - 1942

No wonder the public pronouncements by American bigwigs about democracy and freedom leave the average Aframerican in a cold fury when he sees these same officials hemming and hawing about applying the simple fundamentals of democracy to the armed forces at home and abroad, and to civilian workers and seamen risking their lives to deliver the goods to the various fronts. I do not dare print any part of the score of bitter letters I have received in the past fortnight shedding light on the actual situation.

The government is eager for Negro newsmen and editors to do more to lift Negro morale, and I am personally willing to do my part. But we need help from the government, and we are not getting it. How can we make Negroes feel good when the government does nothing to lessen or eliminate practices that make them feel bad? If it does not try to remedy these evils when it has unlimited power, when will it do so?

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SLAMAT WRITES FIRST STORY AS A SOLDIER

OCT 10 1942

Says Joe Louis Inspired Many Natives To Join Armed Forces

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr. Slamat has been writing monthly news letters for the Chicago Defender for a number of years. Until recently drafted for military service, Mr. Slamat was an itinerant school teacher, traveling a circuit like the circuit preachers commonly found in the South. This is his first letter since becoming a soldier. OCT 10 1942

By JOHN W. SLAMAT
(Defender African Correspondent)

ROBBEN ISLAND, Cape, South Africa. — Your correspondent is writing this newsletter in a military camp, as a soldier in the South African army.

OCT 10 1942

As a soldier, he has come to take an active part in this war of wars in which thousands of other colored men are participating. As I have reiterated so often there is definitely very little, if any, lack of interest in this war as far as the colored folk are concerned—and as a soldier the writer will do his utmost to give an accurate picture of the activities of our colored South Africans during this present conflagration — barring, of course, giving away any secrets that could adversely affect the efforts of the army.

There are tens of thousands of colored men in the army, and there is every reason to hope that the present antagonistic attitude of a section of the white population against the South African colored soldier bearing arms will, in the near future, be broken down.

This will certainly mean that any enemies will find a solidly united white and black front awaiting them. Fifth columns? There are, I say again, none among the non-whites.

A movement is afoot to obtain more entertainment for the colored troops, and an active committee has been appointed to look into the possibilities of getting the numerous colored bands and concert parties to give their services.

The Communist party is very active at the moment and is advocating at numerous meetings, a second front. It is no secret that the South African is heart and soul with the party for a second front.

An open air rally was banned by the authorities last week, but at a meeting in the Cape Town city hall, among other resolutions, one was to the effect that "a Second Front be opened by the Allies immediately."

The African woman is still barred from serving in the army. This is to be regretted for there are hundreds, if not thousands, of colored and native women willing to go into active service. On the other hand, there are thousands of white women in every branch of the South African army.

The "Guardian," a Communist newspaper—which, by the way, was in the news recently through news cables coming to it against which the authorities objected—is making great news of the present Indian political position.

There is, however, a majority section of the educated non-white people which thinks that the pressure exerted upon England at this stage of the war is rather ill-timed, to say the least.

Trade unions are in the news, too. The long-awaited recognition by the government of the African (native) trade unions has not come to be realized yet.

Certain county towns continue their color bars as far as hiring out town halls are concerned. The position is an anonymous one, for there is no discrimination when it comes to paying town rates.

Writing to the South African weekly magazine, "Trek," a writer, apparently white, urges that a national organization be established to interpret the non-whites' reactions and feelings. But here, of course, as in most countries, the lack of unity among such organizations tends to make their influence nil.

A joint organization is now to be established to look after the welfare of prisoners of war. It is said that there there will be no color bar. This writer hopes so.

The assistant resident commissioner of Bechuanaland, A. B. Forsyth-Thompson, who has recently, together with Chiefs Bathoen and Tshekedi as well as four Zasuto sub-chiefs, visited the Middle East, had these comments, among others, to make:

"From what we saw we found that our men are very highly thought of by their officers because they are hard working, trustworthy, cheerful and have a keen sense of discipline . . . They are being trained as motor mechanics, servicing motors, supervising Egyptian laborers and other similar duties."

The non-white man and woman in this country are taking part in the holding of large scale sports meetings which have become a feature of South African colored wholeheartedly in this war.

Socially, the country is going ahead and whenever any colored soldiers or seamen from the United States pass through here, every effort is made to give them a good time—both privately and by the general public.

Few men are available to con-

47n-1942

Negro and White Unity in B'klyn--A Story of 2 Houses

Daily Worker
N.Y., N.Y.
SEP 29 1942
SEP 29 1942

By Oakley Johnson

Reverend Thomas S. Harten of Brooklyn expressed gratification today over the wir the-war unity of Negro and white tenants at 921 and 925 St. Marks Ave. Rev. Harten well-known Negro minister, 443 Franklin Ave., is pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church

SEP 29 1942

"I read the story in Friday's Daily Worker with delight," he said.

The owner of the two houses on St. Marks Ave. had early in September notified hi tenants—all white—that he had "decided to permit the occupancy of the premises by colored tenants," and he suggested that "those who desire to vacate the premises," might do so.

The tenants interpreted the notice as pressure on them to leave in order to make a jim-crow tenement out of the property. Up to this point it was a story a thousand times told, but here something different happened. Something new had been added: the idea of democratic unity in fighting a war against fascism.

SEP 29 1942

WHITE TENANTS ACT

Even before any Negro tenants appeared on the scene the white tenants called a meeting to consider the question. By the time the meeting was held one Negro family had moved in, and a representative of this family was invited to attend. No outsiders were permitted, except newspaper reporters and a representative of the United Tenants League.

The Daily Worker has told the story of the white tenants' decision to remain in the building and to welcome their Negro neighbors; it has also told of their decision to organize a Negro-and-white Tenants League and to fight against inflationary rises in rents.

What hasn't been told is the financial finagling involved.

Only some eight or ten apartments out of 40 are vacant, but the owner, Samuel Edelstein, attorney at 170 Broadway, has advertised all 40 apartments for rent. One of the white tenants showed his astonished neighbors an advertisement in the Amsterdam Star-News, Harlem newspaper, for Saturday, Sept. 19, which announced the "opening for occupancy" of "40 modern garden apartments, 3 rooms from $37; 4 rooms from $42."

"The owner's taking it for-granted that you're all going to move out," remarked Mrs. Cathrine Masters, representative of the United Tenants Leagues.

SEP 29 1942

That's what the tenants were thinking, and it got their Irish up. Another thing they noticed was the new scale of rents. Already a new fourth floor tenant is paying $42 for a four-room apartment, while an old tenant directly below, in a similar apartment on the third floor, is paying only $38.

When questioned by the Daily Worker, Mr. Edelstein in his offices on the 16th floor of 170 Broadway, in the financial district, admitted sending the notices to his tenants, but declared he had no jim-crow aims.

"I would like to have my white tenants remain and live on neighborly terms with the Negro tenants in the same house," he said. He declared he would be perfectly satisfied himself to live with them.

He denied that he was raising the rents.

SEP 29 1942

"I agree," he said, "that rents should not be pushed up over the average for the last two years, for it would be inflationary."

Doubtless Mr. Edelstein's tenants will be glad to know their landlord's expressed views.

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

The Negro and the War

To New Masses: A Negro American, ever mindful of the democratic traditions of the American people which have been so well expressed in Mr. Archibald MacLeish's phrase, "America was promises," one naturally feels and knows that a war like this for freedom from Axis enslavement, in which our very national independence is at stake, must result first of all in the preservation of our existence as a nation free to determine its own destiny.

The herculean requirements of our effort for victory demand the total mobilization of every resource of man power and material. To effect such mobilization, which is unfortunately still hampered by Jim Crowism, we Negro Americans must be included, and our very inclusion inexorably sweeps into the dustbin of history all anti-democratic restrictions which we presently endure as the residue of our past condition of chattel slavery. Jim Crowism passes by virtue of the fact that it blunts the efficiency of our national war effort at a moment of supreme crisis in our country's history. Furthermore, the grand strategy of our Commander-in-Chief and the leaders of the United Nations, the opening of a second land front on the continent of Europe, presupposes all-out national mobilization, which speeds victory by the promptness and thoroughness with which it is effected.

My people's morale is strong not only because of their splendid record of loyalty to their country in time of need, as evidenced by the exploits of heroes from Crispus Attucks (first to perish in the Boston Massacre of March 5, 1770), to Private Robert Brooks (first American soldier to be killed in this war). Our morale is strong also because we feel, know, and indeed already see "the dead hand of the past" disappearing. It is disappearing through the prosecution of this war for world freedom, as stated by Vice-President Henry Wallace and Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, and as demonstrated by the steadfast heroism of the British, Russian, and Chinese peoples in their struggles against the vicious enemies of all human freedom.

William Harrison
(Associate Editor, Boston "Chronicle")

To New Masses: With the opening of a second front, American citizens of Negro descent will have three fronts. For Americans of color, the second front began on Dec. 7, 1941. Our duty is twofold: first, to be loyal, as history shows we have always been, to our country, and to give our best in every way to our nation's all-out war effort; second, to insist, while we are doing this, that the provisions of the Atlantic Charter and the Four Freedoms apply equally to colored Americans and other colored peoples throughout the world. With us it is self-evident that our nation will delay the day of victory as long as she attempts to guarantee to others what she seems unable to extend to any segment of her own citizens. We are against Nazism and fascism at home as well as abroad.

Eustace Gay
(Editor, Philadelphia "Tribune")

To New Masses: To me this war means that a telling blow is going to be struck for freedom. Not only freedom from domination by the Axis powers, but freedom from the shackles imposed by intolerance, prejudice, and ignorance. The Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter cannot be put into lasting effect until discriminatory practices against Negroes and other dark-skinned peoples have been abolished. The full rights of citizenship must be accorded to these elements in the world's population.

This war will sound the death-knell of imperialism—particularly that imperialism which is founded upon color or caste. Its day is done and the quicker we realize it, the quicker we can go "all out" in winning the war. The enlightenment which will result in the abolishing of discrimination and the elimination of prejudice will emancipate all classes of society. For the damaging blows of injustice fall as heavily upon the perpetrators as they do upon the recipients.

"The changeless laws of justice bind,
Oppressor with oppressed,
And close as sin and suffering joined,
We march to fate abreast."

Boyd W. Overton
(Executive Secretary, YMCA, Wilmington, Del.)

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

RACE ENGINEER TROOPS IN AFRICAN EXPEDITION

NOV 11 1942

NEW YORK—(ANP)—When the news was flashed that American troops were pouring into North Africa Saturday, those who had followed the fortunes of the Negro boys who are serving overseas were confident that among the troops which made landings at Casablanca, Arzew and finally at Algiers were sturdy black soldiers, drawn from among the thousands serving with Lt. Gen. D. D. Eisenhower in Europe. Stationed recently in England and Ireland, word has been seeping back from these colored units that their training had been effective. They are as hard as nails and raring for real action.

Most of the Negro troops who have been sent to Europe, it is understood here, are either quartermaster or engineer troops. These men get a certain amount of training in the use of arms but there are few of the highly developed Negro combat units serving out of the United States as yet. One regiment from New York, an anti-aircraft outfit, is in Hawaii. One of the old regular regiments formerly stationed at Fort Benning, Ga., and regarded as one of the finest fighting outfits in the entire American army, has long been assumed to be in Africa, either in Liberia or in the Congo. No official word as to its whereabouts has been forthcoming from the war department.

NOV 11 1942

Negro troops would be logical to use in the invasion of Africa. There is certain to be a greater sense of unity and appreciation between black soldiers from America and brown ones of Africa, than would be true of white Yankees, due to the difficulty of white Americans cloaking the sense of racial superiority which most of them wear on their sleeves. The Arabs. Berbers, and Egyptians are classified as "white" but even so the British nd Americans have to be at pains to disguise their contempt for them whe npersonal con tact is necessary. On the other hand letters received from Negro boys formerly stationed at Camp Livingston, La., some days ago indicated that there were Negro troops in Egypt even before the grand assault made last Saturday

Negro soldiers are reported to have been used in the construction of the airfields which are going up in Liberia also and a strong supposition has been that Negro fliers might be stationed there.

NOV 11 1942

Great satisfaction is expressed here because it is apparent that Negro American soldiers are going to get a chance to play their part in this war for total democracy on the same basis as their white comrades. There is a lot of quiet confidence that the black fighters will acquit themselves well.

SUSPENDED SENTENCE ON FORGERY COUNTS

A suspended sentence of 12 months was given Ruby Samuels in Fulton Superior Court Tuesday, after she pleaded guilty to three counts of forgery. The accused was indicted and charged with forging the name of Mrs. R. A. Holbrook, white to three notes authorizing the purchase of about $1 worth of goods from a neighborhood dealer. Judge Virlyn Moore suspended the sentence.

ARMY EXPANDS M.P.'s; TO INCLUDE 3,100 NEGROES

Pittsburg Courier
FEB 28 1942
Pittsburg Kansas
FEB 28 1942

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26—Belief that the War Department has taken a promised step toward correcting evils blamed on abuses of colored soldiers by white military police was expressed here on Friday following the announcement by Secretary of War H. L. Stimson that a new corps of military police will be formed.

The Secretary estimated that fifty-one new battalions will be needed for the Zone of the Interior, in continental United States. The Courier correspondent has subsequently learned that out of these fifty-one new battalions, there will be a total of six comprised of Negroes and containing 3,100 men.

This is better than the 1-10 racial ratio which the army theoretically seeks to observe in its various branches.

In addition to its normal duties of traffic control and police work, the Corps of Military Police will form prisoner of war escort companies, Corps Area Service command companies, and special companies for the detention and care of enemy aliens.

FEB 28 1942

DRAFTEES HAVE CHANCE

The enlisted men will be obtained through the regular channels of Selective Service, and from the ranks of the Army. All members of the new corps are to be regularly uniformed troops, and as liable to overseas service as the troops of any other branch of the Army.

Corps Area service command military police, in wihch group it is believed that Negroes are most likely to be assigned, do duty at Army posts, camps, and stations, and are concerned with the conduct of military personnel on and off the reservation, traffic control on the reservation, protection of property and the control of civilians entering and visiting reservations, and the operation of the post guardhouses.

FEB 28 1942

They are also trained in the prevention of crime, and work in close cooperation with civil authorities to this end.

Leaders Urge P.M. Park Jewish Army

N.Y.N.Y.

1500 Sign Resolution Urging Positive U. S. Stand on Palestine

Nov. 15, 1942

More than 1500 outstanding Americans have signed a proclamation urging that Palestinian Jews be permitted to fight the Axis in their "own army and under their own insignia" and calling for an end to the attitude of "passive sympathy" toward Jews under the Axis.

The *Proclamation on the Moral Rights of the Stateless and Palestinian Jews* was made public yesterday by Pierre van Paassen, national chairman of the Committee for a Jewish Army of Stateless and Palestinian Jews.

Described by Secretary of the Navy Knox as an historic document, the proclamation said that it is the duty of America, "the hearth of liberty and democracy," to give the signal that will return the Jews to their proper place among the free peoples of the world.

Hitler's First Victims

Among the signatories were Herbert Hoover, Thurman Arnold, Marriner S. Eccles, William Green, Philip Murray, Adm. A. J. Hepburn. The list included governors, mayors, general, admirals, senators and representatives.

Recalling that the Jews were the first victims of Hitler's aggression, the proclamation said:

"We recognize the right of the dispersed, disinherited Jews of Europe and the proud Jewish people of Palestine, to fight as fellow-partners in this war against our common foe; we recognize their right to fight in their own army, under their own insignia, on every battlefield of the world to which the United Nations' High Command will assign them.

"We recognize the right of the Jews to return to their place among the free peoples of the earth . . ."

Evade Reality

The proclamation said the oppressed peoples of the world look to America for the moral leadership that will bring their liberation and added:

"To commiserate is not enough. To pride ourselves on tolerance and good will and to make predictions and promises that after the war somehow or other everybody and everything naturally will slip back into place is tantamount to evasion of harrowing reality.

"We will be judged guilty if we do not change our present remote attitude to a positive, bold course of moral action."

47n-1942

Durham, N. C., Morning Herald
August 9, 1942

Expressions From Our Readers

To The Editor:

There are so many things we could do that we are not doing, in the interest of a solid front, as a nation, to win the war. Eventually we will have to do the things we are not willing to do now, if we would win, so why not now and save many of the lives of our fighting men on the far flung battlefronts of the world. Are Negroes interested in the nation winning this war? Little references in The Durham Sun at times make us think that there is some question about that. The answer to that all important question is yes, soul and body, in and out, up and down, any way you take it. Negroes want victory for our country and they want it so badly that they are puzzled at times of the many ways in which they are overlooked and left out. Negroes are not in sympathy with any one who is interested in anything else but victory or who may be willing to contribute in any way to the defeat of the cause of democracy, regardless of what may be national origin of such an individual. There may be a Negro here and there who expresses himself carelessly and there may be found here and there a vicious one, but Negroes are true and trusted Americans, they love their country, in spite of its imperfections and are all out for victory, that is, victory at home and victory abroad. Negroes want the ideals and principles for which democracy stands to prevail for all peoples who are lovers of freedom and their greatest concern is to so impress what they want to contribute that all tendencies to forget them and overlook them or leave them out will cease. A Filipino was arrested the other day by the FBI and labeled a fifth columnist working among Negroes. From what I can understand the work that gentleman was doing was nothing new. The organization is old and is dying with age for the lack of interest and support from Negroes. There should be no question in this country about what Negroes will do and where they stand, etc. There should be no question in this country about what to do with a fifth columnist, regardless of what color he may be.

I know of no time in the life of the Negro in this country when it was more important for him and his position to be understood and appreciated and because a Negro here and there gets out of line with those things which mean victory, the whole Negro race should not be judged responsible and treated thusly any more than all of any other racial group should be blamed when one of its number gets out of line. I know of no time in our history when the Negro needed the encouragement of his fellow Americans of other racial origins. It should be remembered that there are individuals among us who do things not calculated to help our nation on to victory and they are not all Negroes. Most of them are not. The differentials Negroes often must face, the discrimination in training and work opportunities, lynchings and other types of inequities and injustices sent the way of Negroes in times like these may cause some of them to feel like giving up in despair and sinking into an environment of lukewarmness and indifference. The spirit of tolerance ought absorb those few cases—with grace and ease, when we see on the other hand those who have escaped every form of proscription and enjoyed the full fruits of democracy in action, doing and saying things contrary to an "all out front" for victory. Some of the things done by them, whoever and wherever they are, are done knowingly and calculatingly, while in some instances the total effect what is done has not been carefully calculated. There are those among us of all races who are so blind with prejudice, selfishness, bigotry and race that we can't see the big objective for which we must fight in this war together. One of our Congressmen sometime back when things were hottest for us in the Philippines, was so blinded with his dislikes for the policies of President Roosevelt that he said out in the open, "He wished the Japs would capture General Douglas MacArthur" purely to embarrass the Administration of President Roosevelt and to give him the personal satisfaction of seeing the whole thing. That statement was made by this Congressman after thousands of American soldiers had been trapped and murdered like rats through the trickery and treacherous maneuverings of the Japs at Pearl Harbor. All this black market steel noise we are hearing now and the Higgins case at New Orleans. The lynchings of black Americans in Missouri and Texas in the midst of a national crisis. The tragedy which befell Roland Hayes in Georgia. The fuss about whites and Negroes working together. The misguided anticipation of trouble from Negro soldiers in local communities; all these things are retarding and make for the worse sort of inefficiency on the home front and in the training camps. Our soldiers are dying and will be dying in larger numbers as the war progresses for the want of guns and bullets, planes and tanks, battleships and all other equipment of war essential to making a good fight and winning the victory every true and tried American ought to want.

A 10,000,000 man power fighting Army calls for more people on our farms and in our factories to feed, clothe and otherwise equip such an Army than we have total population. So if we are to win the war everything that retards we should be willing, all of us, to sacrifice and give up. Every available ounce of man power we possess, white, black and all the rest is needed and needed now. Our soldiers are out there now and they need everything we can send them resulting from the full use of the total man power of the nation. People who are preventing, for any reason, such a work program from getting into full and immediate action are no kinder to the best interest of the nation and the victory we want and must have, than many of those who have already been drawn in by the FBI.

In many local communities schools for defense training are being conducted, meetings are being held for organization and planning purposes in places where Negroes know they are not wanted and under the law are not privileged to attend. All sorts of training courses are being conducted void of an "all out" training program of the Negro man power. The war can not be won without that Negro man power being trained and placed on the assembly lines of the defense industries of the nation. Every minute of delay means a loss of life among those who went forth to fight for us back home. The Negro is able, willing and ready. He wants to do all he is capable of doing now. He does not want to wait, it may be too late. He wants to fight and work and be trained to do both now. The American white man's best friend is the American Negro and vice versa. Why do we act like we do toward each other when the real enemy is knocking so hard on the outside of our door. Let's lay aside every weight which beset us and get together to save our country and forever keep alive the ideals and principles of democracy. No sacrifice in my estimation is too great for that.

G. W. COX.

Chattanooga, Tenn
Daily Times
Aug 6, 1942

AT STAKE

The Times believes that any notion that may have been spread among Negroes by Axis propaganda to the effect that the Negro has no stake in victory for the United Nations has been dissipated within the past two months. The Negro now knows what is at stake for him. The Axis propaganda has been defeated largely because the Negro has taken time to think, but all credit must be given to a number of Negro publications, some of which The Times has already quoted. Now comes an editorial in the Pittsburgh *Courier*, leading colored weekly. Here is what the *Courier* says the Negro would lose if Germany and Japan were victorious.

What we call Negro progress will most certainly be ended in case the Axis wins, and every Negro who has managed to lift his head above the mired mass will be ruthlessly shoved down.

Every colored citizen with a municipal, State or Federal job will lose it.

Every college for the education of Negro youth will be closed and colored students will be barred from white colleges.

Every Negro who now is able to vote will be disfranchised.

All Negroes may lose their citizenship, an act that would require but a stroke of a pen.

Public education for Negroes if not discontinued altogether will go no farther than the fourth grades as in most of the British, Belgian, French and Dutch colonies.

Skilled industrial labor will be closed to colored people, as will most professional work.

Even if the Negro's present unenviable status in the United States were to undergo no change after a United Nations' victory, we should still be the most fortunate of racial minorities.

The *Courier's* estimate of the Negro's stake in this war is not overestimated. No race has so much to win in an Allied victory, so much to lose in an Axis victory.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

BLACK TROOPS CHASE ROMMEL

FLASH! LONDON, Nov. 9—Edward W. Beattie, United Press staff writer, today confirmed persistent rumors that Negro troops from the U.S.A., were with General Eisenhower's invading command. In response to a query propounded by Beattie to an Allied headquarters spokesman, he received the following answer: "Some of the forces involved in the fighting came directly from the United States. It can be safely presumed that Negro troops are included."

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

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NOV 14 1942

CAIRO, Egypt, Nov. 12—(Censored Cable Dispatch from U.S. Middle Eastern Military Headqnarters)—The Allies are at the bat! There is no mistake about it.

I almost missed the show! Three weeks ago, I left Cairo for a 22,000-mile flying trip which took me to the bases of thousands of Negro soldiers in Asia Minor and India. Their day is coming and their story I'll tell you later.

NOV 14 1942

The story for today, the story which has Allied nationals and soldiers throwing their hats in the air, slapping one another on the back, dancing and parading in the streets in a near frenzy of joy and exhilaration, comes from the Egyptian front where General Alexander's imperial army has torn Field Marshal Erwin Rommel's vaunted Afrika Corps to shreds and from North and West Africa where American troops in the largest military action undertaken by the United States in this war, have invaded French Morocco, Algiers and Tunisia.

TROOPS JUBILANT OVER U. S. INVASION

The effect of the American invasion here has been electric. Nobody knows what the plans are. But everyone jumps enthusiastically to the thrilling conclusion that the American troops in the rear and American planes working with the British navy in the western Mediterranean seal Rommel's doom.

The menace to Alexandria, the menace to Cairo, the threat to Cairo, the Middle East and the possibility of a meeting of Japanese and German troops in Asia, are all a part of history according to the feeling here.

There is to be no more see-saw-ing across the Libyan desert. The German-Italian threat has been killed.

NOV 14 1942

ARRIVED FROM INDIA

Naturally, my first step after arriving at the airport here from India was to hurriedly seek information concerning the role which colored troops have been playing in the successful offensive under Generals Alexander and Montgomery, both of whom have been unusually kind to me.

I was finally lucky enough to obtain a cab at the airport after vainly hailing at least forty.

Jubilant soldiers were everywhere when I reached the city. They were singing, shouting and cutting up in celebration of the Eight Army's victory.

I had to get out of the noisy, intoxicating atmosphere and find some quiet place where I could think.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

JUSTICE IN THE ARMY OVERSEAS

NOV 14 1942

A few weeks ago, the first Negro soldier in our overseas Army was convicted of raping an Englishwoman. He was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and stoppage of pay allowances, and imprisonment at hard labor for the rest of his natural life.

NOV 14 1942

Last week, a white soldier in Bermuda was convicted by Army court martial of raping a colored woman. He was sentenced to dishonorable discharge and stoppage of pay allowances, and imprisonment at hard labor for the rest of his natural life.

Two things are proved: that wherever there are men and women, regardless of race or color, rape, or what is called rape, may occur, and that, in some instances, even-handed justice is dispensed by the Army.

So far, most of the rapes by American soldiers and sailors in Australia, England and Iceland have been committed by whites. That does not make us charge that all whites are rapists although we recommend study of the figures to our fellow Americans in the South. However, there is cause for pride and deep satisfaction in the record of decency and restraint being set up by our own men in the armed forces overseas.

NOV 14 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

NAACP Questions Churchill On Move To Bar Negro Troops From Entering England

Nov. 21, 1942

NEW YORK CITY, Nov. 19—To determine the truth of a rumor that because of the existing friction between Negro and Southern white soldiers in the American Expeditionary Forces in England, no more Negro troops would land in England, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People this week cabled Winston Churchill:

WE ARE INFORMED THAT BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS REQUESTED UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT TO SEND NO MORE NEGRO SOLDIERS TO ENGLAND BECAUSE OF COMPLICATIONS CREATED BY PREJUDICE OF CERTAIN AMERICAN TROOPS FROM SOUTHERN STATES. WILL YOU ADVISE IF SUCH REQUEST HAS BEEN MADE? WE TRUST IT HAS NOT AS CAPITULATION TO RACE PREJUDICE BY GREAT BRITAIN OR UNITED STATES CAN ONLY INJURE MORALE OF COLORED PEOPLES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

(Signed) N.A.A.C.P.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Jews Denied a Jewish Army

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Arthur Hays Sulzberger, Jewish leader and publisher of the New York Times, advised Jews and non-Jews who have supported Zionist aims to discontinue their pressure tactics for a Jewish army unit from Palestine.

Nov. 21, 1942

"Presumably the British Government has decided," Sulzberger said, "that all things considered, it will not help win the war to meet the demand for a separate Jewish army—and that the decisions made will not be changed during this war."

England Prejudiced

Rumor has it that Sulzberger was appalled by the virulence of the prejudice which he found existing in the highest circles in England while visiting there recently.

It is reported that Churchill and all the higher-ups expressed themselves as being opposed to the U.S. sending so many colored soldiers to be billeted in England.

47n-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

British Not Prejudiced--First Lady

Weather Bad In Britain But Morale Of Men Standing Up

(From Defender Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON—Crack American Negro troops joined in the big-scale U.S. invasion of North Africa, it was confirmed this week by the Chicago Defender in an exclusive interview with Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, just back from her trip to England.

In the first interview with the First Lady in the White House by a reporter for the Negro press, Mrs. Roosevelt verified Negro participation in the North African action by stating that she didn't see quite so many of "our boys" because they were getting ready for the Mediterranean move. Nov. 28/1942

She did, however, see quite a few of them.

In a half-hour interview with the Defender, the First Lady discussed at length her observations and contacts with colored troops in England.

They were in training for all kinds of technical duties, Mrs. Roosevelt declared, both as privates and as non-commissioned officers. She mentioned one group she had noticed learning how to handle parachutes on the ground. They were not, themselves, paratroopers, but no doubt had some functions to perform as ground crew in that connection.

The men were happy and as healthy as the weather would permit, she stated. Her sympathy, she said, went out to those who were from the South, because the weather was continuously cold, damp and rainy, and she could imagine that the problem of adjusting to such a climate was particularly severe on some of this group. One rarely if ever, saw the sun.

The morale of the men was very good on the whole, Mrs. Roosevelt said. But she was impressed by the fact that the older men seemed lonely. This, she thought, was probably due to their having left family ties of long standing behind them, whereas the younger men were able to thrill over the adventure involved in being in a new country and looking forward to active participation in the war.

The Negro soldiers, she observed, like everyone else in Britain, seemed to have a feeling of "let's get on with the war and have it over."

In commenting on the problem of race relations in England, Mrs. Roosevelt declared that she understood some problems had developed as a result of the attitudes of some of our own white troops and officers, who were perhaps from the South, and who had taken their prejudices over with them.

Hotels In Complaints

She maintained, however, that the British people seemed to have no sense of difference between the races at all. Although, she said, she did hear there had been some complaints about one or two hotels in London. These were so crowded she explained, that she supposed the management had perhaps decided that it should avoid any possibility of friction with so many white Americans there, and as a consequence, had turned down some Negroes. That was not typical of the attitude of the British populace, however.

General Benjamin O. Davis, the only Negro general officer in the U.S. Army, and General Lee, to whose staff Col. Davis was attached while abroad, has done a fine job, Mrs. Roosevelt felt, in handling the problems involved in the relations of the Negro and white troops.

While talking of the attitudes of British, she mentioned having seen large numbers of colored people, men and women, from Jamaica and other British possessions, working side by side in industrial training centers with their white countrymen, preparing for places in the war production efforts.

Lauds 99th Squadron

Mrs. Roosevelt expressed the belief that the accomplishments of our American Negro troops abroad will certainly make them more respected, and they can expect a more welcome respect and treatment when they return after the war. She said she could not help feeling that when the 99th Pursuit Squadron from Tuskegee begins its combat engagements that they will make a place for themselves and increase the respect in which Negroes are held.

In this connection, she mentioned having talked very recently with Secretary of War Stimson, who had conveyed to her how much he was impressed with Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis Jr., son of General Davis, and with the entire pursuit squadron. Secretary Stimson had told her, she said, that the squadron was just about ready to go over and fight.

During her tours about England, Mrs. Roosevelt said she visited the Red Cross club there which is completely staffed by Negroes.

2 GROUPS FACE COURT TODAY IN SEDITION CASES

NOV. 30, 1942
Chicago Tribune

Accused Friend of Haupt to Be Arraigned.

Chicago Sun.

In two separate trials in federal District court the government today will begin prosecution of Newell Mecartney, Chicago attorney, and two associates, and four leaders of a Negro sect who advocated racial kinship with the Japanese. All are charged with sedition.

In a third case, William Bernard Wernecke, 34 years old, accused of being an associate of Herbert Haupt, executed Nazi saboteur, will be arraigned before Federal Judge William J. Campbell on charges of draft evasion.

At Liberty Under Bonds.

In the case of Mecartney and his two aids, Elmer Hartzell and Elmer W. Soller, charged by the government with aiding him in preparing pamphlets containing seditious statements in an attempt to cause insubordination and mutiny in the armed forces, the defendants are liable to sentences of 140 years in prison and fines of $70,000 each if they are found guilty on all seven counts in the indictments. All are at liberty in bonds of $10,000. Nov. 30, 1942

The three were arrested after FBI agents had raided Mecartney's office at 800 West North avenue and had confiscated several hundred of the pamphlets there. Their trial is scheduled in the court of Judge William H. Holly.

In the case of the Negroes, scheduled before Judge Michael L. Igoe, the defendants are: Charles Newby, Frederick Harold Robb, James Graves, and Mrs. Annabelle Goree, alias Mrs. A. Moore, who the government charges were leaders of the Washington Park Forum that held meetings weekly in Washington park near 53d street and South Parkway.

Arrested After Raids.

The four are accused of making seditious statements from a platform at the meetings. All were arrested following a series of raids by FBI agents who were aided by Negro members of the Chicago police department.

Three officials of a second Negro organization known as the Allah Temple of Islam will go on trial before Federal Judge John P. Barnes on Jan. 19, while officials of a third group titled the Peace Movement to Ethiopia are scheduled for trial before Judge Philip L. Sullivan on Dec. 8. Nov. 30, 1942

Sixty rank and file members of the three organizations have been sentenced as draft evaders to terms of three to five years in federal prisons.

Wernecke, a former bund leader, was arrested on his farm near Wadsworth after FBI agents had uncovered an arsenal in one of the farm buildings on land that was said to have been a parade and drill ground for bund members. Wernecke is charged with having made false statements to his draft board and attempting to evade military service by posing as a divinity student.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

Australian Whites Denounce U. S. Treatment Of Negro Troops

Nov 27 1942

Letter Claims Army Officials Insist On Dixie Jim Crow and Give Lectures On Race Inferiority

Nov 27 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, Nev. 27.—(ANP)—Australians want to accept and treat Negroes as their equals but are prevented from doing so by white army officers who have taken the customs and attitudes of the jim crow south to the "land down under," according to a letter from trade union sources in Sydney, Australia, sent to the local Daily People's World, union newspaper, and the Negro press.

The letter makes these specific charges:

1. Dixie white soldiers have started fights in Australian cities to drive Negro troops off the streets and out of public places;

2. American army officers have visited schools and lectured to children not to associate with Negro troops; ;

3. American army officials have conducted a deliberate campaign to prevent Australian soldiers and organizations from associating with or welcoming Negro troops.

4. Negro soldiers are barred from attending the troops center in Sydney established by the American community for American troops.

Nov 27 1942

Those charges are in line with others previously emanating from Australia which included the undenied statement that colored soldiers have been removed from the populated centers to the barren interior, as well as reports of friction between Negro and white soldiers in England which led to a personal investigation by Brig. Gen. Davis.

The complete letter follows:

"With the developments which have brought World War II close to these shores, and with the presence of allied forces on this soil, the people of Australia have become aware of a situation which never before has been brought home to them with so much force.

"We here in Australia knew of the existence of the American Negro. We were taught about the Civil war in our history classes. We knew in a vague sort of a way that America had her racial problems.

Nov. 27, 1942

"We went to the movies and watched a somnabulistic character, whose main joy in life appeared to be 'piskin' cotton,' or singing 'massas's in de cold, cold groun'," do his little bit to help along the impression that Negroes are simple, pleasure loving folk, but specimens of a kind of mental deficiency. We occasionally read about a maddened southern mob lynching a Negro; we observed that kind old 'mammies' scolded Scarlett O'Haras at appropriate times; we read Richard Wright's 'Native Son' and were shocked and sickened. Then we met the American Negro as a soldier, a defender of democracy—and were astounded!

"The Australian people are comparatively free from racial prejudices and problems. We have our own colored people—the Australian aboriginal—who, in the majority of cases, still lives in his original state out in the bush, and who very rarely appears in the cities and towns.

Nov 27 1942

"Certainly, it cannot be denied that we have a 'white Australia policy,' but that policy does not exist because the Australian people realize that they are white, and therefore 'better than anyone else.' It exists because of political reasons, because at the beginning of this century there arose a condition which was proving to be a serious threat to a country already great in traditions of labor and trade unionisms, namely, the influx of Asiatics and Orientals who were being brought to Australia, and used as victims of 'cheap labor,' breaking down the relatively high standard of living which labor stalwarts for years had strived to build up.

Nov 27 1942

"I said that we are comparatively free from racial prejjudice, I should have said 'have been' comparatively free. Now, due to the presence and influence of the many southern Americans who are here, there has been a marked trend towards 'jim crowism'—and all that it entails.

Nov. 27, 1942

"The unwholesome attitude which is adopted by these people has been instrumental in bringing about conditions which can only be rivaled at times by those of the 'deep south.'

"When Negro troops first landed in Australia, they were given rousing, and often tumultuous welcomes by Australian citizens, who were genuinely amazed to find the Negro an intelligent, educated human being. He was treated as an equal; he walked about our streets as freely as our own soldiers; people spoke to him, and did all those little things for him which help make 'strangers in a strange land' feel a little less homesick.

"Then there started the most cold-blooded, inhumanly calculated campaign that any of us have ever witnessed.

Nov 27 1942

"Various ways and means were employed—most of them extremely effective. It was rumored that the American Negro was a low-cunning, perverted fiend, who should be kicked out of all decent human society, trampled underfoot—and kept there.

"The various features of these rumors were: 1. The Negro is immoral, degenerate, untrustworthy. 2. He is usually rotten with syphilis, and is undoubtedly a sex maniac. 3. No white woman can hope to be safe in his company. 4. He is of such low intellect that he is only suitable for work in labor corps.

"American Army officers have visited schools, delivered lectures to the children, and instructed them not to go near the black man. Australian soldiers have been told not to have anything to do with the 'niggers.' Letters have been forwarded by American army authorities to secretaries of various well-known organizations, telling about the Negro—and how at home in America he is 'kept in his place, and given no encouragement, because if you give them an inch, they take a mile.'

"Fights have taken place in public because American Negroes were present, and white American soldiers didn't like it! Negroes are barred from the Trecadero and other Sydney dance halls, because American soldiers don't care to see 'niggers dancing with white girls.'

"Negroes are not allowed to enter the Hotel Australia, and other well-known hotels such as Ushers or the 'Carleton,' because American soldiers and nurses won't go there if they do.

"Girls who go out with them are subjected to such humiliation and embarrassment by 'southern gentlemen' that they dare not be seen with them again.

"There have been several 'race' riots already; and unless something is done, and done quickly, a war is going to be fought on Australian soil in which no Japanese will participate.

"Communications have been forwarded to Gen. McArthur by a political party, pointing out that the disunity among the American forces was menacing the war effort. No acknowledgement was ever received.

"The American community in Sydney established a centre for American troops—strictly 'white'—no Negro can go there. Finally, after much agitation, the army authorities established a club, the 'Booker T. Washington,' for Negro troops, but not before irreparable harm had been done.

"These are the conditions as they exist in Sydney now. We have heard similar reports of Melbourne. Conditions in Brisbane are even worse.

"These boys are fighting in the war which is struggling to preserve democracy. They should be treated democratically, and given the same rights and privileges as other allied soldiers.

"We in Australia are powerless to interfere in this problem of another great democracy. We can only wait and hope that some intervention will take place by decent Americans before it is too late.

"Don't let us down!"

47-n 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois
OCT 10 1942

LOS ANGE (ANP)—The action of the American Civil Liberties union in challenging the right of the western defense command and the 4th army to intern all Japanese on the Pacific coast was heard here Saturday by three federal judges sitting en banc.

The first time such an issue had been raised, it was also unusual because a Negro attorney, Hugh R MacBeth, intervening in the habeas corpus action, supported the civil liberties union lawyer, A. L. Wirin.

MacBeth in his brief told Judges Campbell E. Beaumont, J. E. T. O'Connor and Harry A. Hollzer, that the confinement of the Japanese is racial discrimination.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
OCT 10 1942

Race Soldiers Absent From Atlanta Parade

Negro Leaders Say They Were Not Invited

Nov. 12, 1942

The biggest Armistice Day parade seen here in years wound through Atlanta's Peachtree Street Wednesday, but despite the fact that millions of Negroes are geared to the war effort in every capacity, only four of their race had even incidental parts in the display.

There was one chauffeur, a driver for a local firm's service truck and two laborers who sat crouched in the rear of light trucks in the Decontamination Corps of the Civilian Defense division. The latter two seemed to have been in the parade by sheer accident.

Even though hundreds of Negroes are registered and working in the several divisions of the Civilian setup, not one unit was in the parade. According to those high in the colored setup organized in the beginning, they were not asked to participate in the parade. There has been a reported rift between the white defense officials and colored leadership in the defense setup, allegedly because the former moved to substitute white leadership in its stead.

Eight parade divisions, containing units of civic, military, naval, fraternal, business and patriotic organizations--all white--moved to the strains of patriotic airs as thousands of spectators lined the curb and cheered. Thousands of Negroes were among the spectators who demonstrated a marked note of patriotism. The flags of all the United Nations drew the rigid attention and cheers of the thousands of spectators.

Civilian Air Patrol planes roared overhead, as the Army displayed a string of its newest equipment-10 wheel trucks, troop vans, halftrack antitrackers and even an amphibian jeep.

There were several white high school bands in the parade.

Two luncheons for white Atlantans followed the parade.

Wednesday night, the Atlanta Musicians' Protective Association sponsored a War Bond- Stamp rally at the Top Hat, encouraging citizens to aid in the war effort.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Torpedo Survivors



[TRIBUNE Photo]

Norma Fleming pointing to seared portion of life preserver worn by Sylvester Davis.

SEP 26 1942

Two colored natives of Trinidad, British West Indies, who were aboard a vessel sunk by torpedoes from a submarine, are living now at the home of their uncle, W. T. Davis, of 4340 Vincennes avenue. They are Sylvester Davis, 22 years old, and Norma Fleming, 13. Davis saved himself by donning a life preserver and the girl was taken from the sinking vessel into a boat. On their arrival at a United States port they were held by the immigration authorities until their passports, lost in the sinking, could be replaced. Both are attending school here.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Pursuit Of Democracy

COLORED AMERICANS FIGHT FOR FREEDOM FOR OTHER MEN IN DARKEST AFRICA

BY MARJORIE McKENZIE

Nov. 21, 1942

THE participation of American Negro troops in the African campaign gives rise to a series of anomalies surely unique in history. Their presence alone ends the first book of a trilogy on freedom and slavery, begins a second, perhaps holds the answer to the third and final book. It has taken over three hundred years to close the cycle that completes the first book. The long pull from freedom to slavery to freedom, from free black warrior of the jungle forest to free brown warrior of a modern war machine, was finished the day the descendants of the conquered set foot on the West Coast of Africa. One doubts that their blood has been so greatly diluted by that of the conqueror that they fail to sense the drama of their role. It would be foolishly sentimental, grossly unscientific, culturally unaware, to expect them to feel any kinship with this new land, but certainly their senses leap, their imaginations are startled by the realization that, through them, the sins against their forefathers at long last are avenged. Shades of Marcus Garvey! Back to Africa, yes, but not as some unassimilated, unwanted American, shunted off to a dark corner of the world, unseen, forgotten, no longer the white man's problem. Back to Africa, yes, but in the role of liberator, bestriding it like Colossus, dispensing freedom with the ultimate largesse, their very life's blood.



Miss McKenzie

CONQUERORS WILL REMAIN IN AFRICA

Thus begins the second book of the trilogy and the second great anomaly. They return, not to free the land of their ancestors and their black, yet enslaved brothers, as the exact parallel would demand, but to free the conquerors themselves. To free Africa from one set of conquerors and hand her back to another.

IN June, I wrote a column about Felix Eboue, who was appointed Governor General of Free French Africa in 1940 by General De Gaulle. Eboue is a Negro and a French citizen, the first French colonial governor to disclaim allegiance to Vichy. Up to the moment of the American occupation, the Free French feared a Vichy or Axis attack to regain the territory under Eboue which is not only rich in strategic natural resources, but is also a short cut for either the land or sea routes from America to Egypt, Southern Russia and India. It was hoped that Eboue, who is extremely popular with the diverse tribal people, would be able to unite them into an effective fighting force to assist in the protection of Free French Africa.

A BITTER TASK

The Free French made no guarantee of increased freedom to these colonials, who always have been cruelly exploited and taxed by the French government. Apparently it was Eboue's job to sell them the idea of fighting first and asking for more freedom after the war, which is the same bill of goods being handed to the Negro in the United States and to the people of India. Therefore, the anomaly persists and is heightened by the combination of brown Americans and black Senegalese and Ubangi, fighting to free Africa from the Germans and Italians in order to preserve her for the French and the English.

WHAT a bitter task, to fight for freedom in pieces! What a bitter, inescapable choice there lies in saving only the land for freedom, in accepting the fact that the people to whom Africa truly belongs may not have freedom in this generation. Thus, as the abnormal circumstances require, and out of the strength of long acquaintance with opposing slavery, the American Negro troops battle their way across Africa to free an enslaved Europe. How can the white man endure it, how can he accept this supreme gift which he is not yet ready to return in kind?

FINAL BOOK IS AN AMERICAN STORY

If our boys have considered these things, as well they must, since the situation is without camouflage or subtlety, how shall they resolve the last anomaly, how shall they end the trilogy? The final book is an American story, to be written on American soil, in New York City, in Decatur, Alabama, and in Jackson, Mississippi, in Detroit and Chicago and San Antonio, Texas. In what spirit will these men return, for they shall feel like gods! Creators of freedom for other men, can they ever wear the bonds of economic and political salvery again? What will they think of us puny creatures here, who temporize, who engage in the barter of small chains for larger ones, who with coward's tongue still mutter about the pragmatic value of separatism?

NEGRO leadership was not prepared after the last war to fulfill its obligation to translate the enthusiasm for democracy of the men who returned from France into progress. It helped quell race riots without understanding or interpreting them. This time the leadership had better get ready to channelize the currents of thought and action which will flow across the pages of the last book of the trilogy. It augurs well to be a saga of which one would be proud to be a colaborating author.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE AFRICAN OFFENSIVE

Our troops have gone into action in Africa. There is no patriotic man or woman in this country who does not deeply and passionately hope that this marks the drive against the fascist hordes that will carry our boys in a very short time to European battle fields. It is there that the mastering stroke against the Axis must be struck. We want no long war. There is no necessity for the sacrifice in human and material values that such a war would demand. Hitler, his dupes and criminal stooges can be destroyed in a comparatively short time if we hit him now hard and in Europe. All his slaves will rise against their master.

NOV 21 1942

For Negroes the African offensive must bring double happiness. The destruction of Hitler is a process in the development of which Hitlerism everywhere can receive its death blow. An offensive against Hitler abroad demands for its success the intensification of the attack upon Hitlerism at home here. We know that.

This is true because the old system of jim-crow, segregation, peonage and lynching prevents the mobilization of our home front for victory. The great speeches of Messrs. Wallace and Willkie are having their effect. The ideological struggle which is a part of the war is exposing the dangers of racial prejudices. America is becoming aroused to the need to fight its Bourbons.

Ever sharper attacks upon these un-American and subversive policies will come. The mobilization of the American people to destroy the Poll Tax System is proof. There must be no relaxing. When this Anti-Poll Tax fight is placed correctly in the war setting and viewed together with the Fair Employment Practices Committee and other war gains then we see clearly the trend toward greater democratic expression forced by the demands of security and victory.

With the beginning of this mighty offensive in Africa a number of governmental agencies have called for greater use of Negro labor. The war manpower commission, the war production board, the army and navy. At the Boston Convention of the CIO. President Philip Murray called for an end to jim-crowism. Here he answered the AFL which in Toronto had snubbed A. Philip Randolph.

These are signs of the changing times. They call for greater efforts on the part of Negroes to involve themselves in every phase of the war.

There is a growing rapprochement of Negro and foreign born. Negro and Jewish people, Negro and Catholic, Negro and labor. National unity is taking clearer form, becoming deeper and more solidified. There is a new light in the eastern skies.

This IS our war.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
Black & White
NOV 2 - 1942

Sirs:

Thank you for your excellent story, "Black and White" [TIME, Oct. 19], concerning the hospitality and kindness shown American Negro troops by the Britishers in their homeland. I hope your story will help bring about among the provincial-minded in our own ranks a greater sense of courtesy toward their colored fellow soldiers. Or that, at least, they will learn to permit others, who might wish to be decent to colored people, the privilege of so being. We are human, too, and try to have good manners.

NOV 2 - 1942

LANGSTON HUGHES

Sirs:

Please allow me as a reader of TIME for the past ten years to express complete disgust over your article "Black and White."

As the white and colored people of the South probably outnumber the English readers of TIME to a great extent, it seems to me you are throwing gasoline on a small flame. The colored people of the South are, I think, much happier than their brothers in the North. They have their own society and the white people have theirs. As long as the South exists there can never be any other arrangement and it is futile to try, while we are at war, to bring about racial equality.

NOV 2 1942

It seems a shame that a bunch of damn Yankees who have never been in close contact with Negroes should try to destroy, as much as Talmadge did, a friendly, peaceful relation between two races.

My people came to Georgia from Virginia in the 18th Century and we have always had Negro servants whom we loved and respected. In my small business I employ about 15 colored women and we all like and respect each other. If one of them gets sick, or in trouble, I do my best to help her. If the company makes money I try to see that they get their share of it. I honestly believe that they are happier and better satisfied than I am.

The Negro community in this town has its own doctors, lawyers and insurance companies. The colored citizens are all a respected part of the town, so why in the hell do you have to try to stir up trouble among us.

NOV 2 - 1942

TIME, please let me say, as a person who has due respect and affection for Negroes, that you are stirring up a hell of a lot of trouble for no reason at all.

JAMES DAVISON

Augusta, Ga.

▶ The facts in TIME's story about the troubles in England between U.S. Southerners and U.S. Negroes pointed to the English handling of the problem as an example of democracy in action. Historically, democracy in action usually stirs up a hell of a lot of trouble.

—ED.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.



"Not till the hours of light return
All we have built do we discern . . ."

* * *

The hours of light will return. It is promised in all the news from all the fronts. It is promised in the new war financing our government is doing. We call it the Victory Loan this time. A little while ago it was the War Bond and before that it was the Defense Bond. Now the word has turned to Victory—and the oversubscribing should be in victory's elan. No promise to pay will ever have paid so much before maturity or its first day of interest as these Victory Loan Bonds. Here is an investment in the world's greatest going concern, going harder, faster and more surely than ever in its history. Here is an investment in the world towards which we are working and fighting our way. Here is an investment in all we hold dear, with interest at per cent.

* * *

Who is so poor that he doesn't want a part in this grand march to victory? Who is so improvident that he does not want to be down on the great list for the great returns to come? Birmingham and Jefferson County are famous the nation over for investments in defense and investments in war. May the fame carry on now for investment in victory.

* * *

Alabamians should be proud of all the circumstances which have combined to make it the only state in the Southeast paying out less money in unemployment compensation for the first half of 1942 than was paid for that period of 1941. Our payments declined 16 per cent while Georgia's were increasing 93 per cent, South Carolina's 67 per cent, Tennessee's 54 per cent, Mississippi's 37 per cent, Florida's 29 per cent. In the period from 1939 to 1942 Alabama's balance in the unemployment compensation trust fund increased 331 per cent, as compared with increases of 70 per cent for Florida, 135 per cent for Georgia and Mississippi, 141 per cent for South Carolina. Alabama, it will be recalled, was the first state in this region to put into effect the experience rating plan for reducing the unemployment compensation tax. It is estimated that savings in taxes to Alabama employers and employes as a result of the plan will amount to $9,287,500 this year.

* * *

We don't blame Director John D. Petree, of the Alabama Department of Industrial Relations, for being proud of all this—for his state, his office, the industrialists and workers, and himself. It is something to brag about.

* * *

Nineteen Negro graduates in the local Red Cross nurses' aid course will be given their caps in a ceremony at the Congregational Church this Friday evening at 7:30. Each of the candidates has received 100 hours of training at Hillman Hospital and will give 150 supplementary hours in the coming year. Their usefulness will be in doing supplementary tasks under graduate nurses. Minnie Howard, R. N., assisted by Callie Rowe, R. N., has been the teacher. Organization of the class was made by Alma Johnson as a result of spontaneous requests of colored women who wished to do this work as a part of the war effort. To the graduates and to the local Red Cross people, congratulations and good wishes. Here is something unadulterated in patriotic accomplishment. We should all be proud of it.

* * *

"Our isolationists wrecked the last peace and I fear our meddlers and reformers will wreck this one," writes James A. Peoples, of Arden, N. C. "The left hand ditch is as dangerous as the right. Woodrow Wilson did not make any mistakes, it was the American people who made the mistake of listening to those who appealed to their highest ones. But it seems to me that we have some dreamers now trying to find a short cut to heaven by planning to build a Tower of Babel . . ." Amen!

* * *

Among other reasons for being glad that the war has taken so promising a turn for the free nations and that we can see our way to a victory sooner or later is that it means the liquidation of those creepy people who were continually coming up behind you and saying, "It is later than you think." There was substance in the warning when they used it, no doubt, but it was irritatingly spooky.

* * *

Sometimes when the paces of life seem so fast you are dizzied and when you long for a flavor of something more dignified about time and its passings, try this from Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn' ("Lady Wentworth"):

"Moons waxed and waned, the lilacs bloomed and died,
In the broad river ebbed and flowed the tide,
Ships went to sea, and ships came home from sea,
And the slow years sailed by and ceased to be."

47n- 1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Coast Cultist To Face Trial On FBI Charge Of Sedition

NOV 5 - 1942

NOV 5 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—William E. Riker, founder and leader of an esoteric religious cult known as World Government Headquarters, who claims he gave Hitler his ideas concerning race supremacy, was arrested at Holy City, California, by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Director J. Edgar Hoover stated that the arrest was made after a Federal Grand Jury at San Francisco returned an indictment charging Riker with violation of the wartime sedition statute.

Riker's cult which advocates world government described as "The Perfect Christian Divine Way" and based on supremacy of the white races, was incorporated under laws of California in 1937 and has its headquarters at Holy City. Its vested properties, the estimated value of which was more than $30,000 in 1937 are recorded in the name of Riker and have been partially donated by members of the cult who now number approximately 60.

NOV 5 - 1942

In recent years Riker has distributed literature in pamphlet and leaflet form, most of which has been extremely pro-Nazi, and he claims that Germany is the only country which is being governed according to his world plan. Since December 7, 1941, this literature has taken the line of advocating that this is a race war in which the whites would be pitted against all other races.

Riker has condemned war against Germany, described by him as a kindred race; predicts a German victory and analyzes the war against Germany as a plot perpetrated by Jewish and international interests.

Material of this type has been distributed by Riker among members of the armed forces and he personally has sought to influence soldiers and sailors to his vicious plan concerning race discrimination and the futility of war against Germany.

NOV 5 - 1942

Riker is a native-born American. He is approximately 60 years of age. He has twice sought nomination for the Governorship of California, being unsuccessful on both occasions. He last sought nomination during the past summer term and at present is a "write-in" candidate for the Governorship of California.

Riker will be arraigned pursuant to the indictment before the U. S. District Court at San Francisco.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Philly Corporal Helps Close Last Gap In Alcan Highway

NOV 14 1942

NOV 14 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., Nov. 12—To Corp. Refines Sims Jr., of Philadelphia, goes the honor of being one of the members of bulldozer crews that met head-on in the spruce forest of the Yukon Territory last week and closed the final gap of the 1,671-mile Alaskan Highway linking the continental United States with Alaska. the War department has been informed.

Corporal Sims was driving south with a bulldozer when he saw trees start to topple over on him. Slamming his big vehicle into reverse, he backed out just as another bulldozer, driven by Pvt. Alfred Jalufka (white), of Kennedy, Texas, broke through the underbrush.

After the "golden spike was driven," Sims and Jalufka turned their bulldozers around and began widening the opening.

NEGRO ENGINEERS LAUDED

Some weeks ago Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson lauded the colored engineers for the part they had played in rushing the highway to completion.

NOV 14 1942

A total of 10,000 soldiers divided into seven Army Engineer regiments and 2,000 civilian workmen under direction of the Public Roads Administration completed the job in slightly over six months. They pushed forward at the rate of eight miles a day, bridged 200 streams, laid a roadway 24 feet between ditches, and at the highest point, between Fort Nelson and Watson Lake reached an altitude of 4,212 feet.

Thousands of trucks will run all winter carrying soldiers and supplies to Alaskan posts. Plans are under way to haul strategic raw materials southward on the return trips.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICAN TROOPS IN INDIA ANXIOUS TO MEET JAPANESE

Nov. 28, 1942

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

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SOMEWHERE IN INDIA, Nov. 26—(Passed by U.S. Military Censor)—Pearl Harbor lives on in the memory of our troops. The outlook of our colored troops in India toward America's stake in the Pacific is perhaps best symbolized by one of them—Corp. Preston Jackson, of Philadelphia.

Early last December, Jackson had nothing more serious on his mind than the problem of deciding between two scholarships—one to Cornell, the other to Carnegie Tech. He relinquished claims to both and rushed to the nearest recruiting station as soon as he heard of the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

Thousands of our boys are here already. Huge American army camps and supply depots are taking shape. Every port is busy. Flights of bombers are roaring in across the South Atlantic. Fields far from the coming battlegrounds are dotted with crated fighter planes. Assembly lines are working feverishly to put them together.

NEGRO TROOPS NUMEROUS

Apart from the inescapable hustle and bustle of American army and air force activity, one cannot help but notice the presence of large numbers of Negro troops. There are probably more of them here than one could find on any other two fronts separated by distances as great as 1,000 miles or more.

Some of the units are not even aware of the existence in India of other Negro outfits. One group claims the distinction of being the first American colored troops to set foot both in Australia and India.

DETAILED TO AUSTRALIA

These troops set out originally for Java, but, before they could arrive at their destination, that country fell to the Japanese and they had to move to Australia. They were there late in January and, as far as they could determine, they preceded the first shipment of American soldiers consigned to the Antipodes.

They are positively the first troops of their race to land in India.

The ranking non-com in this outfit is Master Sgt. Raymond White of Lafayette, Ala., formerly of the 24th Infantry. It was White who introduced me to Staff Sgt. Willie Davis, first American Negro soldier to disembark in India. He is another Army veteran with 14 years' of service on which to look back. He has seen duty with the 10th Cavalry, 24th Infantry, and 9th Quartermaster Corps. He is married and makes his home at Port Tampa City, Fla.

KEEP MORALE HIGH

The Army has gone to considerable lengths to provide diversion for its colored troops. Aside from track meets and nightly motion pictures, a large modern dance hall in a certain city was taken over and converted into a club for privates and non-coms.

The club is run by a civilian director, Dr. Charles Lamont Conrad, aided by Sgt. De Los Oliver of Chicago and Pvt. Rudolph Powell of New York. Dr. Conrad, former head of the American Baptist Mission at Rangoon, Burma, was forced to flee with his wife after 23 years' of service in that country when the Japanese invaded Burma. This group works together as a team to provide nightly entertainment at the club.

VARIED RECREATION

During the week of my visit in this particular city, the club calendar listed boxing and snapshot contests, two dances, a fashion show, and a lecture.

The dances were largely stag affairs in the beginning. Our boys learned, to their surprise that Hindu and Moslem girls prefer to stick to males of their own faith when socializing.

BELATED TRIUMPH

Girls of Protestant or Roman Catholic faith were congenial but they were shy of soldiers and it took a lot of coaxing to lure them out. The ice has been broken now to such an extent that the girls are eagerly taking jitterbug lessons from their all too willing tutors.

Music for all occasions is dispensed by two military outfits. One is a regimetnal band under Warrant Officer Harry H. Hollowell of Leavenworth, Kas., formerly attached to the 10th Cavalry. The services of this band is in great demand and it is frequently borrowed for white affairs.

CHASES AWAY GLOOM

There is also a string orchestra, organized aboard ship as an antidote to boredom while crossing to India. The musicians are: Pvt. Charles H. Thompson, Canton, O., trumpet; Corp. William Smith, Philadelphia, bass fiddle; Pvt. Walter Walker, Chicago, piano and Sgt. Clayborne D. Knighten, Baltimore, saxophone. On board ship only Thompson, Smith and Knighten played. Smith's original bass violin was a crude affair contrived out of a kerosene can, strings, and a mop handle. The piano player and a singer Sgt. Leonard Edgehill, were added in India. Edgehill recently won first prize in a contest between shower-shed tenors from all units.

SOLDIERS OWN HORSES

Horses being cheap in India, many of our soldiers have availed themselves of the opportunity of owning "nags." It takes only a rupee—about 32 cents—a day to feed them.

One group of horse-flesh owners includes First Sgt. Motel Jett, Canton, O.; Sgt. Jesse Foster, New York; Corp. Claude Hannah, Camden, N.J.; Pvt. Irving De Groat, Newark, N.J.; Pvt. Rubin Holland, Orange, O.J. and Pvt. Leroy Russel, Buffalo, N.Y.

MORE CONCERNED ABOUT JAPANESE

Out here dropping in on India directly from the Middle East theater, one gains an immediate impression that our boys are not so much concerned with Germans and Italians as they are about the Japenese. Sooner or later, their discussions funnel down to what the Americans and Australians are doing to the Nipponese in the South Pacific. "The Roundup," official gazette for the American Army and air forces in India, also devotes the bulk of its news coverage to the Pacific zone.

These soldiers know that India is the gateway to the road that America must ultimately take if this issue with the Japanese Empire is to be settled without regrets.

CHINA WILLING TO HELP

China stands ready to grant passage to our troops, but we must first help China to clear the path of our mutual enemy.

India, because of her Burma border, assumes tremendous importance in American calculations. Burma offers access into Western China over flat lands and eliminates the problem of moving our armies over high mountain ranges separating India from China.

GRAVE AMERICAN RESPONSIBILITY

For the sake of our national honor—regardless of cost—it devolves upon America to keep the Japanese out of India until the hour of reckoning. Our soldiers recognize the importance of their assignment and, as allies, they proudly display on their sleeves red, white and blue shields symbolic of the common interest of America, India, Burma and China.

The shields bear a blazing sun and a single star on a field of blue and, directly below this, five red and white perpendicular stripes.

Augusta, Ga. Chronicle
November 17, 1942

Letters to the Editor

OUR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Editor, The Chronicle:

Please permit me to ask a question to the Associated Press through your paper which is reputed to be the oldest newspaper in the South.

I wish to state in the outset, that I am hot speaking for my race, because my limited experience and ability will not permit me, when there are so many others in my race who are my superiors.

I am constantly reading in the daily newspapers about the success of the United States forces upon the battle fields, and it fills me with sincere delight! The United States of America has always stood out as the "land of the free and the home of the brave."

I do most firmly believe in the principles as set forth in the constitution of the United States, and I will always defend them, if it takes the last drop of blood in my body.

I am not a radical and the letter is not intended to have me selected as the hero of the Negro race, but I do think that it is high time for some of us so-called leaders to become so sufficiently war-conscious that we will feel it our duty to say a word concerning the valor of the Negro soldier in the present world conflict. If the American government thinks enough of the Negro to induct him into the American army then I think that the American newspapers should inform us of his deportment upon the fields of battle.

Therefore, I am asking the Associated Press if the following story is true?

"Charles Jackson French of Foreman, Arkansas, ha been identified as the Negro mess attendant who towed a raft load of wounded seamen through shark-infested waters during a recent naval engagement in the Solomon Island, according to the navy department bureau of personel."

Ensign Robert N. Adrian of Ontario, Ore., told of the heroic deed in an NBC radio broadcast. The ensign, wounded in the engagement in which the destroyer Gregory was sunk, clung to the raft which started drifting out to sea. French stripped off his clothes, tied a line about his waist and plunging into the sea, despite warning of his companions that sharks abounded in the waters, and towed the raft six hours."

I beg in conclusion to state that the Negro clergymen can better inspire the Negro soldier, when the Associated Press can allow a little space in the columns of the white dailies to speak of his valor upon the fields of battle. "Who knows the right stands firm and dares to scan unmoved by adverse waves of chance and fate; true to himself and to his fellow man, his purpose clear, this man indeed is great."

ALLEN R. COOPER,
Pastor of Bethel, A.M.E. Church,
Augusta, Ga.,
Nov. 12, 1942.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Courier Poll Proves Loyalty Of Negroes

OCT 31 1942

47n

OCT 31 1942

Negro Americans have demonstrated their patriotism and love for the United States down through the years and this week when they were sampled on the question of whether they believed they had a standard of living in this country today which was worth fighting and dying for, the colored citizen was again unshaken in his conviction that the American way is the best way.

But it remained for The Pittsburgh Courier's Bureau of Public Sentiment to accurately interpret to the nation just how deep and damaging the prejudices and humiliations which have been thrust upon him have cut to the heart of Negro America.

OCT 31 1942

One trend, consistently evident in previous poll questions, was again brought to the fore this time . . . the Negro has no intention of remaining in a "status quo" position. He stated that never again will he willingly accept a role as a second class citizen. He is fighting and dying, but in return for those sacrifices there must be a recognition of his hopes and his aspirations for full participation in the democratic process of his country.

The above information was definitely brought out in poll reactions as Negroes in every walk of life were asked by the Bureau to give serious consideration to the following proposition:

"DO YOU BELIEVE THAT THE NEGRO HAS A STANDARD OF LIVING IN THIS COUNTRY TODAY WORTH FIGHTING AND DYING FOR?"

Seventy-three and nine-tenths per cent of them said YES; 21.1% said NO, and 6% could not make up their minds.

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YES, BUT ANSWER

But these figures do not tell the complete story. The affirmatives were clearly "yes-but" answers and the negative replies had the same flavor. In other words, the responses to this query had certain qualifications regardless of whether the retort was "yes" or "no."

This apparent phenomena is best illustrated by quoting from two outstanding educators. One answered "no" to this week's question. The other answered "yes." And yet their replies carried the same meaning.

Said one: "Yes . . but we should also fight for a better standard just as hard as we fight to hold what little we have. The Nazi alternative doesn't make a pretty picture."

The other: "No . . but it is the standard we are used to and therefore can adapt ourselves to while we are fighting for a better one."

A West Virginia physician's reaction: "Any country which can acknowledge Joe Louis and give him justice in the ring with white opponents . . which can accept Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson and Dorothy Maynard . . promises a future to Negroes worth fighting and dying for."

A distinguished Atlanta citizen admonished his own race thusly: "We have our present status and we have a potential status. I think many Negroes and many whites will find the present situation difficult to fight and die for. BUT we have not fought and died as much as we might have done to get a better one. Now we MUST fight and die for just that."

MASSES HAVE NOTHING

Numerous Negroes took the following line of reasoning while answering "no" to the proposition: "Some Negroes with good jobs have something to fight for, but the masses are not experiencing anything like democracy."

A Red Cross nurse reasoned similarly when she said: "In some instances and in some localities the Negro has something to fight for."

OCT 31 1942

Many Southern citizens reported that they could see why the Northern Negro would get enthused about fighting and dying, but as far as they were concerned one had only to look at the type of Southern representatives in the nation's capital who have already put forward the "they shall not pass" sign and seem to care very little whether the war is won or lost . . as long as the Negro is kept "in his place."

Other retorts to the Poll question:

"ARE WE FIGHTING FOR MISSISSIPPI'S FREEDOM TO LYNCH CHILDREN?"

As in previous poll responses, the "Double V" theme was constantly brought forward. The Negro people feel that they, of all Americans, give concrete evidence of what one Eastern minister termed "super patriotism" and they are all-out to win this war, but deep inside they also feel that self-respect would be lost if there were not a simultaneous struggle for "Double Victory""—one abroad and the other at home.

Shine Boy, 15, Put the Finger On 2 of the 8 Nazi Saboteurs

Nov. 11, 12

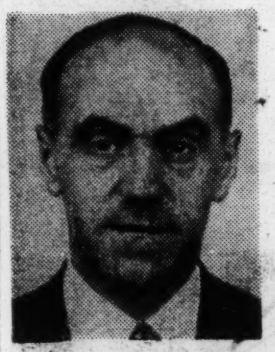
P.M. Daily

47n

He Tells at Treason Trial of Men Giving Him Their Muddy Shoes

By LEO J. MARGOLIN

A 15-year-old itinerant Negro shoe-shine boy was revealed in Federal Court yesterday as one of the links leading the capture of the eight Nazi saboteurs.



Anthony Cramer

He is Raymond (Pat) Martin, and lives at 107-17 159th St. in the Jamaica, Queens, Housing Project.

He testified before Judge Henry W. Goddard and a jury at the treason trial of Anthony Cramer, who is charged with aiding Werner Thiel, one of the saboteurs.

The boy said he was soliciting customers one Saturday morning last June at Jamaica Ave. and 161st St. when two likely prospects with very dirty shoes came along.

Photographs Identified

Assistant U. S. Attorney Louis Goodkind showed Pat two photographs, one of George Dasch, since executed, and the other of Ernest Peter Burger, one of the two saboteurs spared. Burger was the first witness at the trial yesterday.

"Shine, mister?" Pat said he asked.

But Dasch and Burger, fresh off the Nazi submarine which landed them at Amagansett, L. I., at about 1 a.m. that day (June 13), ignored Pat and his fellow shoe shiner, Donald Bohs.

Pat said that 25 minutes later, the same two men returned. Both wore brand new shoes.

"Shine them," Burger and Dasch ordered.

The men paid for the shine and gave the boys their old shoes and socks.

"Were they wet?" asked Goodkind.

"Yes, they were wet," replied Pat.

Time and Place of Arrests

The exact time and place of the arrest of two of the saboteurs, Thiel and Edward John Kerling, were disclosed. Cramer is charged also with aiding Kerling.

Kerling was seized by a detail of Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents led by Tom Donegan, special agent-in-charge, in front of the Shelton Hotel, Lexington Ave. and 49th St., at 10 p.m. June 23.

Thiel was arrested in front of the Commodore Hotel about an hour later by another group of agents under Donegan.

Relays of FBI agents watched Cramer sitting and drinking with Thiel and Kerling in Twin Oaks Inn, Lexingto Ave. and 44th St., that night between 9 and 11.

Kerling left first and was followed. Then Cramer left with Thiel and they, too, were trailed.

Although Thiel was arrested less than 10 minutes after shaking hands with Cramer and leaving him in front of Grand Central Terminal, Cramer knew nothing of Thiel's arrest until four days later, when he, too, was arrested.

Explosives

The testimony of the saboteur, Burger, was a repetition of his story at the Chicago trial of six people under charges of treason.

He told the story of the landing, of the trip to Jamaica to buy new clothes and of his activities until he was caught.

Still another new bit of information on the landing of the saboteurs in Florida was about the explosives they brought with them. These included 46 blocks of TNT, four bombs fashioned to look like lumps of coal, 100 detonators, fuse lighters, mechanical and electrical timing devices and a collection of incendiary pencils and pens.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Sen. Pepper Assails Churchill's Statement of Empire War Aims

BOSTON, Nov. 12.—Sen. Claude Pepper (D., Fla.), long-time supporter of President Roosevelt's world policy, criticized Prime Minister Winston Churchill yesterday for indicating that "considerations of Empire" were still embodied in Britain's war aims.

In an address that echoed the tones of recent war aims speeches by Vice President Henry A. Wallace and others, Pepper urged delegates to the CIO convention to begin thinking of "a just and fair and competent peace now," and warned that powerful forces would seek to prevent "a peace that will incorporate unselfishness and brotherhood into the conduct of nations."

"I saw something in the paper a day ago," Pepper said, "that struck a little chill in my heart. The leader of a great nation said something that indicated that considerations of empire had not been eliminated from the objectives of the war. I wonder if he would have the temerity to speak that sentence into the eye of a dying soldier or sailor."

Fears Betrayal

Pepper's statement was prompted by Churchill's declaration Tuesday in which British Prime Minister said, "I have not become the King's First Minister in order to preside over the liquidation of the British Empire."

The Florida Senator retorted:

"If we haven't learned that humility of spirit which transcends all material considerations, if we are not sincere when we say we fight for democracy, we prepare to betray another generation."

In an attack on supporters of the poll tax, Pepper, who has led the Senate battle for repeal of the tax, decried "the bitterness with which some people greet that simple effort to say that not money but the dignity of citizenship entitles any man to vote when men are dying to preserve democracy in the world."

Pepper denounced "certain Senators who I have never seen fail to support any amendment that would hamstring the President's power or the effective conduct of the war."

He warned that the same Senators were preparing to "lead the back-to-normalcy movement after the war."

Urging that we be prepared to "hurl into the dark pit he deserves every villainous and unpatriotic person who is even willing to whisper the word appeasement," Pepper proposed that the U. S. A. apply the same treatment to obstructers of the war effort that President Roosevelt has prescribed for enemy leaders after the war.

Mobilization Plan

Pepper outlined legislation he is sponsoring jointly with Rep. John Tolan (D., Cal.) to create a single Office of War Mobilization as central authority over the Nation's "total mobilization." He backed labor demands for greater representation in government agencies and praised the testimony of labor chiefs at the recent Senate manpower hearings.

"The effective plan of mobilization which I have described," Pepper said, "carries with it the recognition of the necessity that not only our own effort but the effort of all the United Nations shall be effectively put together.

"Yet how many of you know that there are not even consultations between the Russian General Staff and that of either the British or American governments. I have that from a responsible source.

"If we are to have a post-war peace, a co-operating post-war world, the time to lay the foundation for it is now, and if we cannot while we fight for our very lives establish enough confidence among us so that there will be the most intimate and trustful co-operation, God help us in the decisive days after the peace."



The owner of this Philadelphia car says he's using one-third less gasoline. Could be, but the evidence seems to be to the contrary.

Says Negroes Should Be Assured War Is Not For White Supremacy

NEW YORK. (ANP)—Mrs. Clare Booth Luce, Connecticut congresswoman-elect and wife of the publisher of Luce publications, joined the increasing ranks of whites who are demanding now that the colored peoples of the world, including those at home, be given immediate assurances that "they are not fighting for the white man's supremacy anywhere."

She was one of the long list of distinguished speakers before the New York Herald Tribune Forum on Current Problems last Tuesday.

Citing racial cooperation as "the keynote of our resistance, as it must be the arch of our victory," Mrs Luce urged her hearers to further this spirit both at home and abroad "with our loyal colored citizens and allies of different races." She judged that in this way "we will feel better, fight better and have a far better chance to endure."

Mrs. Luce reviewed the resistance to fascism of the Chinese, the Ethiopians, the Indians, Africans and Filipinos. She emphasized that it was the Ethiopians who first undertook the fight against fascism.

She answered her own question as to what these colored peoples are fighting for. They want to believe, she said, that the white races are waging the war for freedom for all, on the "noble proposition that all men are created free and equal."

"If we don't believe it," she added, "if any of us has any sly reservations in his mind on the subjects of racial subjugation, of the white man's supremacy, after this war is over, he is due for an even nastier shock than any that his enemies have to date given him.

"Therefore, I think that it is quite proper, and quite safe today for us in this forum, to ask ourselves honestly and fearlessly: 'Are we Americans really waging a war for the freedom of all men regardless of color?'"

Mrs. Luce expressed awareness that many whites in the United States "have not courageously faced the same issue here at home. We are still guilty of practicing some of the same hard discriminations and perpetuating some of the same cruel oppressions against our own colored citizens while we condemn our axis enemies."

She pointed to the Sikeston lynching "before the smoke of Pearl Harbor had cleared away," the discrimination Negro soldiers meet here and abroad, segregation, job denial, assault and the assorted forms of oppression. She even offered statistics to back up her remarks. She dwelt at length on discrimination in war work.

"Every colored worker barred from the factory will, in the end, cost the life of some American soldier," she declared. "I repeat, when we discriminate against colored workers in our war effort, in the end we simply discriminate against white soldiers.

"'For the lack of that extra tommy gun or bullet, which some colored workers might have made, your son may tomorrow be lying dead in a nameless grave, from which he will never rise, though he fought well and valiantly in the war for democracy.

"It is in this tragic way that the chickens of racial prejudice will come home to roost...or rather the vultures of prejudice which are even now picking white the bones of our white sons on the battlefield."

47n - 1942

Large Force of U.S. Negro Troops in Liberia

P.M. Daily

Disclosure by the State Dept. that American troops are stationed in Liberia to carry out terms of an agreement giving the U. S. the right—for the duration—to construct, control, operate and defend airports in the West African republic now makes it possible to release the following dispatch by a United Press correspondent who accompanied this A. E. F.

Dec. 4, 1942

By Donald G. Coe
United Press Correspondent

EYE WITNESS

[TH U. S. FORCES IN LI-RIA (Delayed).—It now can be d that a large force of artillery-equipped American Negro troops landed in this tiny West Afrigan Negro republic June 17 to protect—with the consent of the Liberian government—a vital spot in the trans-African lifeline of the United Nations.

The troops, led by white officers, now are firmly established here.

(The War Dept. in Washington did not permit publication of this dispatch until today when the State Dept. announced its agreement with Liberia—a pact which was signed March 31. However, Reuter reports carried by PM several months ago said the Americans had landed.)

The landing on this almost-primitive coast climaxed a 4000-mile journey across the submarine-infested Atlantic but it was accomplished without enemy interference. There were three alarms enroute but none developed a genuine threat.

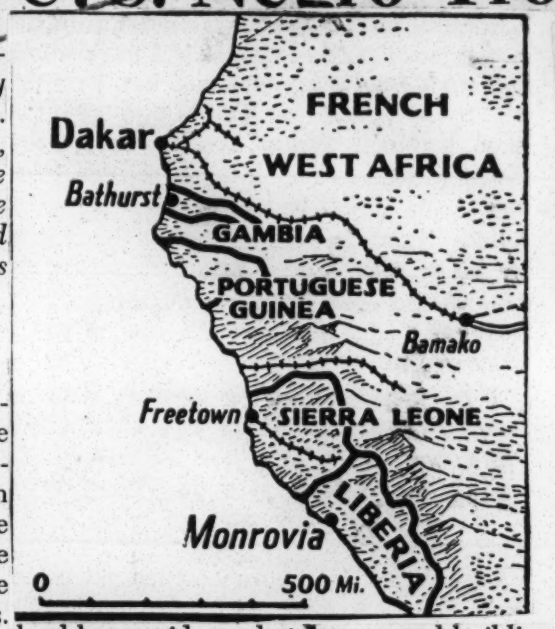
Nature herself provided the big obstacle—a hazardous coastal sandbar which required the use of lighters to shuttle troops from swaving ships, through an ever-shifting channel and thence to the malaria-ridden shore.

Unlike the boys who have gone to Iceland, Australia and North Ireland, these boys found no barracks waiting for them. The only installations were a thatched hut and a dock where the lighters could be unloaded. But, soon they were able to move into pre-fabricated buildings.

The Americans came here to protect this vital area under an agreement which, curiously, was not ratified by the Liberian congress until two weeks after the troops began setting up tents.

Furthermore, a month after the landing, three members of the German consular staff still were in the Liberian capital of Monrovia. Other Germans were ejected from the Republic a few days before we arrived.

In return for use of land for American troops, the U. S. has agreed to protect Liberia's neutrality, provide $1,000,000 in



lend-lease aid, undertake a road-building program and train a Liberian army, using American equipment and arms.

(The State Dept. said: "The strategic situation of Liberia on the west coast of Africa and the consequent danger of attack or aggression by unfriendly powers led the government of Liberia to request the U. S. to give such aid that might be possible in order to safeguard the independence and security of the Republic."

(It said Liberia retains sovereignty over all air bases and defense areas established by Americans, but the U. S. maintains jurisdiction over military and civilian personnel stationed in Liberia.)

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

U. S. NEGRO SOLDIERS ON DUTY IN LIBERIA

Dec. 4, 1942

By United Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4. — The State Department announced today that American troops are in Liberia.

The department said they are in the small African republic in accordance with an agreement signed March 31, whereby the United States was granted the right, for the duration of the war, to construct, operate and defend airports.

Most of the U. S. forces there now are Negro troops, the department said.

It said the German consul and his staff recently departed from Monrovia, the Liberian capital, thus eliminating Axis interests from the country.

Reporter Sent To The Scene

"Informer"
Houston, Texas

12/5/42

PHOENIX, Arizona.—The bloody riot staged here Sunday between Negro soldiers and Negro military policemen was devoid of any racial incident, resulting from refusal of a colored soldier to obey a colored MP's order to halt, it was learned by a reporter for Informer papers from the meagre information secured in face of the "closed mouth" army policy prevalent.

"Informer"
Houston, Texas

Three dead and eleven wounded are the casualties officially reported. None of the wounded were in serious condition and all are expected to recover.

12/5/42

Brigadier General T. K. Brown commanding officer for the area declared that the situation was thoroughly in hand and added that he was of the opinion that those responsible for the incident are in jail.

Davis Investigates

Brigadier General B. O. Davis was hurriedly dispatched to the scene of trouble. He withheld comment until his investigation is completed and a report made to War Department officials in Washington. General Davis' investigation is distinct of probes being conducted by a fact-finding board of officers, and a civilian committee.

In asserting that military policemen have complete control of the situation, Brig. General Brown said the morale and attitude of the crack 364th infantry are more or less back to normal. The 364th is commanded by Colonel John F. Goodman, who recently succeeded Colonel Fred Wickman.

"Informer"
Houston, Texas

Daily papers published in this area blame the riot on long-standing bad feeling between colored soldiers and colored military policemen.

12/5/42

Chief of Police Don C. Steward was emphatic in expressing belief that this bad-feeling led up to the trouble. Fear that trouble was brewing prevailed all night. The spark was finally set off when a military policeman shot a soldier for allegedly resisting arrest after the uniformed man had struck a girl in the head with a bottle.

Happens Fast

Things happened fast after this initial incident, but seemed to have been settled by civilian police until a jeep, carrying military police, arrived, followed closely by a car filled with soldiers, where about 150 soldiers were lined up on the sidewalk, preparing to board buses to return to their camp.

A shot was fired by an unascertained person, setting off a battle that converted the city into a miniature "front." The soldiers in the car were armed with rifles and at least one tommy gun. The soldiers forgot about getting back to camp and scattered.

Whether the soldiers in the car fired on the MP's or the soldiers on the sidewalks has not been disclosed. The battle raged until 3 a.m. About 50 soldiers were arrested and carried to jail where rifles were removed from at least five of them.

"Informer"

Several civilians, including two colored girls, were also jailed. Army officials failed to reveal the identity of a colored soldier killed in the battle. Robert Riley, a local civilian, was found slumped at the wheel of a car, a fatal bullet wound in his head. The position in which he was found suggested that he died as an innocent bystander.

The death toll was brought to three Sunday when Lieutenant August J. Essman, injured while leading a detachment of colored MP's during the riot, died Sunday.

Girl Wounded

Houston,
12-5-42

Spectators say more than 100 civilian and military policemen battled the soldiers for three hours. Reports say the soldiers secured arms from their camp near the city and from civilians.

The wounded were two white military policemen, two city patrolmen, two colored military policemen, four colored soldiers, and a girl.

12/5/42

The officer commanding the southern land frontier section, Western Defense Command declared that conflicting reports were impeding efforts to reach a conclusion as to causes of the disturbance. The Informer papers' reporter was still in Phoenix Tuesday and was expected to submit the first full and accurate account of the disturbance in time for late editions this week and early editions next week.

One of the soldiers wounded was shot Sunday night when in the process of "mopping up" an MP who said the trooper failed to halt when ordered to do so.

Labor Surprised at "Anti-American" Color Prejudice Among U.S. Troops

Baltimore Md.

NOV. 28, 1942

General McArthur Advised That U.S. Army Disunity Is Menace to the War Activity "Down Under"

SAN FRANCISCO (ANP)—Australians want to accept and treat colored people as their equals but are prevented from doing so by white army officers who have taken the customs and attitudes of the jim crow USA to the "land down under," according to a statement from trade union sources in Sydney, Australia.

NOV. 28, 1942

The statement makes these specific charges:

1. Dixie white soldiers have begun fights in Australian cities to drive colored troops off the streets and out of public places;

2. American army officers have visited schools and lectured to children not to associate with colored troops;

3. American army officials have conducted a deliberate campaign to prevent Australian soldiers and organizations from associating with or welcoming colored troops;

Colored soldiers are barred from attending the troops' center in Sydney established by the American community for American troops.

NOV. 28, 1942

These charges are in line with others previously emanating from Australia which included the undenied statement that colored soldiers have been removed from the populated centers to the barren interior, as well as reports of friction between colored and white soldiers in England which led to a personal investigation by Brigadier General Davis.

The complete statement follows:

"With the developments which have brought World War II close to these shores, and with the presence of allied forces on this soil, the people of Australia have become aware of a situation which never before has been brought home to them with so much force.

NOV. 28, 1942

"We here in Australia knew of the existence of the colored American. We were taught about the Civil War in our history classes. We knew in a vague sort of a way that America had her racial problems.

"We went to the movies and watched a somnambulistic character, whose main joy in life appeared to be 'pickin' cotton,' or singing 'massa's in de cold, cold groun',' do his little bit to help along the impression that colored people are simple, pleasure loving folk, but specimens of a kind of mental deficiency.

"We occasionally read about a maddened Southern mob's lynching a colored man; we observed that kind old 'mammies' scolded Scarlett O'Haras at appropriate times; we read Richard Wright's 'Native Son' and were shocked and sickened. Then we met the colored American as a soldier, a defender of democracy—and were astounded!

NOV. 28, 1942

"The Australian people are comparatively free from racial prejudices and problems. We have our own colored people—the Australian aboriginal — who, in the majority of cases, still lives in his original state out in the bush, and who very rarely appears in the cites and towns.

NOV. 28, 1942

"Certainly, it cannot be denied that we have a 'white Australia policy,' but that policy does not exist because the Australian people realize that they are white, and therefore 'better than anyone else.' It exists because of political reasons, because at the beginning of this century there arose a condition which was proving to be a serious threat to a country already great in traditions of labor and trade unionisms, namely, the influx of Asiatics and Orientals who were being brought to Australia, and used as victims of 'cheap labor,' breaking down the relatively high standard of living which labor stalwarts for years had strived to build up.

"I said that we are comparatively free from racial prejudice; I should have said 'have been' comparatively free. Now, due to the presence and influence of the many Southern Americans, who are here, there has been a marked trend towards 'jim crowism'—and all that it entails.

NOV. 28, 1942

"The unwholesome attitude which is adopted by these people has been instrumental in bringing about conditions which can only be rivalled at times by those of the 'deep South.'

"When colored troops first landed in Australia, they were given rousing and often tumultous welcomes by Australian citizens who were genuinely amazed to find the colored American an intelligent, educated human being.

"He was treated as an equal; he walked about our streets as freely as our own soldiers; people spoke to him and did all those little things for him which help make 'strangers in a strange land' feel a little less homesick.

"Then there started the most cold-blooded, inhumanly calculated campaign that any of us have ever witnessed.

"Various ways and means were employed — most of them extremely effective. It was rumored that the American colored man was a low-cunning, perverted fiend, who should be kicked out of all decent human society, trampled underfoot — and kept there.

"The various features of these rumors were: (1) He is immoral, degenerate, untrustworthy; (2) He is usually rotten with syphilis, and is undoubtedly a sex maniac; (3) No white woman can hope to be safe in his company; (4) He is of such low intellect that he is only suitable for work in labor corps.

Army Officers Accused

"American army officers have visited schools, delivered lectures to the children, and instructed them not to go near the black men. Australian soldiers have been told not to have anything to do with the 'n——s.'

"Letters have been forwarded by American army authorities to secretaries of well known organizations, telling about them — and how at home in America they are 'kept in their place, and given no encouragement, because if you give them an inch, they take a mile.'

"Colored soldiers are not allowed to enter the Hotel Australia, and other well known hotels such as Ushers or the Carleton because American soldiers and nurses won't go there if they do.

NOV. 28, 1942

"Girls who go out with them are subjected to such humiliation and embarrassment by 'southern gentlemen' that they dare not be seen with them again.

"There have been several 'race' riots already; and unless something is done, and done quickly, a war is going to be fought on Australian soil in which no Japanese will participate.

"Communications have been forwarded to General McArthur by a political party, pointing out that the disunity among the American forces was menacing the war effort. No acknowledgement was ever received.

"The American community in Sydney established a centre for American troops — strictly white — and no colored man can go there. Finally, after much agitation, the army authorities established a club, the 'Booker T. Washington,' for colored troops, but not before irreparable harm had been done.

"These are the conditions as they exist in Sydney now. We have heard similar reports of Melbourne. Conditions in Brisbane are even worse.

"These boys are fighting in the war which is struggling to preserve democracy. They should be treated democratically, and given the same rights and privileges as other Allied soldiers.

"We in Australia are powerless to interfere in this problem of another great democracy. We can only wait and hope that some intervention will take place by decent Americans before it is too late.

"Don't let us down!"

47n-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

RECRUITING GOES ON FOR NEGRO MARINES

12/3/42

Training Proceeding at Post at New River, N. C.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2—Recruiting for the Negro battalion of the Marine Corps at New River, N. C., the formation of which was announced in June, is still in progress, a Marine Corps spokesman said today. It was not disclosed how many of the 900 men who will form the battalion had been recruited.

The Negro marines already enlisted are undergoing regular training at the New River post. They are commanded by Colonel Samuel Woods, a white officer. They have their own barracks, chapel and other facilities and operate as a separate Negro unit.

They are being trained as combat soldiers and will be fully equipped in all arms from machine guns to tanks. 12/3/42

The Marine Corps was opened to enlistment by Negroes in April, and the battalion now being formed is the first in the history of the corps.

AFRO Writer Finds Londoners Can Yet Smile Despite War

SEP 12 1942

Clothing Ration Book Will Let Reporter Buy One Suit, One Tie, One Sock; No Wrapping for Store Purchases; Hotels Permit One Bath a Week

By OLLIE STEWART

SEP 12 1942 LONDON.

My first day in this bomb-scarred city was hectic. After a hearty breakfast of tea, porridge (oatmeal) and kippered herring, I reported to the police to get an alien's registration certificate, then to national registration headquarters for an identity card. "Afro American" Baltimore Md

Later I received my ration book which allows me to purchase meat, bacon, butter, cheese, eggs, sugar, and tea, also a personal ration book for candy and sweets, a clothing book and a gas mask.

At American headquarters I was told I would need additional civilian clothes which was bad news indeed. All of the civilian clothes I had this side of the Atlantic were on my back and my clothing book was of little use. SEP 12 1942

I discovered when I went to buy some shirts and other necessities that the coupons allowed me until October were just enough to get one shirt, a tie and one sock; I bought a shirt and tie, and when the clerk handed them to me unwrapped I thought she was absentminded. She was not.

Afro-American Baltimore

No Packages Wrapped

A government order forbids wrapping. There is a shortage of paper here, you either carry a shopping bag or take your merchandise home in your hand. I had lunch—a meatless lunch of cheese, a hard roll and a glass of bitter at a busy place in Westminster. That cost one shilling and six pence (30 cents). During the afternoon I checked in at the American Embassy and later looked in vain for a drug store. Finally somebody told me a drug store is a chemist's over here. I found one immediately. SEP 12 1942

I had dinner just off Piccadilly, close to my hotel. It consisted of soup, white potatoes, string beans, roast lamb, dessert and coffee and cost three shillings and nine pence or a trifle less than eighty cents.

A British interior decorator came in and shared my table. His place of business was bombed completely from under him and injuries kept him in the hospital for months, but he was still cheerful and glad to be able to work again. After dinner, he invited me to his home and introduced me to a most potent beverage. You begin the concoction with gin and vermouth then let your conscience be your guide. My conscience kept me until the blackout and I had to scurry home in the dark. SEP 12 1942

I am most happy to report that London has not shown me even a hint of the color prejudice that some people have said exists. All classes seem united for victory. The spirit of true democracy fills the air and the streets are colorful with uniforms of united nations.

They are all here, the Canadians in grey, the Poles with red in their caps, the proud Free French, the Home Guard, Australians, Indians, Chinese, South Africans, Belgians, Czechs and Americans and many women auxiliaries. SEP 12 1942

I have seen no colored American soldiers.

So you want to know about wartime London? Well, this is how London is now: According to London papers, from now on, no visitor is to be allowed more than one hot bath a week, and even then, only three inches of water will be obtainable.

In most hotels chambermaids have been ordered to run in baths so that not more than this amount of water will be used. Afro American Baltimore Md

States another paper: From tomorrow (Labor Day) it is an offense punishable by 100 pounds ($400) fine or three months' imprisonment or both to put waste household rubber in the dustbin, and if it is proved that you burned rubber or otherwise destroyed it, you will be liable to similar punishment.

Bananas $4 Each

One dozen bananas were recently auctioned off. They sold for approximately $4 each for a total of $49.90.

Nathaniel Gubbins previews the winter in the Sunday Express: First there will be the long evenings. But no cosy fires unless you want to lose the war by burning too much coal. There will be no muffinman because there will be no muffins, unless they are made of the sawdust called wartime flour. Lord Woolton thinks that the butter ration will be reduced. So, even if you have toasted muffins made of sawdust, you will only have vitaminized whale oil to spread on them. And if the fuel shortage becomes acute you may have

to eat them in front of an empty fireplace in the dark.

There will be new films and new plays, but also the blackout with hardly any taxis or busses to take you home. There will be no parties unless you know some millionaires in the black market who are dodging their income tax, and as for Christmas, no new clothes, very few presents, hardly any drinks and turkeys at (probably) one dollar a pound.

You might as well spend the day in bed and forget it.

No Recent Bombings

SEP 12 1942

How about the bombings? Well, London has not had a deluge of explosives for months. But you can see evidences of the pounding she took during the bad days.

The Germans do not like the Jews even here, for one of the most completely gutted structures I have seen in London was a Jewish synagogue. Down near the docks in the East End are rows of small shops and homes shattered and pockmarked and empty, but those that were missed are still lived in.

The building next door to the one that shelters me had all its insides blown out. The rear end of the bank I do business with was left a shambles. The manager showed me the repairs and explained that they are still doing business.

SEP 12 1942

Life Goes On as Usual

All over the city are frequent "to let" signs. Hotels and restaurants often have boarded up fronts and many places have replaced glass windows with a translucent substance that looks like heavy cellophane. Still, Londoners smile, fall in love, marry, have children, die of natural causes and have funeral processions. They still like a drink, ride bicycles and horses, carry umbrellas and play cricket.

The cricket scores are carried in all the daily papers and there are leagues like American baseball. The courtesy of Londoners brings joy to a stranger's heart.

Savannah-Ga News

December 6, 1942

Defense Training at Negro State College Makes Progress

The Georgia State College defense training program is open each day to negro men and women of Chatham and adjacent counties. These courses are under the supervision of trained experienced personnel. There is no cost for courses offered. Transportation to and from the college is free.

Courses in marine electricity and marine pipefitting will soon be open at the college. Equipment for these courses has already been delivered.

Plans are under way for the organization of other courses in defense work as rapidly as the need arises. Courses already in operation at the college under the defense training program are ship carpentry, gas cutting, electric welding, sheet metal, and auto mechanics.

All of the shops at the college are open each night. Both men and women are enrolled in these courses, taking advantage of this rare opportunity to fit themselves to serve on the home front. As rapidly as the men leave for the front lines, there will be great need for trained workers to fill their places. It is the desire of the college authorities that colored people who wish to improve their opportunity to serve their country take immediate advantage of this opportunity.

The Courier-Journal
Louisville Ky.

Second U.S.O. Lounge For Negroes Opened

39,765 Soldiers Served Here

Dec. 12, 1942

Louisville's second U.S.O. lounge for Negro soldiers in transit was opened yesterday at the Union Station with ceremonies in charge of the Troops in Transit Committee of the Travelers' Aid Society.

James B. Hill, president of the L. & N. Railroad, dedicated the lounge which occupies the balcony overlooking the west end of the main waiting room. Soon after it was opened at 3 p.m. it was filled with soldiers who stood around with hands full of cookies talking to hostesses.

The lounge will be in charge of Mrs. C. Milton Young, supervisor, and will be staffed by seven other volunteer hostesses. It is said to be the only Negro soldier lounge in the country staffed on a volunteer basis.

Mrs. George R. Bickel, president of the Travelers' Aid Society, presided at the brief, informal opening. Mrs. Bickel pointed out that to date facilities of the city's other two lounges have been used by 39,765 soldiers. The first one was opened last May 11. 12/12/42

The new lounge was furnished, as were the other two, by Roy C. Wayne, who also contributed to the cost of maintaining and operating the recreation places. Magazines, laundry, cookies and other facilities are donated.

St. George, S. C., Eagle
December 3, 1942

Colored Leaders Take Part in Seal Sale

The colored citizens of Dorchester County have organized and have pledged their support towards raising the county goal of $1,800.00 from the Sale of Seals and Bonds for the county tuberculosis work. St. George and Summerville have held meetings for colored leaders. The meetings were attended by the Rev. Mack Goss, County Chairman for the Sale, and Mrs. M. S. Almand, County Tuberculosis worker.

The St. George meeting was held at the home of Wilson Woodruff last Tuesday night, at which representatives from all the colored churches were present. The Summerville meeting was held at the home of Carrie Lou Aiken and was also attended by ministers and church leaders. Some of the larger churches have pledged a Sale of $20.00 in Seals and Bonds. Each church has pledged the Sale of at least one Bond.

Mrs. Almand, in her talk to the colored leaders, spoke of the high death rate from tuberculosis among colored people, and of the stressing need for a better understanding of the disease and the resources made possible by the state for diagnosing and treating the disease in the early stage. It was also pointed out that the reduction of tuberculosis deaths among colored people compares favorably with that of the white rate. The report also showed that in spite of the gains made in the past 25 years, more than 800 people died of tuberculosis in South Carolina last year, and that seventy per cent of the deaths were of persons between the ages of 15 and 45 years old.

47n-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

EXCLUSIVE!

By GEORGE COLEMAN MOORE

The startling story of how her farmhouse was shattered by devastating bombs, and her bizarre escape through Holland and Portugal from the almost certain doom of a Nazi concentration camp, was told here this week by Mrs. Dedy Kildare in an exclusive interview with the Chicago Bee.

Mrs. Kildare was a nurse at the Hospital des Sourd Jenets d'Asnieres when Nazi storm troopers occupied Paris. The French government ordered its citizens to leave, she said, and added that during the evacuation she drove scores of women and children to refugee camps in huge Army trucks.

...

"We were all so surprised when the Germans came," stated the Frenchwoman. "because the French and German people were so friendly

No Hate in Our Hearts

"There is no hate in our hearts for anyone, and I'm convinced that the German masses are against the iron rule of Hitler. All these atrocities are generated by Hitler and his satelites."

There was bitterness in her voice when she spoke of how the Nazi hordes had overrun her farmhouse and dive bombers dropped missles on it on three separate occasions. Each time she miraculously escaped with minor bruises. Her 7-year-old son, Michel, born in Tunisia, West Africa, a French colony, was with her during the horrible experience.

Nazis Savage

That the Germans were relentless in their gigantic push into the French territory, and unspeakably cruel in their treatment of natives was evident from her description of the fate of a Negro friend:

"This man, a musician who at one time played in my husband's orchestra, was riding on the road atop a bicycle when a full car of German officers ran him down and left him for dead. Fortunately he was not critically injured and after a time recovered, although he will carry scars forever."

Scores of Frenchmen were interned in concentration camps, prisoners of war, she went on, and added:

"Food sent them by grieving relatives and friends never reaches them. Instead, it is seized by a starving German army who devour it like hungry wolves. The Nazi troopers are showing signs of breaking under the strain of insecurity and one officer admitted to me that the war is lost for the Reich. I asked him why he fought on and he replied that the high command would kill him if he disobeyed orders. 'It's death for rebellion, and it's death to drive on. But we drive on, hoping the end will be quicker, more humane that way'."

Paris, the European center of culture and the fine arts, was a devastation of burning ruins after the blitz had passed, lamented Mrs. Kildare.

'Nazi bombs came hurtling through the air, striking some of our most famous and priceless buildings. Monuments, galleries, the dust under the brutal Nazi heel!"

This last statement was made with emphasis on the double meaning of the word "heel."

France Is Proud

There was fire in her laughing eyes, and a cold determination in her usually quiet voice as she accented:

"France is proud. Her spirit is still free! Some day we will arise and throw off the Nazi yoke. But the threat of treachery from the steel helmeted apostles of the 'supreme race' must be removed from the earth."

After the Germans came, our informant went on, her husband postles of the 'supreme race' was booked upon with disfavor and the Nazis proceeded to make life a living hell for them. Their home was subject to raids on the slightest protext, she said.

"The storm trooping brutes would ransack our home looking for evidence of sabotage. But what they really wanted were the things they took with them: the stock of our wine cellars, and personal belongings. They stole our food, and impounded our francs (money). Reports of rape and violence were rampant."

"The Nazis, while ill concealing their contempt and hatred of her Negro mate, were cautious in their vindictiveness because they feared reprisals by American embassy officials. These officials and the American Red Cross finally arranged for their passage to this country. They were landed at Jersey City, N. J., in May, 1941.

"But before we arrived in this countr," explained Mrs. Kildare, "we had to slip through Holland on a perilous flight, and wait in Portugal for two long, weary months until our visas were cleared.

"The experience is unforgettable. Fear, uncertainty, the stench of the dead lying in streets, and...and little babies maimed"..she choked and couldn't go on.

"I'm proud to say though that the French colonials are fighting a good fight on the side of the free French. My husband volunteered for the French army but was rejected because of his American citizenship."

The French native said she was worried about a cousin who is serving in the free French army and numerous relatives back home. War-time restrictions, however, prevent news from seeping in or filtering out of the country, she continued.

"The Nazi censorship is rigidly observed."

While her husband labors in a Boston defense industr to speed an Allied victory, Mrs. Kildare is working as a laboratory technician at the Peter Brent Brighan hospital, until she can qualify to take the state board examination for a license.

She disclosed she hoped to record her experience of the Nazi occupation of France in a book of memoirs.

Abbeville, S. C. Press and Banner
December 3, 1942

Colored Chairman Named In Seal Sale

The Abbeville County T. B. Association has announced the following committees for the Negro Christmas Seal Sale:

Chairman, Eula Massey, who is Jeannes Teacher for Abbeville County.

Co-Chairman, William H. Wade principal of the Abbeville County Training School.

Oscar Ellison, principal of Calhoun Falls School.

O. L. Smith, principal of the Due West Schools.

The Association commends this committee and all the teachers of the city and county schools who will assist in this program. They have set as their goal $400.00 and through the leadership of the chairman and her committees they expect to surpass it.

The Rev. E. L. McAdams is serving as chairman of the Negro churches in the city and county.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Building Roads In African Jungles

Black and White of All Nations Of Allied Cause Work Side by Side

DEC 17 1942

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Once again, the American Negro soldier is playing a tremendous part in the development of facilities for speedy military action. Just as they achieved success in the wilds of North America in the completion of the Alaskan highway, they are doing an even more brilliant job in the African jungles, where they are helping in the construction of roads which mean the defeat of the axis powers.

DEC 17 1942

Assistance in this work is being given by native laborers under contract; in others by soldier engineers from the United States.

White and black of all lations in the allied cause, they work side by side in the constrution of these roads and before posts from which they hope to extend the war effort.

Much activity is concentrated in the ports from which the great super highways will branch out towards the east coast and North Africa.

DEC 17 1942

WORK IN JUNGLES

Thousands of American are reported working in the jungles on this gigantic task, which is absolutely necessary before the axis conquest is assured.

DEC 17 1942

Hundreds of Africans are being paid at the rate of from 30 cents to $1 a day for laborious manful labor in the coastal areas and evel further inland. Sudanese dell diggers are falling in line lending their efforts to the modern miracle happening in the dark continent.

Despite the opposition of certain groups of allies, the United States has taken over the job building the first water and light plants ever seen il some sections of the continent, modernizing the project as they proceed through the jungles.

It is also said to be constructing radio stations, steam laundries bakeries and ice boxes, shoe repair shops for soldiers who were out a pair of shoes in three weeks, providing medical service and generally bringing civilization right to the heart of Africa. In all of these operations, essential to the conduct of a successful campaign. Negro troops are doing their share, and receiving the unstinted praise of those who work with them.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Aircraft Alarm Unit At Tuskegee

DEC 26 1942

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — The newest Negro aircraft warning company is in making at Tuskegee army flying school.

It will be known as the 717th Signal Aircraft Warning company and its personnel will consist of officers, warrant officers, master sergeants, technical sergeants, staff sergeants, sergeants, corporals, privates of first class, and privates.

A pick of the nation's youths especially trained in electricity, radio, auto mechanics, telephony, telegraphing, wiring, power mechanics and diesel engineering, at the leading colleges and civilian training schools will comprise the company.

Only after an okay given by the Federal Bureau of Investigation can the enlisted men in the company be trained to handle and use the government's secret equipment in aircraft warning.

DEC 26 1942

Already assigned to the company are Commanding Officer Lt. Kenneth C. Prince of Chicago, and Lts. Robert E. Campbell, formerly of the Ninth Calvary at Fort Riley, Kans.; Charles A. Bowers, Whittie English Walter Hight, Dean B. Mohr, William Roberts, Winston Simms, Elve V. Timmons, and Arthur B. Polite

In charge of the companys' formation routine is First Sgt. Phillip L Palmer of Pittsburgh, Pa., and formerly of the Ninth Calvary at Fort Riley, Kans.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

4 HARLEM FASCISTS DENY SEDITION TALK

Jordan and Co-Defendants Call Transcript of Voice Records Only Partly Correct

2 SAY THEY WOULD FIGHT

Leader Pleads Unfamiliarity With Language When He Has Trouble With Pronouns

DEC 29 1942

Leonard Robert O. Jordan and three of his fellow Negro leaders of a Harlem movement offered denials or explanations yesterday of statements attributed to them by the government in substantiation of charges of sedition. Jordan ended his testimony, and was followed on the witness stand in Federal court by the Rev. Ralph Green Best and James Henry Thornhill. Lester Eugene Holness, the remaining defendant, had testified earlier.

Both Jordan and Best asserted that a transcript of phonographic recordings of speeches they made at a meeting of their Ethiopian Pacific Movement was "only partly correct." Best is quite elderly, but both Jordan and Thornhill said they would fight willingly for the United States, despite testimony that they had expressed opposite intentions in their regular speeches in Harlem.

"Are you willing to fight for the United States without any modification?" Jordan was asked by Donald Crichton, his own attorney.

"Yes, the only modification I have is as long as the United States Government is willing to give the black man equal rights according to the Constitution," the witness replied. Like Best and Holness, he is a British West Indian alien.

This defendant got into difficulties over the meanings of pronouns, while under cross-examination by John F. Sonnett, executive assistant United States attorney. Quoting a passage from Jordan's speech, as recorded by the F. B. I., Mr. Sonnett asked the defendant what he meant by "we" in the sentence: "We are going to knock out Pearl Harbor again and then we are coming into Vera Cruz and then into Arizona."

DEC 29 1942

"I speak very broken English," Jordan answered.

"Isn't it true that you are aligning yourself with the Japanese—isn't that what you mean by 'we'?" Mr. Sonnett asked.

"It is hard for a man not versed in English to differentiate between 'we' and the Japanese," Jordan said.

At another point in the recording Jordan's voice was heard saying, "I expect in this very country a revolution." Asked who "I" was in that line, Jordan replied that he probably had been referring to himself. Then he added:

"But in my humble way, I could have meant some one else."

Thornhill denied having disparaged Dorie Miller, a Negro hero of Pearl Harbor attack, and said he had not urged a whispering campaign against obedience among Negro soldiers. He maintained that he had not promised an audience to shoot the man next to him if "given a gun" and told to fight for the United States. He explained that he knew he would be placed with Negroes only and would not shoot his brethren.

DEC 29 1942

Thornhill also explained a reference to the "united snakes," which had been characterized as a slur on the United States. He testified he had said in a speech that Negroes were so disorganized in this country as to be "like a bunch of united snakes, going in all directions."

Eisenhower Praises Negro Forces in Africa

DEC 25 1942

Lieut. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Allied Forces in North Africa, yesterday commended the courage of American Negro troops in Africa who continued putting high explosive bombs ashore while under heavy fire.

"Americans of the colored race should be proud of the service of their representatives in combat," Eisenhower said.

He also extended Christmas greetings to all Allied forces in North Africa, saying:

DEC 25 1942

"My admiration for your accomplishments in the past six weeks is equalled only by my complete confidence that you will meet every test in the future with the same fortitude and determination.

"Good luck to every one of you," he said.

Madison, Fla., Recorder
November 13, 1942

Farm and Home Practices In War Time Discussed

Sixteen northwest and central Florida counties with large percentages of Negro farm families, were represented by Farm and Home agents, Vocational Agicultural teachers, Jeanes workers, principals of schools and pastors of churches in a four day conference in connection with the Agents' Annual Conference at the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, the past week, beginning Tuesday and continuing through Friday. The joint program prepared by the State Agricultural Extension Service and the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, centered around farm and home practices in Wartime, through which farm families might make the farm count more toward winning the war in 1943 than was possible for them to achieve in 1942.

Reports on the results accomplished to date in 1942, assisted by the four hundred or more Negro Volunteer War Workers in these counties, accompanied by pledge cards to increase these results in 1943 given by these workers, left no doubt in the minds of representatives from State and Federal Departments present and participating on the program, of the sincere and conscientious effort of the Negro farmers in reaching their "Goals" set in their fight for Victory; and supplying those food commodities calculated by the Department of Agriculture as vital and necessary in the War effort. The three dozen or more rural workers assembled for this special training, it was stated, will relay the instruction given them to the Volunteer War Workers in their respective counties, through whom the information given will reach every Negro farm home in the counties represented at the conference.

Madison county was represented by Agent Althea Ayer at the conference.

47n-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Long Federal Pen Terms Loom for 3 of Harlem's Topnotch Soapbox Orators

Leonard R. Jordan Accused of Telling crowd "Hitler Is Negro's Best Friend" as U. S. Court Opens Hearings Here

DEC 19 1942

By CARL LAWRENCE

"Hitler is the Negro's best friend! And when the Axis powers win this war President Roosevelt will be picking cotton . . . and Secretary Knox will be pushing me around in a Japanese buggy."

That, an attractive young woman FBI agent said Wednesday, was the statement of Leonard R. Jordan during a meeting at 116th St. and Lenox Ave. on Oct. 20, 1941. Jordan and three other well-known Harlem street-corner orators went on trial in Federal Court this week on indictments charging sedition.

The witness testifying against the quartette was Miss Princess Wynder, chief clerk for a local draft board and formerly secretary to the late Arthur A. Schomburg.

Miss Wynder was the third witness to testify against the accused men, but Assistant U. S. Attorney John Sonnett indicated that she was only one of many to be heard before the trial is over. Court attaches guessed that the trial would last a month.

The statement attributed to Jordan was only part of a lengthy report made by the draft board official as a result of being assigned to investigate Jordan's group, the Ethiopian Pacific Movement. After Miss Wynder's report was read to the jury it was put into evidence over the heated objections of the defense lawyers.

DEC 19 1942

Although Jordan's name was mentioned most, reference to the others was made several times. The others on trial are James Thornhill, represented by Attorney John Doles; the Rev. Ralph G. Best, who is being defended by Attorney Simon Hilliman, and Lester Holness, whose case is being handled by Attorney Donald Crichton, president of the Harlem Lawyers Association, who is also defending Jordan.

Boulin Called

Late Wednesday afternoon Herbert S. Boulin, former head of the private detective agency bearing his name, testified that he, too, had been assigned to cover the activities of Jordan and the officials of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement.

Boulin's testimony was an obvious surprise to many of the spectators because it was not generally known that the well-known private detective is now a member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation staff.

On direct examination Boulin traced his life from his native Jamaica, B. W. I., through the years he served in the British army until his arrival in America where, it was testified, he got a job with the famed Pinkerton Agency.

Boulin has been working with the FBI since 1941, he told the jury, after retiring from his lucrative business which, at one time, called for trips to nearly every country in the world.

He spoke as if he knew Jordan quite well. "Mr. Jordan," he testified, "promised his followers that the United States would be ruled by Japan after this war and, because of that, there was no need of fighting the Japs."

DEC 19

Prior to Miss Wynder and Boulin's appearance in the witness chair, Detectives George L. Buchanan and Joseh Carrington testified that, as members of the Criminal Alien Squad, they had been covering Jordan's activities since 1940.

Early this year at a meeting, Buchanan testified, Jordan pointed to an American flag during his speech and exclaimed: "That flag which we are supposed to protect—what are we going to do about it?" To which many in the audience shouted: "Tear it down!"

At another meeting, he testified also, Jordan laughed at the Bible and said: "The white man gave us this Bible, but we'll break his neck with it."

Detective Carrington, an investigator with amazing memory, told the jury he had attended 48 meetings sponsored by Jordan's organization.

DEC 19 1942

"On one occasion," Carrington said, "Jordan pointed to a soldier in the audience and warned him to return to his outfit and spread the good news that colored soldiers were not expected to fight the Japs.

"When you get in Africa," the soldier was told, "with your white officers, point your gun in the right direction and use your own discretion."

DEC 19 1942

If convicted, Jordan and his associates are faced with long terms in prison. The case is being heard before Federal Judge Galston and a jury of twelve, which includes a colored woman foreman and two colored men.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

3 Officers Of 184th 'Broken' By Army Board

Three Others Are Given Promotions

DEC 19 1942

CHICAGO—(ANP)—It was reported this week that three high ranking officers of the 184th Field Artillery stationed at Fort Custer, Mich., were "broken" and demoted to lower army status.

The officers involved are Lt. Col. Oscar Randall, Maj. Ovid Harris and Maj. Homer Lewis. Lt. Col Randall was reduced to a major and Majs. Harris and Lewis were reduced to captains.

A reclassification board of the Sixth Corps area ordered the demotion after the oficers had been tried on undisclosed charges brought by the commanding officer of the 184th Field Artillery, Col. Anderson F. Pitts. Hearings on the charges began more than a month ago.

Knowledge of the board's decision became known when it was announced that Maj. Benote Lee had been elevated to the rank of lieutenant colonel, and Capt. Kenneth Campbell and Capt. Percy Turnley had been promoted to the rank of majors. Lt. Col. Lee will replace Lt. Col. Randall it became known.

Added strength was lent to rumors that th officers ,each of whom, have served many years in the army, had been "busted" when Maj. Harris appeared in civilian clothes talking with friends on a local boulevard.

Under provisions of Col. Pitts' charges, reliable sources said, the three officers could have been removed from the service. Only a ruling by the war department was said to have saved them from that fate.

News of the demotion of the high ranking army men started circulation of a rumor that the action is the beginning of a general shake-up of the 184th personnel. Several other officers are believed scheduled to appear before the reclassification board to answer charges prefered by Col. Pitts.

The 184th has departed from Fort Custer from Camp McCoy, Wis., preparatory to breaking camp so that a provost marshal's school can use the military reservation they formerly occupied.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C

U. S. Negroes Show Bravery At India Base

DEC 26 1942

By Walter Briggs

United Press Staff Writer

U. S. Air Base in Northern India (Delayed) (U.P.).—The men who stood up with the strongest to recent Japanese bombings in this area and fought back with their chins out belong to a unit of Negro engineers.

DEC 26 1942

Their conduct and bravery during and after the Japanese attacks won them the personal commendations of Brig. Gen. Clayton Bissell, commander of the Tenth Air Force operating in the China-Burma-India theater, and Brig. Gen. Caleb V. Haynes of Mount Airy, N. C., commander of the India task force.

Praise From General

General Bissell telegraphed Maj. Donald L. Jarrett, Oakland, Iowa, executive officer of the Negro organization: "Reports say the conduct of the colored troops was magnificent in their return to duty and the damage to the airdrome was repaired almost immediately after the strifing ended. I desire you and your troops to know the performance of your duty is in the line of the best traditions of the Army."

General Haynes, arriving here the day after the second Japanese raid, heard descriptions of the efficiency and imperturbability of the Negro troops and relayed a message of "great work" to them through their officers.

The Negro engineers were among the first back to work after the Japanese Zero fighters disappeared after strafing the field and filled up the holes in one runway and worked into the night on another runway plugging a huge pit created by a 500-pound bomb.

Fires Machinegun

DEC 26 1942

Officers reported several instances of exceptional courage. Pvt. Mack B. Anderson, Gayhill, Tex., stood up in the middle of the airfield firing a machine gun while a Japanese Zero fighter repeatedly swooped over him. Watchers said the Japanese tracer shells "looked like they were passing through Anderson's legs." Eventually his gun jammed and Anderson raced across the field and leaped into a trench where he whipped out a pistol and continued firing.

DEC 26 1942

Two others demonstrating similar bravery were Sergts. Clarence T. Jackson of Washington, D. C., and Elmer Stephens of Cleveland, Ohio. Officers praised Sergt. Ralph Snell of Dothan, Ala., for the speed with which he rushed a company of 150 engineers to repair the bombed airfields.

I watched Snell and his men unconcernedly wielding pick and shovel a few minutes after the raid, while many of the rest of us were watching for the possible return of the strafers. One Negro soldier looked up at me and grinned, "Well, this was nothing. When they going to start a real war?"

Some Problems of Negroes In Armed Services of U.S.

The Daily Worker, N.Y., N.Y.

DEC 26

By James W. Ford

There was disturbing news in the press during the past week about the lack of employment of Negro citizens in war industries, discrimination in the armed forces and the landing of Negro troops in Liberia. These questions are associated with how this war is going and how it must be fought. They require immediate attention.



James W. Ford

There is an old Negro spiritual which goes: "I've made my vow to the lord and I will not turn back." This pretty well characterizes how the Negro people think about this war, because it is a people's war of national liberation. It must not be turned back. But some people are trying to hold it back. They are trying to hold it back by barring colored citizens from jobs in war industries and through discrimination in the armed forces. Such people are the Southern poll-taxers, their Hoover Republican collaborators and defeatists of all strips.

In the new Congress which opens in January some friends of the anti-poll tax fight will be inclined to give up their vow. Because they think they will maintain democratic majority by appeasing the Southern poll taxers. This too will endanger national unity and the entire war effort. The war cannot be won by these methods. If the war is to be pushed to a successful conclusion with the defeat of Hitler the poll tax and those who support it have got to be steamrolled over too.

* * *

Then there are those who are becoming self-satisfied with the progress which has been made in solving some of the problems of the Negro people in relation to the war; they are prone to believe that a declaration of a correct policy is sufficient to win the war. This is farthest from the truth. Undoubtedly progress has been made in breaking down discrimination in some industries and to some extent in the armed forces. There are cases of the best relations existing between Negro and white soldiers who are being trained together. But it would be a most fatal error to assume that this is enough.

We will suffer irretrievable setbacks unless we eliminate all obstacles to the mobilization of the full industrial and armed might of the Negro people in this war.

Declaration of a correct policy is not sufficient. Policy has to be executed in order to be effective. Moreover the Negro people together with labor and the win-the-war forces have to fight for the execution of policy. Discrimination which is an obstruction to the full mobilization of the Negro people is still with us; it has to be wiped out within the frame work and the policies of the United Nations coalition.

DEC 26 1942

The Negro people have the will to victory. They are daily gaining confidence in the ultimate success of our cause and the historical justice that will come to them in victory over the Axis. Nobody has to preach to them about their patriotism or their hatred of fascism and the Axis.

DEC 26 19

When Negro soldiers in the uniform of the United States Army set foot on the shores of Africa and walked down the streets of Monrovia, Liberia, an old historic epoch passed away and a new phase in the struggle of the United Nations emerged. The Negroes of Liberia met their kinsmen from the United States with joy and happiness. This new epoch is conceived and set in the policies of the United Nations in this national liberation war and on entire continent is being brought to our side. But the past still weighs heavily upon the present.

In 1811 with repatriated Negroes from the United States the establishment of the Republic of Liberia was begun, to be modelled after the United States. However, with the exception of the able rule of some of the Presidents of the Republic, Liberia has been clouded with the dark machinations of the Firestone imperialistic interests.

Four years ago when Senator Bilbo shouted in the United States Senate that all American Negroes should be deported back to Africa, little did he suspect that in 1942 American Negroes clothed in the uniform of the United States would surely return to Africa on a mission dictated not by his slander, vituperations and insults to the Negro people but by the policies of the United Nations in the words of Vice-President Wallace, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Wendell L. Willkie.

But there is unmistakable evidence that the Hitlerite policies of the Bilbos, the Dixons, the Talmadges and the whole defeatist group are operating against the Negro people and undermining the policies for which this war is being fought. Discrimination is widespread in the armed forces. Reports of abuses against Negroes are made daily.

Since last February the Negro press has reported more than a dozen cases of cold blooded murder and unrestrained beating of Negro soldiers by military police and civilian officers in the South. A typical example was an attack on a Negro private soldier in Texas by a military police. The soldier was beaten because he refused to leave a "white" waiting room, where he was waiting to use a telephone booth.

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Transportation facilities for Negro soldiers are outraged and shameful. When Negro soldiers are sent from one camp to another they are denied accommodations which their pullman tickets and dining car ration allotments entitle them. USO facilities in the South are woefully inadequate. Thousands of cases of abuses, discrimination, slowness in training and promotion and down right murder of Negro soldiers take place throughout the country.

It is worthy of note that the Trotzkyites are utilizing this situation and turning it into the conspiracy against the war effort which the Bilbos and the defeatist dictate. These individual cases must be handled by a mass policy. Discrimination can be tackled by setting up mixed volunteer regiments of Negro and white solidies; mixed military police units should patrol military centers and camps. Negroes must be advanced in all departments of the armed forces without discrimination. Inter-racial educational activities should be instituted for the enlightment of troops. Discriminatorry policies should be wiped out in the WAVE's and the WAAC's. Let the government take measures towards its colored citizens as it has taken towards the colored peoples in North Africa. The labor movement and every really patrictic American who is interested in winning this war quickly and without diversions had better begin to give some attention to the evils of discrimination in our armed forces and in our entire American life.

Norfolk, Va. Pilot
December 13, 1942

Ration Board For Negroes Slated Here

JAN 17 1942

Selection of Personnel Expected at Meeting This Morning

Norfolk soon is expected to have an all-Negro rationing board to supplement the work of the present overworked board and Henry L. Caravatti, State Organization Officer for the Office of Price Administration, will be in Norfolk this morning for a conference with Col. Charles B. Borland, city manager, and a group of prominent Negro citizens on selecting the personnel of the board.

At least five members are expected to be appointed to the board, which probably will have headquarters somewhere near the center of the city's colored population, Colonel Borland said yesterday. OPA officials and Negro leaders alike hope and expect the establishment of this new board will prove of great convenience to the people it will serve and to the city as a whole.

JAN 17 1942

Tried Elsewhere

The establishment of all-Negro rationing boards already has been tried in Richmond and other Southern cities with marked success, Colonel Borland said yesterday, and the board here, which probably will be designated as Norfolk Rationing Board No. 2, will have full authority to handle rationing problems, which he said are sure to increase.

The board will have a full-time paid executive secretary and full-time paid clerks, just as the present rationing board has, but it also will be dependent on the help of patriotic citizens just as has been so necessary for the present board.

Except for the liberal response of volunteers to assist in the work done by the local board, little could have been accomplished and the city would be in the midst of utter confusion brought about by the rationing program, Colonel Borland said yesterday.

JAN 17 1942

Volunteers to aid the Negro rationing board will be obtained through the Volunteer Office of the Office of Civilian Defense. The Volunteer Office is in the old Telephone Building on East Plume street.

Colonel Borland already has prepared a list of prominent Negro citizens for recommendation for appointment to the new board and their names will be presented to Mr. Caravatti this morning.

47n-1942

Refugee Tells of Belgian Underground Helping Him Escape to New York

"C.M. Daily"

By Willard Wiener

A refugee who recently escaped from the Nazis via the underground has arrived in New York with this report:



Edmund Pierre

¶ The peoples of Belgium and of France are more hopeful than ever of an eventual United Nations victory.

¶ Thousands of poor in these two countries would rather die of starvation—and many of them do—than work for a Hitler victory.

¶ There is a strong underground in France and Belgium. It daily is growing stronger.

Dec. 8, 1942

¶ Among its activities, the underground cares for a constant stream of prisoners escaped from the Nazis.

New York, N.Y.

The refugee is Edmond Pierre, 26, a native of Haiti. He is an agriculturist and was in Belgium as a student at the time of the Nazi invasion. He later worked for the Belgium Government. The Nazis tried to recruit him for work in the Ukraine. He said:

"A German official asked me whether I was an Aryan. I said: 'Can't you see for yourself?' He was angry. He said: 'Are you a Jew?' I said: 'I am not a Jew,' and then this official said: 'If you are not a Jew, then you are an Aryan,' and with that, he wrote Aryan on my paper.

Pierre did not want to work for the Nazis. On May 1, 1942, he decided to escape Belgium, if he could. He got in touch with the underground through a farmer with whom he was friendly.

For four months he made his way with the help of the underground through Belgium and occupied France. At the border of occupied France he was told:

"Now you're on your own."

He reached Marseille, and there, with the help of the Haitian Consul, he was given a permit to enter Spain.

The big problem in Belgium and France, he said, is food.

"The Germans have all they want," he said "but the people have very little. It is very expensive and the poor cannot get enough food, even though they have sufficient ration cards.

"There is one way the people can get food—and that is to work for the Germans. But the Belgians, for example, would rather die than work or even ask their Nazi masters for food."

The German soldier, he said, is not above taking bribes.

"For money the German sometimes will give you what otherwise you are not entitled to."

First Ice Break

Three small children were taken to Reconstruction Hospital in a serious condition late yesterday afternoon after they broke through the ice of the 100th St. pool, in Central Park.

Joseph Sutter, 72, of 131 W. 98th St., fell into the water while trying to get the children out. Patrolman Vincent Wood, of the Arsenal station, pulled Sutter and two of the children to safety, then dived repeatedly under the ice until he rescued the third child, a girl about 6.

The children were identified as Jean Orr, six, her brother Bobby, five, and Kathleen McGrath, five, all living at 13 W. 103d St.

It was the first such accident this Winter in the city.

AMERICANS TAKE A BIT OF HARLEM OVER TO LIBERIA

"Chicago Daily Tribune"

Now It Has Swing Music and Fried Chicken.

Chicago, Ill.

12/8/42

WITH UNITED STATES FORCES SOMEWHERE IN LIBERIA, Dec. 8 (AP)—American Negro soldiers in Liberia, encamped in one of the most forbidding regions of Africa's west coast, are proving they can take the worst this jungle country has to offer.

Members of service and engineering units, they have worked thru the torrential rains of the wet season into the dry period, when the sun glows like a furnace.

They have labored at a gruelling pace because a big job had to be done in a hurry. An airport, necessary in sending planes and supplies to the middle east, India, and Russia, had to be built and defended. Today these soldiers look back on six months of sweat and toil to see a job well done in record time.

But even now there is no rest for the men. Ships must be unloaded and supplies dispatched thru the defense areas. Steel landing mats are laid for emergency airports, and a constant battle must be waged against the verdant undergrowth. The fight goes on also against malaria-bearing mosquitoes. Permanent structures must be built to replace those thrown up temporarily.

Still Much to Be Done.

A million things remain to be done, but these soldiers have tried the worst Africa can offer and know they have the situation in hand. Their morale is excellent. They would like to go home, of course, but meantime they are getting plenty of food and beer and they get time off for recreation and passes to visit Monrovia, the capital.

Both the soldiers and the natives have adjusted themselves to the big change.

Liberian girls who never had heard a swing band before the Americans arrived, with a 40 piece outfit, became jitterbugs overnight. Poultry farmers multiplied in a twinkling to meet the demand for friend chicken. Natives who never had bothered to learn English now are stocked with a full repertoire of pidgin phrases.

Ivory carvers and souvenir dealers started working nights. Stores got fresh stocks. Bars blossomed. Native workers descended in droves. The region around the main military area experienced a boom.

In Liberia, when you see men and women standing behind umbrellas or dashing off into the bush to disrobe, it means the driver ant is at work. These ants swarm over a potential victim in a few seconds and, unless plucked off immediately, can cause serious harm, even death. They crawl on large animals in sufficient numbers to make them topple over. Then they eat everything but the bones.

Chicago Daily Tribune

Crap Shooting With Shells!

The old native practice of investing savings in cement blocks for homes which are rarely built has been helpful to the allies in west Africa. The British government, needing materials, bought thousands of the blocks.

Crap shooters are meeting a challenge in a native game called "gamble," in which five shells are handled like dice. The player rolls them, and the others determine whether the open or closed surface is uppermost. There are five possible combinations. Stakes range from a small tin cup of rice to things of considerable value—sometimes a wife.

Eddie Morris, a bugler, helped morale considerably when he brought along the battered trumpet he had played in a night club. After the landing of the troops in a driving rain, and a day of hard work, the men looked dispirited and tired. Suddenly there was an electrifying sound—Eddie's playing "Chattanooga Choo-Choo." By the time he went thru a half dozen songs, the men were cheerful.

There Are Mermaids and Nudists.

There are mermaids in the Cavally river—fish with faces like monkeys and perfectly formed breasts to nurse their young. Pauline Smith, who came from Harlem, is a sort of subqueen in a village here. Henri De Vilmorin, a French agent, crosses the desert on a camel with a small radio strapped to its hump. There is a religious cult on the Gold Coast which has a "Garden of Eden," a retreat where its members practice nudity. Visitors must follow suit. The hulk of a sunken slave ship still can be seen at the mouth of the Cavally river, which forms the boundary between Liberia and the Ivory Coast.

12/8/42

Commander of the troops here is John E. [Smokey Joe] Wood of Elizabeth City, N. C., formerly an architect. He joined the army in World War I. and stayed on. His brother, Col. Stewart Wood, was a member of Lieut. Gen. Jonathan Wainwright's staff on Corregidor when it fell.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Truck Company Has More Than Any Other Post

41 Commissioned Officers Detailed To Georgia Unit

FORT BENNING, Ga.—(SNS)—The 21st Quartermaster Regiment (Truck) is rapidly becoming the proving ground here for newly commissioned Negro officers. Commanded by Col. Ellis F. Altman, this regiment has the largest complement of Negro officers on active duty of any unit on the post. Out of the 126, 41 are Negroes.

The first to arrive at Fort Benning in July, 1942, were eight graduates of the Quartermaster Officer Candidate School in Fort Warren, Wyo. Of that number, four were given firsthand experience with troops and then sent to another post as part of the cadre for anew organization. Word has since come back that one of these officers is now a battalion adjutant and that another is a company commander.

Dec. 10, 1942

GILMORE TRAFFIC OFFICER

Of the four who remained with the 21st Quartermaster Regiment, Lt. Winfred T. Gilmore is Assistant Traffic Officer for the regiment; Lt. Andrew B. White is one of the company officers; Lt. Everett Bell is Assistant to the Regimental Supply Officer and Lt. Henry T. Talbert is the Regimental Public Relations Officer. The latter two officers have recently been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant. Arriving at approximately the same time as these officers, 1st Lt. Levi L. Stanmore reported from Washington, D. C., and assumed the duites of Regimental Chaplain.

Four graduates of the Quartermaster Officer Candidate School at Camp Lee, Va., have reported at Benning. They were Lt. Clyde Rhinehart, of New Orleans, La., Assistant Adjutant of the regiment, Lt. Tyler Hill, Jr., of Charleston, W. Va., who has been recently serving as adjutant of the Third Battalion, and Lieutenants John W. Hoggat and Jackson Searcie, of Nashville, Tenn., and Oklahoma City, Okla., respectively, who are company officers in an attached unit.

Dec. 10, 1942

OTHERS ARRIVE

During November, 15 other Negro officers arrived here from the Officers' Pool at Camp Lee, Va. They are 2nd Lts. Charles Campbell, of Washington, D. C.; Joseph Dismond, of Hampton, Va.; Robert H. Ewing, of South Bend, Ind.; Edward L. Goodlett, of Atlanta, Ga.;

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois



Acme photo

AMERICAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN CREW IN THE NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDS.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Soldier Told To Oppose War

DEC 1 1942

Six weeks after the United States was at war a Negro soldier attending a meeting of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement in Harlem was advised to return to his camp and start a whispering campaign against the war, it was testified in Federal Court today at the sedition trial of Leonard Robert Jordan, head of the pacifist group.

Jordan, a British West Indian Negro, and three other Negroes are on trial before Judge Clarence G. Galston. Today they heard a Negro city detective, George Buchanan, tell of meetings of the Ethiopian Pacific Movement which he attended at 113 Lenox Ave., posing as a member.

Under cross-examination Detective Buchanan declared that as many as 120 attended some sessions, but that by March of the year only eight or nine would show up and sometimes none at all. Often, the detective said, Jordan declared at the meetings that he would welcome being placed in a concentration camp.

The Ethiopian Pacific Movement was said to have been affiliated with the Japanese Black Dragon Society at the time of Jordan's indictment last July. According to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover it planned to stage an armed Negro uprising coincident with a Japanese invasion of the West Coast.

DEC 8 1942

TELLS OF NEGRO CHEERING JAP RAID IN HAWAII

The Chicago Tribune

New York, Dec. 17 (AP).—Radio reports of Japanese victories after Pearl Harbor were applauded by leaders of the Ethiopian Pacific movement, a Harlem organization, a government witness testified today in the federal court trial of four of the leaders charged with sedition in trying to persuade Harlem Negroes to a pro-Japanese attitude.

A "victory party" celebrating the fall of Singapore was described on the witness stand by Herbert S. Boulin, a Negro private detective assigned by the federal bureau of investigation to report on subversive activities in Harlem.

DEC 18 1942

Leonard Robert Jordan, head of the movement; the Rev. Ralph Green; Best, and James Thornhill, all natives of the British West Indies.

The party, Boulin said, was held last spring in the home of Lester Eugene Holness, one of the four defendants. The other Negro defendants are

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

First Colonial To Defy Petain And Vichy Setup

DEC 19 1942

From the land of Battling Siki, French West Africa, the United Nations' armies stand reinforced by tens of thousands of the most feared and effective soldiers of modern warfare — the dreaded Senegalese.

Almost legendary figures in the first World War, where they were used as "shock troops" against the Germans, the sharp-shooting, bolo-wielding Senegalese are now aligned with scores of battalions of other colonial troops fighting under the banner of the Free French.

DEC 16

50,000 Senegalese

Although the full strength of the Senegalese force has not been announced approximately 50,000 of these troops were believed stationed at Dakar alone when the alignment of the French West Africa with the United Nations was announced recently. These were chiefly Senegalese volunteers, directed by French officers and rated with the Moroccans among the best fighting men in Africa.

In supporting the Allied cause, these Senegalese warriors will take their places beside veteran French colonial troops who have carried their country's banner since the fall of France in 1940. Fifteen thousand crack colonial troops in the Chad province struck one of the first blows for French liberation by preventing a junction between the Italian Libyan army under Marshal Graziani and the Fascist Ethiopian force under the Duke of Aosta in the early days of the French Armistice

Colored Governor General

This stroke was engineered by Felix Eboue, American- born Negro governor of the Chad province. A native of French Guiana on the South American coast, and a brilliant graduate of French schools, Eboue was the first of the colonial administrators to defy the Vichy Government and announce the determination of Africa to fight for a Free France. His declaration played a part in the subequent actions of other administrators in French Congo, Cameroons and Ubangi-Shari who later joined the Free French Movement. When General Charles de Gaulle visited the Free French colonists in September, 1940, he appointed Felix Eboue governor general of Free French Africa.

DEC 19 1942

Equatorial Africa has since become an important reservoir for military manpower for the Allies. A Free French Army has been built up in these regions under the direction of General Leclercq, one of de Gaulle's ablest officers. These troops have already proved their excellent fighting spirit in daring attacks on Italian outposts in Libya and Eritrea and thousands were rushed to the Western Desert when General Rommel's forces threatened the conquest of Egypt.

On All Fronts

Of equal importance to the Allied cause was the immediate use of Free French Africa as an important cornerstone in the United Nations defense system. Through the construction of a network of modern airports there, British and American pilots were able to ferry much needed bombers and fighting planes across the African continent to the Egyptian battlefront, to the Middle East and to India. Fort Lamy in the Chad province is now one of the great aerial turntables of Africa. And veteran colonial troops from rFee French Africa are now fighting on all these fronts.

DEC 19 1942

French Colonial System

One reason for the excellent fighting spirit of the French native soldiers is the attitude of the French in not establishing rigid color bars. The French have exhibited far less racial bias against the native than have Anglo-Saxons. The educated native becomes a citizen of France with the same rights as a white Frenchman. A black Frenchman can aspire to the highest posts in the political and administrative hierarchy. Frenchmen of African descent have served as Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies and Under Secretary of State. And Felix Eboue is now Governor General of Free French Africa.

DEC 19 1942

"Battling Siki"

Although General de Gaulle has decorated scores of Free French native soldiers with the Cross of Liberation, France's highest honor, the Senegalese, on past performance, are rated as the best troops in Africa. From their ranks came "Battling Siki", a full-blooded Senegalese pugilist who won the world's light-heavyweight title and became the idol of Paris after the last war. Siki came to America in 1923 and engaged in several colorful bouts here. He won international fame for courage, however, by battling an Irishman named Mike McTigue in Dublin on St. Patricks' Day. Siki lost that fight and another more serious one—the latter with a gang of armed ruffians in the "Hell's Kitchen" section of New York City.

He was stabbed to death in this encounter, but, like the legendary Senegalese, he never surrendered. He went down fighting. — —

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Japs Riot In U. S. Camp; One Is Killed

MANZANAR, Cal.—(SNS)—One Japanese was killed and at least nine wounded Sunday night when a pro-Axis celebration of the sneak attack on Pearl Harbor caused a riot in the Japanese Relocation Center and troops called to restore order fired several shots into the surging mob.

Dec. 8, 1942

According to Ralph P. Merritt, project director, the rioting started Saturday night when Japanese loyal to America interfered with a meeting called by the Kibei, Anti-American group. Merritt called for military assistance and the disturbance was quelled.

Monday the center was under martial law.

Reports from the camp gave this account of the riot:

Sunday night the factions began fighting and soon there were 4,000 in a milling crowd. Shouts of "Pearl Harbor, Banzail! Banzail!" had precipitated a free-for-all. When part of the crowd broke toward the troops, the soldiers first threw tear gas bombs. The fumes, however, soon were blown away. The Japs then began hurling stones at the soldiers and rushing the lines. The troops opened fire. This stopped the advance and the milling, yelling celebration reluctantly obeyed orders to return to their quarters.

A mob of Axis sympathizers beat Fred Tayama, president of the Japanese-American Citizen's League so severely that he required hospitalization. Later the mob stormed the hospital but doctors had spirited Tayama to safety. The axis group, angered by Tayama's disappearance, threatened to kill him.

SAVED FROM MOB

Tay Uyeno, another pro-American Japanese, was removed from the Relocation Center to Inyo County Jail at Independence to save him from harm at the hands of the mob.

The camp direltor said that about 4,000 Japanese in the center were born in Japan and 500 others of the total of 10,000, although born in the United States, were educated in Japan and indoctrinated with Japanese militarism.

Merritt said that a group 1,000 pro-Axis Japanese gathered Saturday night in a fire-break area and listened to orations. Pro-American Japanese who pleaded for order when the crowd became boisterous were jeered and asked to leave. The crowd soon had gotten out of hand and Merritt called for state guardsmen. Dec. 7 1942

Sunday, the camp director said, representatives of the Anti-American group called at his office and demanded that Uyeno, a pro-American, be returned to the camp. Merritt said he negotiated with them and believed the situation had been cleared up. However, at nightfall a group gathered, marched on the hospital, seeking Tayama. Another mob of 1,500 surrounded the police station, holding members of the Japanese volunteer force and a Caucasian police at bay. Still a third mob of about 1,000 attacked another group of camp police and drove them into a building, where they barricaded themselves. Dec. 8, 1942

Leaders of the riot were those born in Japan or Hawaii, Merritt said in congratulating the loyal Japanese.

Lieutenant Lauded For Building "Blood" Cross In New Guinea

Dec 4 1942
Nashville Globe
Nashville, Tenn.

By "Scoop" Jones

SOMEWHERE IN NEW GUINEA, Dec. 3—(ANP)—Col. Irving J. Bennett, chief of chaplains of the Southwest Pacific area, forwarded this week a letter of commendation to 1st Lt. T. R. Frierson, one of the two Negro chaplains at this base, for the splendid work that Technician 5th Louis Tureaud, New Orleans youth, did in building a portable cross.

Tureaud soared to new heights in his popularity as a carpenter and cabinet maker with this contribution to the religious life of his organization. The cross is a masterpiece of artistic work. It's 30 inches tall, 16½ inches across, with a base 12 inches square with three layers one inch margin on each base. It looks like a medium tain in color and the wood that's made from is very hard and tough when dry and with the outer bark black. The tree from which it comes does not grow very large and is called the "blood tree" because when it is bruised or a nail is driven in the resultant sap has the color of human blood. New Guinea natives say the sap can be used for healing wounds.

Tureaud is a member of Corpus Christi church, New Orleans. He attended Tuskegee where he majored in manual arts. His talent for making file cases, portable mess tables for use in combat zones and setting up mess halls that are collapsible is case of immediate movement is widely known.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Farm Head Given Power Once Held By WPB

Dec. 7, 1942

All Agriculture Products of Nonedible Type Also Fall Under His Control

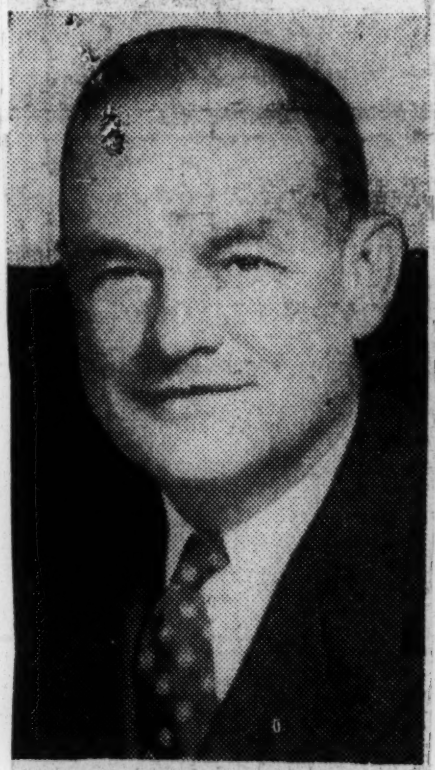
(Text of Order, Page 4-B)

President Roosevelt yesterday installed Secretary of Agriculture Wickard as commander in chief of the home food front with supreme and sweeping control over the production and distribution of food and other farm commodities.

An executive order transferred to Wickard the supervision over marketing and distribution previously exercised by the War Production Board and strengthened the controls over production which he already wielded.

Wickard was placed in full charge of determining the requirements in this field of the civilian population, the armed services, the lend-lease administration and foreign governments; of formulating and conducting a program to produce the necessary foods; and of allocating them when they are produced.

Among the powers Wickard took over from the WPB was the supervision of food rationing. He was directed, however, to administer any rationing program through the



CLAUDE WICKARD

Office of Price Administration, as at present, and Administrator Leon Henderson's authority over prices was specifically exempted from Wickard's domain.

The transfer of final food rationing authority from Nelson to Wickard indicated no change in the present rationing programs of sugar and coffee and the prospective rationing of meat. Wickard has strongly supported these programs and may be expected to institute others when convinced of their necessity, particularly in the case of fats and oils.

To facilitate administration of the food program, various branches of the Agriculture Department were reshuffled and consolidated into two agencies—the Food Production Administration and the Food Distribution Administration. Each will be in charge of a director to be appointed by Wickard.

In the Production Administration were grouped the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, except its sugar agency; the Farm Credit Administration, the Farm Security Administration, and certain functions of the division of farm management and costs of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, the Office of Agricultural War Relations and any WPB groups concerned primarily with food production.

Dec 7, 1942

Other Agencies

The distribution administration includes the Agricultural Marketing Administration, the Sugar Agency of the Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration, and functions of other bureaus concerned with food distribution. Samuel B. Bledsoe, Chief Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, was believed likely to head this division.

The Food Requirements Committee of the WPB, of which Wickard was chairman, was abolished, to be replaced by a new advisory group which Wickard is to appoint. Where the old committee advised Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the WPB, the new group will counsel Wickard. The new one, like the old, will be composed of representatives of various Government departments, and its personnel probably will be the same.

As chairman of the WPB Food Requirements Committee, Wickard virtually had dictated WPB policy in this field, but Nelson technically held control. The new order put Nelson and Wickard on an equal footing in case of conflict between them, providing that any difference of view should be submitted to the President.

Such a conflict might arise, for example, in the case of farm machinery if Wickard sought additional production of it and Nelson believed the steel could not be spared from the arms program.

Other Provisions

The order provided, on this point, that Wickard "shall recommend" to Nelson "the amounts and types of non-food materials, supplies and equipment necessary for carrying out the food pro-

gram." Nelson, "following consideration of these recommendations . . . shall allocate stated amounts of non-food materials, supplies and equipment to the secretary for carrying out the food program." The Agriculture Department then would ration the machinery to farmers as at present.

This provision also would apply to chemicals needed for fertilizer or insecticide, or to lumber for barns.

Dec. 7 1942

The WPB restricted the output of farm machinery in 1943 to 20 per cent of the 1940 production, against 80 per cent for 1942. Wickard had sought 50 per cent of the 1940 output for next year, and he declared in a speech at Denver last Monday that he would make every effort to have the allotment raised.

In giving Wickard "full responsibility for and control over the Nation's food program," the President's order designated as food not only edible commodities but also "all starches, sugars, vegetable and animal fats and oils, cotton, tobacco, wool, hemp, flax fiber, and such other agricultural commodities and productions as the President may designate."

The order gave Wickard no title other than Secretary of Agriculture but White House sources in advance of its issuance had referred to his new status as that of food administrator.

Charlotte, N. C., News
December 25, 1942

NEGRO TROOPS LAUDED

DEC 25 1942

Eisenhower Praises Courage of Men in North Africa

Washington, Dec. 24.—(AP): The courage of American negro troops serving in North Africa was praised today by Lieutenant General Dwight B. Eisenhower, commander-in-chief of the Allied forces there.

In a cable made public by the war department, General Eisenhowed cited especially the steadfastness and bravery of a negro ordnance company which successfully handled the delivery of high explosive bombs at Arzew, continuing to put the bombs ashore under heavy fire at that little port near Oran.

DEC 25 1942

He said that negro Americans should be proud of the service of the troops in North Africa, and said that their demonstration of courage was a significant indication of what could be anticipated from American negro troops in the future.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Negro Fighters Make Excellent Record In War

DEC 14 1942

Expect More Than Million To Bear Arms For Country

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — One year after Pearl Harbor, the Negro stands as an outstanding example of the many nationalities which make up the United States and his part in the U. S. army has taken on additional importance as has been pointed out by Lt. Fitzgerald, a member of Col. Page's staff in the public relations division of the war department.

Requested to furnish information on a comparative basis concerning the Negro a year ago and as of today in the army, Lt. Fitzgerald wrote:

"The requirements of military security disclosing the number of Negro units or the exact number of Negroes in the army. Negroes however, are serving in every arm and service of the army and the number of Negro soldiers practically equals the ratio of the Negro race to the total population of the United States."

DEC 14 1942

A Negro infantry division, the 93rd, some 13.000 men, is now training at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.; a second division, the 92nd. has been re-activated. In addition, there several infantry regiments; two cavalry regiments; pursuits squadrons in the army air forces; important tank battalions in the armored forces. Other important groups include field and coast artillery and anti-aircraft units, quartermaster; inspector general's department; signal corps, military police; engineers; medical; chemical warfare; corps of chaplains and ground units of the air forces; special service units and others.

HAWAII ARMY PRAISED

High praise was given Col. Chauncey Hooper's "pineapple army" stationed in Hawaii. The personnel is largely from Harlem and was formerly included in the national guard.

Stationed at Fort Huachuca, is the largest all-Negro medical unit operated under the direction of one of Chicago's most eminent physicians, Col. Midiam O. Bousfield. Second in command is Maj. D. Haven Hinkerson, formerly commanding officer of the station hospital at Tuskegee.

DEC 14 1942

Considerable comment was made upon the feats of construction accomplished by the Negro engineers who worked as part of the contingent building the Alaska highway.

MANY OFFICERS LISTED

The secretary of war recently stated that many Negro officers—among the several hundred now serving in grades from second lieutenant to brigadier generals are graduates of the various officer candidate schools of the army. Many others are now in attendance at those schools while hundreds more are serving in all-non-commissioned grades and as warrant officers.

DEC 14 1942

Included among the officers are Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, now on duty with the inspector general's office; his son, Lt. Col. Davis, a flying officer, graduate of West Point; Colonel Alexander F. Pitts, commanding officer of the 184th Field artillery; Co. Edward Gourdin, commanding officer of the 372nd infantry; Lt. Col. Howard D. Queen, executive officer of the 366th infantry; Col. West A. Hamilton, formerly with the 366th and recently made professor of military science and tactics at Prairie View college, Texas.

Reserve officer training units at Howard and Wilberforce Universities and at Tuskegee Institute have trained hundreds of officers for the army. Other ROTC units have recently been established at West Virginia State College; North Carolina A. and T.; Prairie View, Texas and Hampton Institute.

The induction of Negroes into the army is in harmony with the President's proclamation:

"It is the policy of the United States to encourage full participation in the national defense program by all citizens of the United States, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

Lt. Fitagerald points out that during the World War 1 a total of 137 Negro organizations were sent overseas for service with the American Expeditionary force. Among these were two divisions, the 92nd and the 93rd; 14 pioneer infantry regiments. The number of Negroes in the AEF was approximated at 194,000 enlisted men and 840 officers. Altogether, 404,348 Negro soldiers served in the United States army during the World War 1. Of these, 1,353 were commissioned officers, 402,971 were enlisted men; 15 army nurses and 9 field clerks.

DEC 14 1942

Among other places Negro soldiers are serving in Hawaii, New Guinea, Australia, the British Isles, our Atlantic bases, West Africa, North Africa and India.

Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, a Negro, was the first armored force casualty of the present war. He was killed near Fort Statsenburg in the Philippines, December 8. The main parade ground at Fort Knox, Ky., trainin g camp, for the armored forces, has been named Brooks Field in his memory.

The Negro in the army today is displaying no less genuine examples of courage. Sgt. Sameul F. Baker, stationed at Fort Huachuca, kept a fire hose playing on drums bulging with hot oil and ready to explode during a fire at that post. He approached within 15 feet of the deadly containers and in utter disregard of personal danger, he received the Soldier's medal. Pvt. Robert Moblee, while stationed at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., swam into the deep water in Big Piney river to rescue a comrade from drowning. And, when the story of this war is told in finality there will be many more feats of gallantry and courage accounted to Negroes.

DEC 14 1942

The first group of officers to be graduated from the training center of the WAAC's at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, included 36 Negro women commissioned as third officers, relative in rank to second lieutenants in the regular army. These women are to be found in command of companies, members of the academic battalion, operating WAAC messes and learning the functioning of motor transport units. Some are being trained as specialists in army administration, while others are attached to the administrative staff national headquarters in Washington. Many are scheduled to visit every section of the country to tell the story of the WAAC to other women. These members of the corps exemplify the full opportunity offered Negro women by this newest branch of service for achievement based on demonstrated ab

DEC 14 1942

Thus, at the end of a year of actual war, Negroes are acquitting themselves just as it had been predicted they would. Loyal citizens, excellent soldiers and a part of the national program of defense.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Wilkins Says U. S. Is Failing In Mobilization

DEC 26 1942

Treatment Of Negroes Still Creates Problem

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M.—Outlining a plan to remove the "racial barriers that are preventing the American Negro from doing his utmost in the war effort," Roy Wilkins, assistant secretary of the NAACP last week reminded his audience here at an NAACP mass meeting that one year after Pearl Harbor America is still failing to mobilize all its people fully behind the war effort as evidenced by the treatment of the Negro.

DEC 26 1942

Wilkins further told his listeners, a capacity crowd, that "we are fighting dictatorship. The earliest definition of a dictatorship is a people who do not have the right to choose their own government." He assailed the poll tax asserting that it "is intimately connected with the war effort. It is not proper that 10,000,000 Americans have to pay for the right to vote. That's like dictatorship."

GOV. JOHN NILES

DEC 26 1942

To Wilkins, Governor John E. Niles sent greetings and stated that: "The colored people of New Mexico have made a distinct contribution to the war effort through their volunteer services in the armed forces and through their purchases of War Bonds. The continued wholehearted efforts of all our people will help to speed the day of victory."

DEC 26 1942

Mr. Wilkins came to Albuquerque from El Paso in a tour of 10 western states. He left here for Pueblo, Colo., where he spoke at Colorado Springs before returnining to the National Office of the NAACP in New York.

47n-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Roosevelt Hails Ethiopian Move

DEC 2 5 19

WASHINGTON — President Roosevelt has sent a telegram to Emperor Haile Selassie acknowledging Ethiopia's declaration of war on Italy, Germany and Japan, the department of state announced Thursday. DEC 2 5 1942

The full text of the telegram, dispatched on December 16 and released by the department of state, declares:

"I have received Your Majesty's message of December 1 informing me that on that day Your Majesty proclaimed that a state of war exists between the Government of Ethiopia and the Governments of Italy, Germany and Japan. By virtue of this historic declaration the first nation to be freed from the yoke of Axis oppression has joined its forces with those of the United Nations in this great struggle to preserve the freedom of mankind. In accordance with Your Majesty's wishes I am taking steps to make the issuance of this proclamation known to the governments of Italy, Germany and Japan.

DEC 2 5 1942

"As doubtless Your Majesty has learned, a few days ago I announced that I had found that the defense of Ethiopia is vital to the defense of the United States, thus rendering Your Majesty's country eligible to receive Lend-Lease aid.

DEC 2 5 1942

"I take this occasion to extend my best wishes for Your Majesty's happiness and for the well-being of the people of Ethiopia.

—"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

TRAINING TO START JAN. 15th

NEW QUARTERS BEING CONSTRUCTED

DEC 2 5 1942

The first Officers' Candidate School for Negro soldiers in the Army Air Forces' Technical Training Command will open at Jefferson Barracks on January 15, according to an announcement by Col. Thomas J. J. Christian, commanding officer of the historic Army post.

First contingent of soldier students selected from the ranks of Negro troops throughout the United States will arrive for the 11-week course on January 15, said the Colonel.

Plan For Center

The opening of an Officers' Candidate School at Jefferson Barracks is one of several new functions the Post will take on, augmenting its already well-established program as the first Basic Training Center of the Technical Training Command, under Major General Walter R. Weaver.

Negro troops at the Barracks will have equal treatment and equal facilities as all soldiers stationed here, said Colonel Christian, who announced that plans were already under way for the construction of a new Service Club, a Chapel, Post Exchange, an Officers' Club and Bachelor Officers' Quarters for Negroes.

A cooks' and bakers' school for Negro soldiers will also open on January 15, said the announcement.

There is also planned, at a later date, to open an Officers' Training School for Air Corps specialists who have received preliminary training at Yale University. This school will be open to a select group of Negro officers for intensive six-week courses. 1942

Graduates of the Officers' Candidate School will be trained as supply officers, adjutants, personnel officers, military intelligence officers and statistical officers. Many will be sent to other schools upon graduation to do further work in the field of their specialization.

It is understood that the graduates will serve as administrative and technical officers for the fighter squadrons being prepared for combat at Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

Aviation cadets slated for flight training at Tuskegee may be sent to Jefferson Barracks for pre-flight ground school, said the Colonel.

The Barracks has been an Army Air Forces' Technical Training Command basic center since September 1, 1940. Prior to that its history goes back to 1826, making it one of the oldest Army posts west of the Mississippi. Colonel Christian took command of the Post on December 5, 1942.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

99th Pursuit Squadron Might Now Be Fighting

12/5/42

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Secretary Stimson was on the defensive during a recent press conference when the question of Negro troops was brought to his attention. First, the matter of Jeerson Barracks, Mo., was brought to the front. The fact that a large number of Negroes are being inducted has led to a number of suppositions.

Asked if the increased number of Negro inductees meat an increase in the facilities for their training, Mr. Stimson said no. When asked point blank about the Jefferson Barracks situation, he was advised by an aide, Col. Grogan, that there was some fear that the historic place would eventually be turned over to Negro troops.

Generally discussing the number of Negro troops in the army, the secretary stated that as nearly as possible, 10 per cent of the entire army would be composed of Negro troops.

When asked if this meant that this percentage would filter through various branches of the service, such as the air corps, the secretary hastiliy answered and emphatically "No."

Need Special Training

He then attempted to justify his statement by saying that certain branches of the service required special training and the fitnes of the soldier himself determined the branch of the service to which he would be assigned.

Further statements were to the effect that the "over-all" percentage of Negro troops would amount to the 10 per cent referred to. Whether this meant a larger number of Negroes would be used in the service units was not discussed. 12/6/42

At the same time, rumors flew thick and fast around Washington that the 99th Pursuit squadron had left Tuskegee for an unknown destination Late in October, Mr. Stimson said the outfit was ready for service and soon would be leaving the training base. Nothing definite on troop movements is ever discussed in the conferences.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Negro Troops Reaching Liberia First Yanks to Touch Africa

Dec 4, 1942

By Joseph Morton
Associated Press Staff Writer

4977

With U. S. Forces in Liberia (Delayed).—Napoleon Edward Taylor, 31-year-old Negro private first class, led ashore the first American expeditionary force ever to set foot in Africa. He greeted the few Liberians present and shook hands with one of them.

The honor of being the first ashore of this Negro A. E. F. went to him simply because he happened to be the first man in line in the first of a fleet of age-worn, canvas-topped lighters which carried the detachment of crack Negro troops across the most treacherous sand bar known to seamen on the West African coast and landed them, wet and bedraggled, on the Liberian shore on June 17.

Taylor, whose home is in Baltimore, was inducted at Fort Meade, Md. His greetings to the Liberians terminated a hectic 60 minutes—the time required for the 30-ton lighters to battle their way through a mile of dancing waves and across the dangerous sand bar.

The only sign of civilization that greeted them when they debarked was a crudely fashioned jetty at the end of a road leading off through the bush to the military installations which they were sent to expand and protect.

The Yanks, glad to see solid ground again, came ashore smiling. Each knew that the bar they had negotiated was feared by the natives as a water devil; that its history, rich in disaster, had been dinned into every seafaring man for a thousand miles up and down the coast. Dec. 4 1942

The troops filed off through the tropical forest to a group of thatch-roofed structures built in advance by natives. They bivouacked and by late afternoon were firmly planted on Liberian soil.

Columbus, Ga. Enquirer-Sun
December 4, 1942

INVASION WAS LED BY NEGRO

Colored Troop Was First Soldier To Touch African Territory

WITH U. S. FORCES IN LIBERIA (delayed)—(AP)—Napoleon Edward Taylor, 31-year-old negro private first class, led ashore the first American expeditionary force ever to set foot in Africa.

The honor of being the first ashore of this negro A. E. F. went to him simply because he happened to be the first man in line in the first of a fleet of age-worn, canvas-topped lighters which carried the detachments of crack negro troops across the most treacherous sandbar known to seamen on the west African coast and landed them, wet and bedraggled, on the Liberian shore (June 17).

On the advice of Maj. C. S. Ward, whom Taylor serves as orderly, he composed and rehearsed carefully a one-sentence greeting to be delivered if he got the chance.

As the first boat pulled up to dock "somewhere in Liberia" Taylor jumped off, marched for ward a few steps and recited it:

"Liberians! We are here to join hands and fight together until this world is free of tyrannical dictators."

The only Liberians around, a half-dozen black-skinped boatmen assisting with the unloading, stopped and listened. One of the group walked over and shook hands. The others silently resumed their work.

"Liberians! We are here to join [illegible]" Taylor [illegible]me is in Baltimore.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

DEC 12 1942

152 Per Cent Americans

General Hershey's Report Shows Colored Volunteers for U.S. Army 52 Per Cent Higher Than All Other Racial Groups

If you want to know what the man in the street thinks about this war and our country, take a look at General Lewis B. Hershey's report on selective service published in last week's AFRO.

His figures show that between November, 1940, and September, 1941, 91,000 colored men were inducted into the army, of whom 38,000 were volunteers.

42 Per Cent Volunteer; 58 Per Cent Drafted

This means that 42 per cent of the colored men in the United States Army were volunteers and only 58 per cent were drafted.

That is a record for patriotic America to look at and to shoot at. If willingness to fight for our country is a sign of patriotism, the colored group is more American than any other racial segment.

General Hershey registered 17,370,355 Americans, 1,842,364 of them colored. So we are 10.6 per cent of the whole population. But we furnished 16 per cent of of the total number of volunteers in the first year of selective service, the General says.

If we had just been average, we would have volunteered just 25,000 strong. That would have been 100 per cent. But when 38,000 of us rushed to fight for Uncle Sam, we were 52 per cent above everybody else.

We did even better than that. At the time General Hershey made his report, he says 25 per cent of the volunteers awaiting induction were colored. That puts us 136 per cent above all the other Americans in our willingness to fight for the Four Freedoms.

President Halts Volunteering

Last Saturday, President Roosevelt issued an order stopping all voluntary enlistments in the armed forces except in special cases, and the army and the navy were told to get their recruits through the selective service.

DEC 12 1942

From now on, general volunteering to fight for America will no longer be possible, but we have the satisfaction of knowing that while it lasted colored people did well by themselves. They weren't just 100 percenters. They were 152 percenters.

One other statement in General Hershey's report ought to be emphasized: We are 10.6 per cent of all the men registered for the draft and 10.6 per cent of us have been inducted into the army.

This is what we have a right to expect—just what is due us, no more and no less.

What About the Navy?

The AFRO is asking Secretary of the Navy Knox for a breakdown of his enlistment figures. We ought to be furnishing 10 per cent of the navy and coast guard personnel.

DEC 12 1942

Prejudice has long kept colored men on fighting ships except as flunkies, and the new order directing ...tic navy is little over a year old. Knox's ...ill not be as favorable as those of Genera... ...ut they will state the facts, and the fact ...own.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Warm Welcome Is Given Soldiers

12/4/42

WITH THE UNITED STATES FORCES IN LIBERIA—(Delayed)—(SNS)—"Liberians! We are here to join hands and fight together until this world is freed of tyrannical dictators."

Thus declared Napoleon Edward Taylor, 31, Baltimore colored private first class, as he led ashore the first American Expeditionary Force ever to set foot in Africa.

Taylor was the first man in line in the first of a fleet of lighters which carried the detachments of crack Negro troops across the most treacherous sandbar known to seamen on the West African coast and landed them on the Liberian shore June 17.

Taylor delivered the greeting he had composed and rehearsed carefully on the advice of Major C. S. Ward.

As the first boat pulled up to a dock "somewhere in Liberia," Taylor jumped off, marched forward a few steps and recited the greeting. 12/4/42

One of the half-dozen Liberian boatmen around walked over and shook hands with Taylor. The others silently resumed their work after hearing Taylor.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Japs Represent God, Blares Phonograph in Harlem Trial

DEC 26 1942

An appeal to the religious beliefs of Harlem Negroes to support the Japanese in the present war because "the representatives of the Rising Sun represent God," rang through Judge Clarence G. Galston's courtroom in the Federal Building today.

DEC 26 1942

The voice was alleged to be that of Lester Holness, one of four West Indian Negroes on trial on charges of conspiracy to commit sedition through the so-called Ethiopian Peace Movement. It was mechanically recorded by means of a microphone in a building adjoining 113 Lenox Ave., where the defendants, the government charged, exhorted their audience to oppose the American war effort at a meeting last January.

The records of Holness' speech and other speeches alleged to have been made at the meeting were put on during the testimony of Marion Torrens, special FBI agent, who testified he had installed the mike and listened to the speeches.

The other defendants, Leonard Robert Jordan, head of the organization;, the "Rev." Ralph Green-Best and James Henry Thornhill, also were recorded as having urged their listeners to help the Japs and to choose concentration camps in preference to enlisting in the United States armed forces.

4/7—1942

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Horizon

DEC 26 1942

DEC 26 1942

WE'RE STILL FAR TOO SNOOTY ABOUT OUR ROLE IN THIS WAR—RUSSIA COULD WRECK US AND OUR WORLD

BY P. L. PRATTIS

IT IS UNFORTUNATELY TRUE that too many Americans are trying to be snooty about fighting this war. These Americans hope, in some vain way, that the United States can win the war and keep its old-fashioned ways. They are determined to cling to what they believe to be their social, economic and political advantages. This shade, this advantage, which they enjoy over other peoples is symbolized as "the American way." It is seldom realized that this advantage is at the expense of other peoples and that, as such, it is the cause of wars which will continue until we are able to think of others as well as ourselves in the pursuit of happiness. The mental approach of some Americans to the present war is significantly expressed in a line from an old "blues" refrain: "You can change my livin', but you sure can't change my mind." These Americans are determined to be of the same opinion—after the war is over. Unhappily, they are doomed to disappointment because THIS WAR will not end while selfish and exclusive theories exist to challenge mankind's aspiration for greater freedom and equality. There is no short or conclusive war finish in sight as long as any considerable number of us fight to protect and retain the "right" to grow richer while other grow poorer, to grow fat while others starve, to be free while others are enslaved.



Mr. Prattis

RED IS UGLY

THE administration has boldly taken the lead in extending aid to Russia. The fact of aid to Russia still nettles many Americans. The expression of goodwill toward Russia by an American is enough to subject him to public ridicule, possible loss of his job and social and political discrimination. If you want to make an American look ugly, paint him red. Certain Americans who fear communism do all in their power to frighten other Americans who have nothing to fear from communism.

This smearing of Americans may straighten itself out in time. The more serious problem involves the smearing of an important and necessary ally. You can't smear Russia out of the world picture. There is absolutely no way for "our world" to win the war or the peace without Russia. If Russia chose to quit the war tomorrow, make peace with Germany and ally herself with Japan for the preservation of the status quo in Asia, our fate would be sealed. Russia could easily swing the delicate balance which exists in India and China. Russia is not the important foe of Japan. Japan makes war against the Anglo-Saxon theory of racial superiority and the Anglo-Saxon dominance of world trade. In neither of these particulars does she find Russia in her way. In both of them, she finds the British Empire and the United States. If she could strike a bargain with Russia and bring peace between Russia and Germany, Japan would do so. Russia and Japan would then be left in control of Asia and the South seas, Germany would be buttressed in control of what would be left of the "white world," and the United States, if not beaten, would be isolated and starved.

GRAIN-OF-SAND ISSUES

ALL this could happen regardless of Mr. Witherow and the other poobahs of the National Manufacturers' Association, in spite of Mr. Westbrook Pegler who realistically gives the Russians credit for no more than protecting their own soil, in spite of Theodore Bilbo, Tom Connally, John Rankin, Dixon of Alabama, Talmadge of Georgia and all those other puny-minded Americans who can't see that we are no more than an ally with some other nations in an attempt to protect our side of the world from destruction. They can't see the larger picture and how tragically trivial in the framework of this larger picture are their antics and ballyhoo around "free enterprise," "rugged individualism," "white supremacy," "the way of the South," "our way of doing things," "capitalism," "industry's rights," "labor's rights," "the Republican party," "the New Deal" and a thousand other grain-of-sand issues which are off the main stem.

The paramount task facing America and her allies of the United Nations, including Russia, is the winning of the war. If we can win the war and establish peace, we can still build the kind of a nation we want. It will be as good as the people who make it. If we lose the war, all the issues which provoke domestic conflicts to weaken the war effort will be cast into the limbo of vain and foolish hopes. What will it matter that we guarded our sacred institutions against the virus of communism if we lose the war?

ALLIES DON'T TRUST US

WE can't win the war, conclusively, if we can't win the peoples of the world to our side. Are we too dumb to see that this is a war between the Anglo-Saxon nations, aided by Russia, against the rest of the world? There are nearly 30 nations supposed to be on our side. But what are they doing? What enthusiasm are they showing for our side? Are the hearts of most of these nations with us? What are they doing to aid us in a concrete way with fighting men and supplies? Is it not a fact that we are largely buying them off through Lend-lease and the Board of Economic Warfare?

DEC 26 1942

Why aren't the hearts of these nations in this fight? Why aren't they rushing to the battlefronts? In our heart of hearts all of us, black and white, know the answer. We know that they don't trust us. We know that they have not been presented a cause in which they have a personal stake to fight for.

I believe the President and a few men around him have seen the light. Willkie has seen it. Miss Buck has seen it. But the Witherows haven't. And the Bilbos and the Connallys haven't. Instead of spending so much time preserving their interests and protecting their prejudices, these men could serve their country if they would but lift up their eyes to see their nation, their world of living, caught up in a vortex of forces which require that they get right or die.

Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

7 American Negroes Held In Germany

DEC 19 1942

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Seven American Negroes are held prisoners in Germany, it was disclosed here last week when the Kansas City Call received a heavily censored card from Reginald Siki Berry, former wrestler.

Berry said he was being held prisoner with several other prisoner with several other Americans at Tittmoning, Ober-Bayson, Germany.

DEC 19 1942

Berry asked that each of the men be sent sweater-coats, sweat shirts, shoes and overshoes, canvas for a wrestling mat, a stop watch and any other gift.

H. O. Cook, principal of Lincoln High School, remembered Berry as a young wrestler in Kansas City. Mr. Cook said Berry has been living in Germany for thepast 10 or 15 years The principal's son, the late Hartwell Cook, musician and composer, met Barry in Germany several years ago.

Chicago Negro Youth to Aid Red Army

Daily Worker
N. Y.

DEC 28 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—The city's Negro youth are well represented among the 60-odd organizations participating in a "United Youth Campaign for Aid to Russia."

The Youth Council of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Conference of Negro Youth, the Youth Division of the Chicago Urban League, the YWCA, the YMCA, churches, schools and colleges are among Negro organizations participating.

DEC 28 1942

Negro young people here will hold a New Year's Eve "Russian Snow Ball" at the Hamilton Hotel, decorative effects being borrowed from Russian and Soviet scenes. Proceeds of the ball will go to the $10,000 fund being raised by the United Youth Campaign to purchase 20 field hospital units for the Red Army through Russian War Relief, Inc.

New Republic
New York, N. Y

In Defense of Haile Selassie

DEC 28 1942

SIR: I was astonished to see a recent letter in your columns from K. Benjamin stating that "Haile Selassie murdered as many of his compatriots as did Mussolini, and in no more democratic or humanitarian manner."

DEC 28 1942

One would like to know on what basis the writer framed this extraordinary statement, which is totally contrary to the facts. Throughout his adult life Haile Selassie I, has devoted himself to the establishment of schools and hospitals, the development of industry and agriculture, the spread of culture, the abolition of cruel punishment and the development of humane and progressive institutions in his country. Without being compelled by popular agitation, as in most other cases, he created a Parliament and a Constitution, which he hopes to see develop progressively on democratic lines. He secured the entry of Ethiopia into the League of Nations and under his guidance she proved the most loyal and disciplined member of that body.

DEC 28 1942

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST
Editor, New Times and Ethiopia News

Woodford Green, Essex, Eng.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO WOMAN NAMED TO LAUNCH SUN SHIPBUILDING COMPANY'S NEW SRIP

CHESTER, Pa. — To Mrs. Alice Virginia Robinson Nelson went the honor of being the first of her race selected to sponsor a big ocean-going ship at an east coast yard. She christened one of the two ships launched at the Sun Shipbuilding Company Plant on Monday morning, December 7. These two ships were the first in the country launched on the Anniversary of Pearl Harbor.

Mother of six children, two of them now in the service, Mrs. Nelson is the wife of James William Nelson has been employed at Sun of service in his department at the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company's new Fourth Yard. Mr. Nelsos has been employed at Sun Ship for 22 years and 9 months, and is now an assis ant foreman.

Beaming and smiling in her spic and span little shingled house on Broad street, in the borough named for John Morton, Delaware County's signer of the Declaration of Independence. Mrs. Nelson said, "I'm so happy. I do appreciate this great honor."

Mr. Nelson, just home from his work, said, "I'm about the happiest man in the shipyard. Don't you think I dont appreciate this honor to my wife," and putting his arm about Mrs. Nelson's shoulder, he continued, "and don't think my missus doesn't appreciate it!"

Sponsor Of New Ship



MRS. JAMES NELSON

"Biggest Day In Lives"

Life has not been easy for the Nelsons.. They came to Morton from Washington, D. C., 3 years ago, and at the little home on Broad street they raised three boys and three girls, the youngest is ten-year-old Betty who is in fifth grade at the Morton school. The launching was the biggest day in their lives, they said.

Two of the boys are in the U. S. Army. James Jr., is in the 368th Engineers, at Camp Sutton, N. C. H worked in Sun Yards before joining the Army Bernard Nelson, the second son. is in the Army, and his recent address was San Francisco. The third son, Davenport, runs a crane in the North Yard, at Sun, and he has been with the company for nine years. There is one married daughter, Mrs. Alyce Nelson Jenkins, whose husband works at Sun yard, Edna Nelson, 19, and Betty, 10, who are at home.

Mrs. Susan H. McLachlan, 115 Washington avenue, Sun Hill, was selected to sponsor the second ship. Mrs. MacLachlan is the wife of Andrew McLachlan, who has been employed in the drafting room at the Sun yard for 26 years and three months.

The first Keel of the new Shipyard, No. 4. was laid December 5. The first ship to be launched by that Yard will probably slide down the ways early in the New Year.

Valdosta, Ga. Times,
Dec. 5. 1942

Negro Soldier Wounded On Guadalcanal Relates Story

"When I joined the Army, I expected to see excitement, and I was right. Since February of this year I have crossed the Pacific and back, and during that time saw action in the battle of the Coral Sea and was among the first regular troops to set foot on Guadalcanal, so I don't have to tell you I've had some thrilling experiences for a Georgia boy who's never done much travelling."

Woodrow Golden, colored youth of 810 Nardo street, who is home on extended leave because of wounds received in action during the American offensive in the Solomons was very modest in describing his personal experiences, but praised the American soldier highly, while in the same breath he spoke of the Japanese with contempt. "They're tough, though" he said, but no match for an American.

Golden volunteered in February, 1941 for Army service and received his training at Fort Benning. The following February he was given a furlough to visit his parents. "While home I was attending a dance given for colored soldiers," he related, "and that evening the M. P's came in and told all soldiers on leave that they were ordered back to their posts at once. In a very short time I was on my way to the West coast, where we boarded a troop transport."

"We had an uneventful crossing but I probably wouldn't have known for the few days had anything happened, because I was awfully seasick.

"After what seemed a mighty long trip we were landed on a group of islands occupied by the Americans and British. I spent several weeks there, and being an M. P. Sergeant had an easy time of it, since there was little chance for a soldier to get into trouble on that island. Then a large warship of another country put into the port for supplies, and we were all used, many of us worked as stevedores to load the ship.

"Then I was ordered aboard the vessel along with other Americans, and I could tell that there was some excitement ahead, because we didn't lose any time in sailing.

"We joined other warships, and I could see the American flag flying from some of them. It wasn't many hours before the fireworks began, and all hands aboard went into action. The noise was terrible and when the big guns on deck went off the shock would almost knock one down. Shells whistled close to us and big splashes of water shot high in the air where they exploded.

"Our ship was not hit a single time, but I believe we did plenty of damage.

"I visited Melbourne, Australia, and other ports along the coast."

"When the Guadalcanal offensive began, I was aboard a supply ship, and was among the first regular troops to go ashore after the Marines had won a beachhead. The trip through the naval battle that was raging between Allied and Jap ships kept all of us in action, and while I cannot tell of the details, I can say that the enemy suffered terrible losses, and I saw two Jap ships go down. They were peculiar boats, and not like any I have ever seen. We picked up a large number of survivors floating in the water, most of them Japanese."

"When we landed we were ordered into the fight at once, and for the first time, I came fact to face with the Japs. Of the actual fighting, I can't say much, except that our Marines and troops are more than a match for the Japanese. The Japs are all little, but tough, though."

Queried about Guadalcanal Island. and the impressions he received there, he remembered most of all that "the whole place was filled with cocoanut trees, and there were a lot of holes blasted in the ground."

"Were you frightened when you faced the enemy," he was asked", and replied" Sometimes —when I had time to think about it, but most of the time I was too busy to be scared."

Golden was wounded by the concussion from an exploding bomb, or shell, and returned to California after several weeks on Guadalcanal. But he is not worried about who will win in the Pacific. "It's just a question of time, he said, and the Japs will be run back to Tokyo. Many of them wish they were already back."

47n-1942

Australia Not Pleased With U. S. Policies

The Nashville Globe

Whites of Country Protest Treatment Army "Brasshats" Are Giving Negro Troops

Nov. 27 1942

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 25 (ANP)—Australians want to accept and treat Negroes as their equals but are prevented from doing so by white army officers who have taken the customs and attitudes of the south to the "land down under," according to a letter from trade union sources in Sydney, Australia, sent to the local Daily Clarion World, union newspaper, and the Negro press.

The letter makes these specific charges:

1. Dixie white soldiers have started riots in Australian cities to drive Negro troops off the streets and out of public places;

2. American army officers have visited schools and lectured to children not to associate with Negro troops;

3. American army officials have conducted a deliberate campaign to prevent Australian soldiers and organizations from associating with or welcoming Negro troops.

4. Negro soldiers are barred from attending the troops center in Sydney established by the American community for American troops.

These charges are in line with others previously emanating from Australia which included the undenied statement that colored soldiers have been removed from the populated centers to the barren interior, as well as reports of friction between Negro and white soldiers in England which led to a personal investigation by Brig. Gen. Davis.

The complete letter follows:

"With the developments which have brought World War II close to those shores, and with the presence of allied forces on this soil, the people of Australia have become aware of a situation which never before has been brought home to them with so much force.

"We here in Australia knew of the existence of the American Negro. We were taught about the Civil war in our history classes. We knew in a vague sort of way that America had her racial problems.

"We went to the movies and watched a somnabulistic character, whose main joy in life appeared to be ly appears in the cities and towns.

"Certainly, it cannot be denied that we have a 'white Australia' policy,' but that policy does not exist because the Australian people realize that they are white, and therefore 'better than anyone else.' It exists because of political reasons, because at the beginning of this century there arose a condition which was proving to be a serious threat to a country already great in traditions of labor and trade unionisms, namely, the influx of Asiatics and Orientals who were being brought to Australia, and used as victims of 'cheap labor,' breaking down the relatively high standard of living which labor stalwarts for years had strived to build up.

"I said that we are comparatively free from racial prejudice; I should have said 'have been' comparatively free. Now, due to the presence and influence of the many southern Americans who are here, there has been a marked trend towards 'jim crowism'—and all that it entails.

"The unwholesome attitude which is adopted by these people has been instrumental in bringing about conditions which can only be rivalled at times by those of the 'deep south.'

"When Negro troops first landed in Australia, they were given rousing, and often tumultous welcome by Australian citizens, who were genuinely amazed to find the Negro an intelligent, educated human being. He was treated as an equal; he walked about our streets as freely as our own soldiers; people spoke to him, and did all those little things for him which help make 'strangers in a strange land' feel a little less homesick.

"Then there started the most cold-blooded, inhumanly calculated campaign that any of us have ever witnessed.

Nov. 27, 1942

"Various ways and means were employed—most of them extremely effective. It was rumored that the American Negro was a low-cunning, perverted fiend, who should be kicked out of all decent human society, trampled underfoot—and kept there.

"The various features of these rumors were: 1—The Negro is immoral, degenerate, untrustworthy. 2—He is usually rotten with syphilis, and is undoubtedly a sex maniac. 3.—No white woman can hope to be safe in his company. 4.—He is of such low intellect that he is only suitable for work in labor corps.

"American Army officers have visited schools, delivered lectures to the children, and instructed them not to go near the black men. Australian soldiers have been told not to have anything to do with the 'niggers.' Letters have been forwarded by American army authorities to secretaries of various well-known organizations, telling about the Negro—and how at home in America he is 'kept in his place, and given no encouragement, because if you give them an inch, they take a mile.'

"Fights have taken place in public because American Negroes were present, and white American soldiers didn't like it! Negroes are barred from the Trocadero and other Sydney dance halls, because American soldiers don't care to see 'niggers dancing with white girls.'

"Negroes are not allowed to enter the Hotel Australia, and other well-known hotels such as Ushers or the "Carleton," because American soldiers and nurses won't go

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Dictators Doomed, First Yank Ashore Tells Liberians

Dec. 4, 1942

Monrovia, Liberia (delayed) (AP). A carefully rehearsed speech, written upon advice of his commanding officer, was recited by the first American soldier to step ashore in Liberia.

Negro Private Napoleon Edward Taylor, of Baltimore, leaped from the landing boat, marched several paces forward and declared:

"Liberians! We are here to join hands and fight together until this world is free of tyrannical dictators."

Half a dozen Liberians, boatmen assisting in the disembarkation, heard him. One shook hands with him. The others stopped, listened, and then went on working.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Making Rapid Strides As Fighters And Workers

SEP 20 1942

Recognition Being Won; But Leaders Say Racial Prejudices Bar Full Use Of Talents

AGE 20 1942

BY GEORGE CULLEN

WASHINGTON — (AP) — Wide World)—The war is winning the American Negro recognition as a soldier and skilled worker.

On the far-flung battle fronts abroad and on the production front at home, he is contributing his blood and skill to a cause which his leaders say he appreciates better than anyone else—the preservation of freedom and democracy.

The first member of Gen. Douglas MacArthur's armored forces in the Philippines to die when the Japanese attacked that American outpost was a Negro—Robert H. Brooks, of Kentucky.

Negroes died fighting valiantly with their white comrades in the attack on Pearl Harbor. Negro troops are in training with American forces in the British Isles, awaiting the day when a continental invasion begins. Others are guarding our lifelines in the Pacific in Australia, New Caledonia and New Guinea.

Negroes comprise a substantial part—some say 40 per cent—of the engineering troops building a strategic military road through the Canadian wilds to Alaska.

* * *

BUT IT IS ON THE HOME PRODUCTION FRONT where the Negro is making his most significant advances. Once relegated to the so-called custodial jobs in industry—janitor, porter, elevator operator—He now is making his appearance with increasing frequency as a skilled and semi-skilled worker.

There are industries that employ Negro engineers, draughtsmen, chemists and scientists. In one Ohio defense plant, a Negro is the chief metallurgist in charge of a staff of Negro technicians.

Negro women are leaving their traditional roles as domestic servants and making their appearance on the production line in war industries.

SEP 20 1942

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Negro Private First American To Land in African Invasion

12/31/42 12/31/42

By the Associated Press

WITH U. S. FORCES IN LIBERIA (Delayed).—Napoleon Edward Taylor, 31-year-old Negro private from Baltimore, led ashore the first American expeditionary force to set foot in Africa.

The honor of being the first shore of this Negro AEF went to him simply because he happened to be the first man in line in the fleet of age-worn, canvas-topped lighters which landed them, wet and bedraggled, on the Liberian shore on June 17.

On the advice of Maj. C. S. Ward, whom Taylor serves as orderly, he composed and rehearsed a one-sentence greeting to be delivered if he got the chance.

As the first boat pulled up to a dock "somewhere in Liberia" Taylor jumped off, marched forward a few steps and recited it:

"Liberians! We are here to join hands and fight together until this world is free of tyrannical dictators."

The only Liberians around, a half-dozen black-skinned boatmen assisting with the unloading, stopped, looked and listened. One of the group walked over and shook hands.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

RAILROADS TOLD TO HIRE NEGROES

DEC 12 1942

Old Navy Policy May Be Doomed As WMC Head Gains Control; Complete Labor Mobility Sought

DEC 12 1942

(Special To The Courier)

WASHINGTON, D.C., Dec. 10—President Roosevelt's recent Executive Order, giving control of all manpower to Paul V. McNutt, has ended enlistment of all men in the U.S. Navy from 18 to 38, and has placed the Navy under the scope of the National Selective Service Act.

This act bans discrimination in the operation of the act, based on race, creed or color. Mr. Knox and the Navy have had their own special way of handling and restricting Negro enlistees.

Negro citizens are going to look to WMC head McNutt to see that even so far as the Navy is concerned; the law is obeyed . . . . and that there is no discrimination shown in the calls issued to Selective Service by Secretary Knox and the Navy.

Negro boys, they contend, should be called in proper proportion to white boys and they should be utilized in all branches of the naval service in proper proportion.

Said one prominent leader: "They should not all be herded into construction battalions and the messmen branch. We're expecting Mr. McNutt, with the aid of FEPC, to see that the law is obeyed and to solve this problem."

RAILROAD BIAS APPEARS DOOMED

Another evil which appears doomed through the elevation of Mr. McNutt to a position of increased power is the biased attitude of railroad executives.

DEC 12 1942

Last week, in an address before the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, during a conference attended by about 400 railroad executives at New York's Hotel Astor, Mr. McNutt said:

"In addition to those already employed, we will need about 3,000,000 more workers in war industry . . . We have emphasized that these workers can be found.

"Prejudice and discrimination which limit the use of Negroes must go down. By direct negotiation with employers and unions, we have greatly reduced discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. There are more Negroes employed today . . . both absolutely and proportionately . . . than ever before in our history.

"And here railroad management and railroad labor must join in analyzing the employment practices of their industry. Were the employment practices of many railroads to be applied to American industry as a whole, millions of American Negroes, instead of turning out the ships, shells, planes and guns America needs, would be immobilized for the duration."

Last week Mr. McNutt also listed relaxation of legal barriers which now restrict the complete mobility of labor between states, as one of the steps to be taken to provide record agricultural production in 1943.

At the present time, labor mobility is restricted in most Southern states by Immigrant Agent Laws. These laws, on the books for countless years, were brought to public attenion recently with the arrest of a white man in South Carolina on charges that he had attempted to recruit Negro workers for factory jobs in New England.

Included in Mr. McNutt's agricultural program will include full-time, continuous employment of mobile groups of experienced farm workers from one area to another, at government expense; transfer of men from sub-standard to productive areas; expansion of the U. S. Employment Service farm placement machinery; adjustment of farm wages and a farm labor training and management program.

47n-1942
New York age
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO TROOPS IN LIBERIA

Dec. 12, 1942

NOW it has been officially revealed that Negro troops from the United States are encamped in the Republic of Liberia on the West Coast of Africa and are digging in there to help fortify the Negro Republic against any aggression on the part of the Axis.

It had been common knowledge for some time that Negro troops from the United States were in Liberia but the State and War Departments did not see fit to officially announce the fact until certain agreements between the two countries had been finally consumated.

Last March 31st, the Liberian Secretary of State, Hon. Clarence L. Simpson, and Lieut. Colonel Harry A. McBride, special representative of President Roosevelt, signed an agreement under the terms of which the United States was granted exclusive jurisdiction over airports, fortifications and such other defense areas as may be mutually considered necessary. The Liberian Republic retains sovereignty over all such airports and defense areas, while the United States maintains jurisdiction over American military and civilian personnel stationed in Liberia.

At the same time, the United States agreed to extend certain defense aid to the Liberian government, and to assist in the improvement and extension of its road system. In addition, Axis interests have been eliminated from Liberia with the recent departure of the German consul and his staff at the request of the Liberian Government. 12/12/42

The traditional friendly interest of the United States in the welfare of Liberia is not only reaffirmed by this move but is fortified by the recent agreements because Liberia, strategically located on the African coast, was in no position to defend itself against possible Axis aggression.

The United States move, then, not only guarantees the safety of the Negro Republic but also guarantees the United Nations another base of operations in the African Theatre of War which is so important at this time.



CHARLES JACKSON FRENCH

THERE are other names America will never forget. "The Worker"

The 7,050 - ton cruiser, Marblehead. Bombed to hell in the Macassar Strait off Borneo, she came home to an East Coast port three months later after a trip of 13,500 miles.

The Flying Tigers in China, now the U. S. Army Air Force under Gen. Chennault that did more to raise the morale of the Chinese than any single act by America;

Men like Capt. Colin Kelly and Capt. Arthur Wermath and Lt. Commander John D. Bulkley and Dorie Miller, Negro hero at Pearl Harbor and Charles Jackson French, also a Negro.

DEC 6,

WE'D like to end the story on Mess Attendant French. It sort of typifies the kind of men fighting for America and the spirit of unity that spells the doom of the Axis.

DEC. 6, 1942

It was in the first battle of the Solomons. The destroyer Gregory was sunk and one of its rafts, filled with seamen, was drifting aimlessly and helplessly out to sea. French, stripped his clothes and tied a line about his waist.

For six hours through shark infested waters he towed the raft to safety. An ensign warned him: "Sharks around, be careful."

Mess Attendant French replied:

"I'll tow this old crate in. Just tell me if I'm going the right way."

Valdosta, Ga., Weekly Times
November 27, 1942

NEGRO CITIZENS MAKE PROPOSALS

Committee Recommends Measures to Meet Problems Arising From Emergency

At a meeting Monday night of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the following resolution, adopted by a committee of colored citizens, was presented:

To the Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Valdosta.

We, a committee of colored citizens of Valdosta, make the following recommendations for your consideration and discussion.

We have carefully and prayerfully studied the many problems with which we are face to face in this present crisis, and find that they are many.

Our first thought is the labor problem, and we wish to recommend the following:

We will double our efforts in encouraging our people in all public meetings which will be designated to create an enthusiasm to inspire our people throughout Lowndes county to double their efforts in the field of agriculture and industry, so as to prosecute the war on to victory with a greater speed.

We suggest a publicity committee composed of the colored ministers and school teachers throughout the county to keep this all out work program before the public and emphasize the all out work effort for the safety of our country.

Furthermore, we wish to state that in some way it can be worked out that these workers will get a guarantee as to the market value of their over production and that the wages in our industries will be conducive enough for the laborers to be satisfied.

We wish to say that at the discretion of the employer, we will offer a speaker at the plant or any other place available to enlighten and encourage our group.

We have given this our serious thinking as related to the colored boys, who have been sent away for service in the United States Army and the alarming percentage of them that have been returned. We feel that something should be done about this at once. These men that have been returned to our county for venereal diseases should be forced to take treatment until they are pronounced well by a physician. We suggest that the men with these diseases be incarcerated as much so as these women in our city. To let them run around here loose is dangerous, and we are urging the city and county to get a check on these men, and see to it that they are treated for these diseases. Gentlemen, this is urgent and we want something done about it.

We find that we need a truant officer here to see to it that the colored children go to school from the age of 6 to 16 years so as to reduce the illiteracy in our county. We are informed that some of these men have been returned to us on account of illiteracy. We do know that the better educated our citizens are, the better they are prepared to serve their country. They make first, better law abiding citizens, better workers and better soldiers. We suggest that an officer be appointed by our city to se to it that these children, who are laying out of school, get in school and stop running the streets during the hours of school. If this meets the directors' approval, will they recommend the same to the city authorities.

The lack of sewage housing and running water is a feeder to the diseases among our group. If these were remedied, living conditions would be so much better among our group. The best way to fight disease is with cleanliness. We wish to give this your serious consideration.

Uncle Sam." He said that far more colored people than white you kin jest give it to Uncle Sam. were donating the

Valdosta, Ga. Journal
December 13, 1942

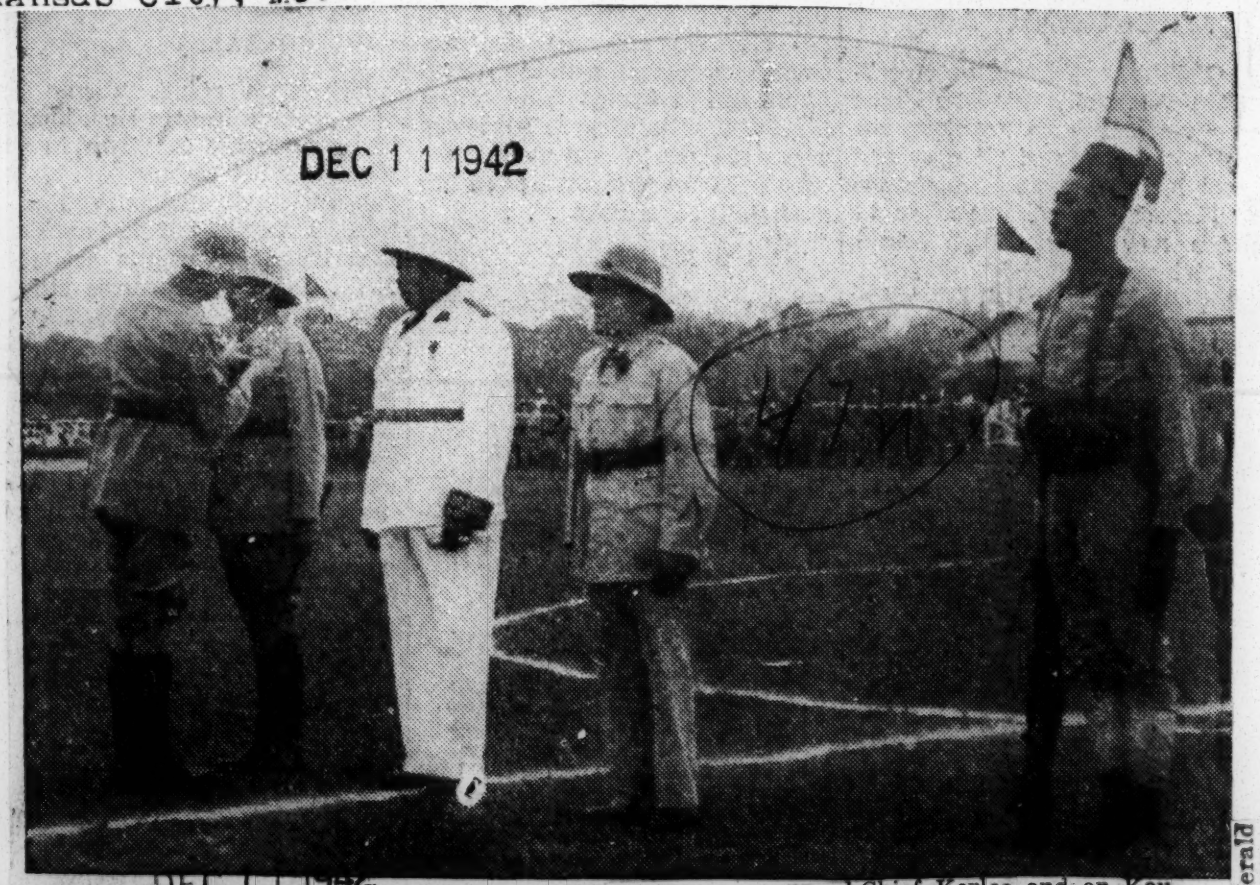
Mr. Ed Jackson told me this week that he was just rubber. What Mr. Jackson said is about worked to death trying to keep abreast of shipping turned in tires to the Government. These persons who thought the "turn-in" would be slow, certainly missed their guess! Mr. Jackson also told me this that interested me very much. He said that every person who turned in a tire was asked to fill out a slip of instructions and to say whether he wanted to sell or lease the tire to the United States Government. Practically all of the colored people, when asked whether they wanted to give or sell, say, "Boss,



"Chicago Tribune"
Chicago, Ill.

AMERICAN NEGRO TROOPS PARADE IN CAMP AT LEOPOLDVILLE, BELGIAN CONGO.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.



DEC 1 1 1942

AWARDED FRENCH HONORS— General de Gaulle of the Free French places the Cross of Freedom upon General de Larminant, upon Governor General Felix Eboue, the black head of Equatorial France,, on Corporal-Chief Kerleo and on Kouseilo, an infantry skirmisher, a heor of the French African army.—From the Associated Negro Press. DEC 1 1 1942

Miami, Fla. Herald
November 28, 1942

Negroes Doing Share In War

RUMOR: That far less than their proportionate share of negroes is serving in the armed forces of the United States.

FACT: Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson answered this one personally last week. He stated flatly that the army is pursuing a policy of including negroes in the army in (illegible) proportionate to the ratio of the negro population to the white population, adding that training of negroes was proceeding vigorously along with other troops in accordance with the army program as a whole.

47n-1942
Washington Tribune
Washington, D. C.

Army Has 144 Negro Chaplains; Sole Catholic is a Washingtonian

DEC 12 1942

The Rev. John W. Bowman of this city, the only Catholic in the group, is one of the 144 Negro chaplains now serving our boys in the Army at home and overseas.

Father Bowman, whose father, Francis D. Bowman, lives at 1105 Fifth Street, Southeast, is the thirteenth of fourteen children. He completed his seminary education in Bay St. Louis, La. He began his required one month's service in the Chaplain's School at Harvard University on August. Father Bowman is now stationed at Fort McClellan, Ala.

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During the last war there were 2,364 chaplains in the Army, of whom 57 were Negroes; at present there are 3,000 chaplains, 144 of whom are Negroes. Although chaplains are not referred to by their military rank, they are appointed as first lieutenant and may be promoted to higher ranks.

Two Served In Old 372nd

Among present day chaplains who served in the World War is Lt. Douglas T. Robinson of the 327nd Infantry which was cited for bravery during action in the Argonne. He is now ranking chaplain with the 99th Pursuit Squadron at Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

DEC 12 1942

Chaplain Shelton, the assistant post chaplain at Fort Knox,, also served in the 372nd in the last war and since then has held pastorates in Chicago, Indianapolis, and Lexington, Ky.

Many posts have more than one Negro chaplain. Recently, Fort Bragg, N.C., had two; Fort Benning, Ga., two. Fort McClellan, where part of the 92nd Division is stationed, had four, and Fort Huachuca, Ariz., fourteen. They come from fifteen denominations and almost every state in the Union, and rank from lieutenant to major.

Camp Joseph T. Robinson, Ark, has as its Negro chaplain, Brancom J. Hopson, a graduate of Morehouse College, Atlanta, who was pastor of a church in Laurel, Mississippi, for four years and chaplain of Central Mississippi Baptist College.

He played football during his college years and subsequently was a radio speaker, business manager of an insurane company and visiting clergyman to the CCC Camp near Laurel. He has spoken in local churches near the camp.

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Another chaplain who preaches in a nearby church by invitation of the community is Chaplain S. F. Builbeau of Camp Wolters. He is usually accompanied by the camp choir, the "Guardians of America." Another famous singing group is the "Quin Knights," stationed at Camp Knight, Calif.

Fort Huachuca Has Senior

At Fort Huachuca the staff of 14 chaplains is headed by Maj. John A. De Veaux of Jacksonville, Florida, who is not the only divisional chaplain but also the senior Negro Army chaplain.

Last summer a baptismal pool was erected in the post stadium and many soldiers were baptised by three of the chaplains: E. A. Freeman of Atlanta, now with the Twenty-fifth Infantry; David J. Moore, College Hill, Ohio, and E. B. Hicks of Duluth, Michigan. Chaplain Freemen, in line with his duty, attended the National Baptist Convention at Memphis, Tennesee, and carried greetings from the division.

Youngest Chaplain Popular

Chaplain Robert J. Smith of Chicago, formerly a pastor in Haverhill, Massachusetts, and no wat Huachuca, is thought to be one of the youngest chaplains in the Army. Another Huachuca chaplain, Nimrod C. Calhoun, of the 368th Infantry, distributed 3,000 Mother's Day letters last May, as a result of which, the commanding officer received many letters from mothers thanking him for the care of their sons.

DEC 12 1942

Chaplain J. C. Calvin, with the 4th Service Command at Fort McClellan, was district superintendant of the Alexandria, Louisiana, District, with forty-six churches under his care before entering the Army. Other chaplains of the 92nd Division are: F. N. Marshburn, Edward W. Jones and J. E. Porter, serving with the 365th Combat Unit at Camp Robinson.

Chaplain A. A. Watts, previously of the Illinois National Guard, is now with the 184th Field Artillery at Fort Custer.

Chaplain William O. Jones of Fort Benning puts plenty of humor into his addresses and sermons and keeps the men coming to hear him.

At Fort Bragg, one of the four Negro chaplains is H. Y. Sideboard, formerly a pastor in Cordele, Georgia. He is chaplain of the 84th Battalion of Engineers. His attendance problem is made easy because the commanding officer, Maj. Jack W. Chapman encourages his men to participate in religious activities. Chaplain Sideboard says insufficient mail is a problem with his men.

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Many Chaplains Overseas

Many chaplains are now watching over the welfare of their troops far overseas, and of these we know little as yet. The following meager bits of information may be of interest:

Chaplain Simeon T. Johnson, son of the late Bishop William D. Johnson of the A.M.E. Church, conducted his first services at Fort Devens, Massachussetts, in 1941. A graduate of Morris Brown College and Drew University, he is now with troops on an island "somewhere in the Pacific."

According to an article printed by the "Western Christian Recorder, "he is the only Negro officer on the island and is highly respected by the local natives owing to his ability to make music from the ever present portable organ."

DEC 12 1942

Flies Back 7,000 Miles

Another story of an overseas chaplain is that of Luther M. Fuller, once pastor of People's Baptist Church, Chelsea, Massachusetts. While on duty, he was sent back here by his commanding officer on a mission. The night before he flew his unit gave a farewell supper and band concert. He had a pleasant seven-thousand mile flight back and is now stationed at Fort Huachuca.

Chaplain W. William Sartor, of Natchitoches, Texas, was given a leave of absence from his pastoral duties and was sent to England in September.

Rev. J. A. G. Grant of Topeka, Kansas, is one of those whose education is never finished. Although pastor of the 2nd Congregational Church, Memphis, Tennessee, he took an advanced course at the University of Cincinnati and was graduated with a bachelor of arts degree at the same time as was his son. Now Chaplain Grant is serving overseas, and Lt. J. A. G. Grant, Jr., is an Air Corps administrative officer, stationed at Tuskegee Flying School..

DEC 12 1942

The chaplain on duty in this country often has responsibilities which extend beyond the limits of the post. Particularly in the case of new camps established to take care of our expanding Army, local populations may be greatly augmented and local facilities for feeding, recreation and transportation may become strained in the surrounding community.

In such cases it is part of the chaplain's job to represent his commanding officer in contacts with civilian leaders which help to overcome problems which arise and create a friendly, wholesome atmosphere in the town for soldiers during their leisure hours.

47n-1942

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

Race Prejudice A War Liability

MAR 5 - 1942 MAR 5 - 1942

MISS PEARL BUCK QUOTED ! Editorial from the Philadelphia Enquirer February 25 1,942

MAR 5 - 1942

This war is, as President Roosevelt says, a "new kind of war". It is new not only on its geographical scope, in its vast demands for weapons and in its complex strategy but also in its racial asignments. It is high time we Americans took stock of the racial factors and guided our policy accordingly.

In World War I the Japanese, the Chinese and the people of India were our Allies, battling with the United States, Britain and France to destroy Prussian militarism.

MAR 5 - 1942

But in World War II, Japan, a branch of the ruthless Hitler Axis, is fighting not only America and Britain but the valiant Chinese and the natives of the southwest Pacific islands and may fight, perhaps soon, the people of India, to establish Tokio's domination over Asia.

Success of the United Nations in this war against barbarism may depend, in vital measure, upon the staying power of China and the loyalty of India. But are America and Britain doing all they could to eliminate every trace of racial prejudice, to the end that their alliance with Asiatic peoples will be proof against Japanese arms and Japanese propaganda? They most assuredly are not.

MAR 5 - 1942

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

EXPLAIN IT

MAR 16 1942

A dismayed house-wife writes in that her cook has been given a false idea of what the blackout practice tomorrow night really is.

The cook is fearful that the blackout means a real bombing raid on Montgomery and is prepared to act accordingly.

Every individual, including housewives, should carefully explain the situation to any misinformed person who does not understand the reasons for the blackout and the procedure to be followed.

MAR 16 1942

Among the reasons for the practice blackout is to calm the fears of those who do not thoroughly understand, and to become experienced in what should be done.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Would Separate Blood of Colored

FEB 7 - 1942

Present Plans As Objectionable As Former Policy

FEB 7 - 1942

NEW YORK—Segregation of blood offered by colored people to the American Red Cross Blood Donor Service is as much an insult to self-respecting Negroes as the Red Cross refusal to accept the blood, Walter White, secretary of the NACCP, told Norman H. Davis, Red Cross president, last week.

The announcement of the change in the Red Cross policy came from Washington, Janury 21. The NAACP had written the Red Cross January 16, enclosing the denial of Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Navy surgeon general, that the Navy had requested the Red Cross to refuse to take blood from Negro donors.

NAVY NEVER REQUESTED BLOOD BAN

Mr. Davis admitted that the Navy never requested the Red Cross to refuse to take blood donations from Negroes. But he said the Navy informed the Red Cross that "there was no need for Negro blood and no need to make plans to procure the same."

He also claimed that the statement issued by Dr. G. Canby Robinson, national director of the Red Cross Blood Donor Service, instructing workers to turn away Negro volunteers, "outlined the general policy and program adopted in agreement with the Army and the Navy, for whom the Red Cross was rendering this service."

FEB 7 - 1942

The new statement of policy states that facilities for processing blood have been expanded and that the Red Cross, in agreement with the Army and Navy will accept blood donations from colored as well as white persons.

But, the statement goes on: "In deference to the wishes of those for whom the plasma is being provided, the blood will be processed separately so that those receiving transfusions may be given plasma from blood of their own race."

FEB 7 - 1942

ACCEPT CHINESE, JAPANESE BLOOD

The NAACP pointed out this week that it is reliably informed that the Red Cross has been accepting Chinese, and even Japanese blood donors and that the plasma has been mixed with "white" blood.

FEB 7 - 1942

It also stated that one of the reasons given by the Red Cross for refusing to accept blood from colored persons, before the change in policy, was that it was "impracticable" to set up separate facilities for processing and storing blood taken for Negroes.

FEB 7 - 1942

"We also note," the NAACP said, "that the Navy informed the Red Cross that it had no need of Negro blood. We assume that this is due to the Navy's refusal to permit Negroes to serve as sailors, gunners or officers, but we ask about Negro messmen in the Navy—this being the sole capacity in which Negroes are permitted to serve—and what kind of blood plasma, if any, is given to them, when as at Pearl Harbor, a number of them were killed? Were they forced to take injections of 'white' blood? Or were they given no transfusion?"

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Tonight Is Blackout Night, First Of Kind In Alabama

MAR 17 1942

Unassigned Civilians Warned To Stay At Home And Keep Lights Out: May Listen In

Tonight is the night for which all Montgomery has been planning since harrowing enemy activities along the nation's shores brought home the definite possibility of Axis bombs blasting Dexter Avenue and vicious fighter planes mercilessly strafing innocent pedestrians through this city's residential sections.

Tonight's trial blackout of Montgomery County will be the first all-out trial of the civilian protection system against enemy attack, and officials yesterday urged every person to cooperate with auxiliary units with the same seriousness as if the city was actually under attack.

Between 8:30 and 9 p.m. tonight the first alert will be given by sirens which will scream in all parts of the city. At the sound of alarm all lights must be extinguished, all motion along the streets and highways must stop, and so remain until the all clear signal which will be given about 20 minutes later.

MAR 17 1942

To conduct the progress of the blackout and to insure protection of persons and property, approximately 1,700 auxiliary workers, including the full force of the Montgomery police and fire departments, will be deployed through the city.

In a word, the actions of civilians upon hearing the first alarm are simple. All that is necessary is to turn off all lights and remain at home or wherever you are. It is requested that civilians not move about on the streets, but remain indoors. As for the desire to "watch the show," there will be no show—since Montgomery will be as black as two negroes fighting in a coal mine at midnight.

Gen. William P. Screws, director, Civilian Defense Corps, yesterday issued instructions to all buses, taxis, or transportation of any kind to halt movement and park at the sound of the alarm. The order will affect everything except lightning-bugs.

While the instructions from Gen. Screws are to hold in effect within the police jurisdiction—six miles in any direction from Court Square—aides from Sheriff Addie Mosely's office will take posts on all the vital highways and halt traffic both leaving or entering the city.

While the blackout is in progress, auxiliary police, auxiliary firemen, the "regulars," all supporting air raid auxiliaries and air raid wardens will hold vigil so that the populace should not fear troublesome occurrences. These groups have been intensively trained to handle the occasion.

Finally, when the "attack" is over, the Alabama State Guard will swing into action to throw a defense barricade around a "devastated" area which will not be designated until after the alert.

Throughout the blackout the radio station will broadcast what is going on, and it is also planned to broadcast from a cruising plane over Montgomery descriptions of Montgomery as it would appear to an enemy bomber in the city's first blackout.

Persons who plan to visit in other homes during the blackout are urged to be sure all lights, especially porch lights, are turned off before they leave.

Don't Use That Phone Except For Emergency

MAR 17 1942

Please do not use your telephone during blackouts or emergencies!

This important request was made here Monday by T. E. Harris, district manager of the Telephone Company.

"The public is asked to refrain from using telephones during blackouts or emergencies, unless exceptional needs exist, because military and civilian defense calls must have the right-of-way, Mr. Harris explained.

"Private calls to learn how relatives or friends are faring, or to talk to them for social purposes would delay official calls

and thereby might endanger the safety of everyone. Telephone users are asked to be mindful of this at all times."

Mr. Harris revealed that this was but one of many steps being taken by the Telephone Company to assure an uninterrupted flow of vital government messages.

Other measures reported taken are: Patrolling of major long-distance lines; installation of emergency power engines to be used if regular flow of power is stopped; installation of additional lines between strategic points; which provide alternate routes; training of military personnel by Telephone Company technicians; enrollment of employes in first-aid courses (200 in Montgomery alone), and regular purchasing of defense stamps and bonds by the employes.

Winnsboro, S. C. News & Herald
March 5, 1942

AMERICA'S MINORITY PROBLEM

"President Roosevelt Got Wind . . . That Lincoln Had Temporized."

(From Time)

WHITE MAN'S WAR?

In Philadelphia, Negro Harry Carpenter was held for treason when he told a Negro Army Sergeant: "This is a white man's war, and it's no damn good." (The appropriate charge would have been sedition, "attempting to cause disloyalty," of a soldier in time of war.)

Negroes have fought ably in every U. S. war since the Revolution. In the Civil War, the Union had 170,000 black soldiers under arms. But when the first Negro leader, Frederick Bailey Douglass, asked why they were paid less than white soldiers, President Lincoln temporized. Negroes should be glad that they could serve at all, said Mr. Lincoln. They had more to fight for than any white man.

Since World War I, the Negro's status as a U. S. fighting man has gone backward. Of the 1,078,331 Negroes registered for the draft in World War I, more than 34 per cent were drafted (less than 27 per cent of the white men registered were taken). Some 380,000 Negroes served as soldiers—10 per cent of the whole Army. The 292,000 Negro troops the Army expects to have at the end of 1942 will come to 8 per cent of the U. S. armed forces in World War II.

Some of the best U. S. soldiers in 1917-18 were black troops. The famed 15th Infantry (now the 369th Coast Artillery) from Harlem stayed longer under fire (191 days) than any other regiment, yielded no prisoners, gave up no ground, suffered casualties of 40 per cent. Negro veterans still grin delightedly when they recall the "Battle of Henry Johnson," in which a pint-size onetime Red Cap from Albany, N. Y., killed, wounded and routed a party of 25 Germans singlehanded.

BARRED GATES.

In spite of the shortage of skilled labor, black citizens are unwelcome in many war industries. As the war boom got going last year, President Asa Philip Randolph of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters planned to forestall discrimination in defense plants by a protest march of 50,000 Negroes on Washington. When he got wind of the plan, Franklin Roosevelt sent for Porter Randolph. After their conference, the President issued an executive order forbidding color discrimination in defense industries. Negroes thought the President had passed a miracle second only to Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. The President followed up his order by setting up a Committee on Fair Employment Practice.

FEPC has held innumerable meetings, has sent field agents scooting about, has as yet got few results.

Of an estimated 3,900,000 unemployed, 800,000 are Negroes (20 per cent), although Negroes constitute only 10 per cent of the total population.

Last year the Federal Security Administration found jobs for 79,617 unemployed workers. Only 853 were Negroes.

In Belleville, N. J., 600 girl members of the Chemical & Oil Workers Union threatened to quit if Isolantite, Inc., hired Negro girls. (A. F. of L.'s Frank Fenton retorted by threatening to remove the union's charter.)

In the constitutions of 24 national and international unions (of which ten are affiliated with A. F. of L.) membership is barred to Negroes. But all C. I. O. unions accept Negroes.

In Detroit's boom center, Ford lifted a challenge to other defense plants, a hope to Negroes, by admitting Negroes to its apprentice school, distributing defense jobs proportionately.

U. S. Negroes last week, like all U. S. citizens, were deeply impressed by Japan's successes in Asia. They noted that Japs are not white men. But U. S. Negroes did no cheering for Japan. As individuals, U. S. Negroes were bitterly, resignedly or indifferently conscious that the realities of U. S. life still barred them from full equality of citizenship. Nevertheless, most of them would prefer to be potential citizens of a fighting democracy than the slaves of a conquering dictatorship.

The 13,500,000 Negroes of the U. S. remained semi-citizens who wanted to be allowed to do their share of working or fighting to keep the U. S. free.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 23, 1942

NEGROES' POSITION.

To the Editor: "Let's understand each other." Here we are black and white living in America, a land dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and are "endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." For more than a century and a half now, we have been struggling to realize this goal for our nation. Yesterday, we had not arrived, we shall not arrive tomorrow. Let's all Americans admit that we have not yet attained a society or government in which these "inalienable rights" are guaranteed to all individuals. It will be best for all of us to face this fact frankly and honestly and then make a sincere effort to correct all political and economic practices which undermine the pillars upon which our democracy rests.

At the present time democracy, as never before, is being subjected to the scrutiny of friend and foe. Our American way of life is being challenged by forces within and without. These enemies of our system would substitute for our liberties and freedom tyranny and regimentation. Most Americans, black and white, are against these common enemies; when Negroes insist upon full participation in the war effort of his country, we do so because we believe that it will require the full use of all available manpower and material resources to win this war. We believe further that individuals or groups who use the present emergency to realize purely selfish ends are just as much enemies of democracy as the totalitarian powers whom we fight.

Each day brings new evidence of the need for an all-out effort on the part of everyone, and we feel that those who deny every loyal American citizen the chance to do his part, whether in the armed forces of the nation, the training centers, or industrial plants, are a menace to our successful prosecution of the war. On the other hand, citizens who permit themselves to be denied the chance to help win the war without protest and without exposing to public opinion those individuals or groups who engage in these un-American, and at present, subversive activities, are also aiding and giving comfort to the enemies of democracy.

JAMES E. TAYLOR.

Durham.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 22, 1942

The Negro's Loyalty.

To The Observer:

"Let's understand each other." Here we are black and white living in America, a land dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal" and are "endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights," among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." For more than a century and a half now, we have been struggling to realize this goal for our nation. Yesterday, we had not arrived, we shall not arrive tomorrow. Let's all Americans admit that we have not yet attained a society or government in which these "inalienable rights" are guaranteed to all individuals. It will be best for all of us to face this fact frankly and honestly and then make a sincere effort to correct all political rests.

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Negroes want to win the war. We are willing to fight and work to win the war, and we do not propose to stand silently by and see democracy crucified on a cross of gold, greed, prejudice, or self-centered selfishness.

To Negroes, this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies. On one side are those who despise any semblance of individual liberty and freedom. Against these are those peoples of every race who have been struggling toward democratic government and increasing liberty, opportunity, and freedom for the individual. It is inconceivable that Negroes having desired liberty, opportunity, and freedom all these years should about face and cast his lot with those who seek to destroy the very things he prizes most.

As American citizens we shall continue to strive for a full measure of the rights, opportunities, and obligations which the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution guarantee to all Americans, at the same time we are irrevocably opposed to any nation that makes war upon our country.

JAMES T. TAYLOR.
Dean of Men.
N. C. College for Negroes,
Durham.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

OWI Functions Explained To Race Educators

DEC 19 1942

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17—The various functions of the Office of War Information were explained to Negro educators this week at the annual conference of the Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools for Negroes by Robert E. Martin, Associate Field Representative of the Bureau of Strategic Services, OWI.

DEC 19 1942

The conference was held here December 9 and 10. One of its purposes this year was to speed the development of a program for the further wartime transformation of the educational systems of institutions of higher learning.

Mr. Martin told of the various educational services available to these schools through OWI—films, posters and library service—and then called on the educational leaders to meet the challenge of the times. He said, in part:

"There is a vital job to be done in interpreting to our people the enormous implications of this struggle for us as Americans and as members of a racial minority. The tremendous stakes which the Negro people share in this war—stakes they share with all people who struggle for liberty, justice and fair play—must be proclaimed and understood. Confidence must be developed in the progressively liberating functions which this war can serve and is serving in determining the political and economic status of the Negro and people of color the world over, as well as little men everywhere. Indeed there is an urgent need to place the factors of color and

47n- 1942
Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

47n

SHALL IT BE A WAR OF COLOR?

MAY 7 - 1942

By Oswald Garrison Villard

Since the impossible has happened so often of late, it is not at all impossible that this global conflict may yet develop into a war of color. For generations we have had prophets who foresaw a clash between the white and yellow races. General Homer Lea's **Valor of Ignorance** stirred some people mightily more than forty years ago. Lathrop Stoddard's **Rising Tide of Color** has done the same more recently. Theodore Roosevelt was worried about this prospect when the Japanese attacked the Russians, and that was one reason why he was so eager to act as intermediary to settle that war. But now we are face to face in the Far East with the fact that the Japanese have attacked us and the British, and are actually threatening the Australian coast. Their doctrine is obviously "Asia for the Asians," a Monroe Doctrine for that continent. If, as is not impossible, they should patch up a peace with China, we may yet see the Chinese, willingly or unwillingly, lined up against the white man. Even before the United States was attacked important Chinese were letting it be known that the day of foreign domination of China, and special privileges for Europeans, is over forever.

MAY 7 - 1942

That the Japanese are making a racial appeal appears from the reported disaffection which led the British to arrest the Burmese prime minister, and the announcement that Japan is willing to grant independence to the Philippines if the Filipinos will just be good and go along with its "new order," which indeed will be their only hope if we cut loose from the islands and exclude them in 1946 from our tariff zone. For they do the bulk of their business with us and if our markets are closed to them they are bound to deal with Asia on its terms or starve. It is also possible that the ready surrender of Thailand and its joining in the invasion of Burma is in part due to the Japanese appeal to the people of Asia to stand together against further white exploitation. Undoubtedly the natives of the Dutch East Indies have no idea, if they can possibly avoid it, of exchanging domination for Dutch. Still, if the Japanese should win, they would find it easier to recruit followers for their cause if they made a subtle color appeal, as they have done openly in the handbills they have dropped from the air on the Filipinos.

MAY 7 - 1942

What worries me still more is the frame of mind reported to exist in various quarters of this country by recent travelers arriving in New York. Whatever Secretary Knox and Mr. Roosevelt may say about Hitler being our chief enemy, the fact is that the Germans have faded into the background with the masses of our population who are bent on revenge for what has happened in the Pacific. More significant is that this bitterness is rapidly being colored by race prejudice. Hatred is not being directed at the Japanese merely as enemies, but as yellow men, as "yellow-bellied bastards," to be quite frank.

Rise of Color Phobia

The rise of this color phobia, however justified the feeling against the Japanese, carries with it grave dangers for the United States of the recrudescence of race feeling. Not only will it endanger even native-born Japanese, who are proving themselves loyal Americans and enlisting freely in our forces, but it spells trouble for our own Negroes. I regret to report that among them there is so much bitterness because of the way they have been treated by the government in the defense effort that some of the least thoughtful are openly saying that the yellow men in Asia will teach the white man a lesson. This does not mean that they want to see America beaten in the Philippines or anywhere else. But it will not hurt their feelings if the British, who have for so long regarded themselves as the masters of creation, are forced to yield territory conquered centuries ago when the world was a very different place.

MAY 7 - 1942

When the American prisoners from Guam arrived in Tokyo for internment the Japanese officer in command of their guard told them that they would be well treated and given as much comfort as possible, but that one thing was required of them: they could not display an Anglo-Saxon attitude of superiority while they were Japan's prisoners. That their captors would not stand for. The significance of this must not be overlooked, for the officer was voicing the resentment he and his countrymen have felt against the United States ever since the passage of that unworthy legislation by which we wholly excluded the Japanese from the United States.

To return to the feelings of our own Negroes, I can perhaps illustrate that best by telling of the recent experience of a colored friend of mine who was standing on a station platform with his suitcase. A young colored man whom he had known for some time came up to him and said, "Where are you going?" My friend replied, "I am bound for Detroit to deliver an address on the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation." "Emancipation? What emancipation?" flashed back. "Look here, my parents are and have been for years property owners and taxpayers in this city, and loyal Americans. But I have just had the door slammed in my face at an armament works for the thirteenth successive time when I have gone to apply for a job, and where they were each one of them taking on white men. *Emancipation?* What is there to celebrate?" This is so characteristic of the unprecedented bitterness among the colored people that it is not surprising that a missionary organization recently got together a remarkable group of men and women concerned with the Negro problem to discuss for a long afternoon and evening what could be done to stop this ominous rise of racial antagonism.

The Negro Remembers

That the government is somewhat aware of this situation appears from time to time by such actions as the war department's announcement that a second group of Negro fliers is now to be formed, and that one of the new divisions is to be composed entirely of colored troops, and is to be organized, by the way, at Fort Huachuca which is notorious as one of the most dreadfully hot places in the United States in summertime. But the Negro is now sophisticated enough to understand that these are sops. If he is elated that he has compelled the war department to go thus far, it merely whets his appetite for complete justice, and he will never be satisfied as long as he is excluded from the navy and other governmental services. He thinks he ought not to have to fight for the civil rights to which he is entitled by our laws and our Constitution. In the First World War he took things lying down that he has not the slightest intention of putting up with now. The difference is the measure of his growth in self-consciousness, in education, in knowledge of his rights. He is making most effective use of the unanswerable argument that the United States lays itself open to the charge of hypocrisy when it fights Hitler in the name of democracy and denies the rights guaranteed by the Constitution to millions of its own citizens.

How the navy's exclusion of the Negro rankles may be illustrated by a heroic incident on the battleship Arizona when it was attacked at Pearl Harbor. The *New York Times* of December 22 quoted a commander on this ship as telling how when the alarm came he followed the captain up to the bridge to defend this stricken vessel. He goes on to say: "A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun, manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted." Naturally the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People immediately called the attention of the secretary of the navy and the President to this episode, and asked that publicity be given to this gallant Negro and that he receive a decoration. Nothing has happened. This incident has been widely publicized in the Negro press in which it is pointed out that although the Negro showed himself to be cool and calm under fire and ready to take on duties

learned that the British General under Mussolini's generals when staff is decidedly partial to the Italian army over-ran Abys- Nigeria, because "They are sinia went over to the side of the big, husky chaps who don't know the meaning of fear." In hand-to- hand combat, they fall into the same bracket with India's ferocious Sikhs. I am permitted to say that the Gold Coast Army includes a substantial number of Nigerians.

FEAR UNKNOWN TO THE WARRIORS OF NIGERIA

NATIVES U... AGAINST IT...

FEB 19 1943

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

will be promoted.

A high army authority revealed that the first such promotion was made two months ago. Unfortunately, he was unable to provide exclusively in AFRICA the name of Nigeria's first army officer.

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
Courier War Correspondent

SOMEWHERE IN AFRICA—Dec. 17—The British Army is taking steps to recognize the merits of Nigerian soldiers. Henceforth those who qualify for commission

COMPARED TO SIKHS

From the same source it was learned that the British General staff is decidedly partial to the Nigerians, because "They are big, husky chaps who don't know the meaning of fear." In hand-to-hand combat, they fall into the same bracket with India's ferocious Sikhs. I am permitted to say that the Gold Coast Army includes a substantial number of Nigerians.

which were not his, there is no hope that the navy will recognize him by giving him any other work than that of a waiter. It will deny him a fighting job for which he has, according to this white officer, more than demonstrated his fitness. Secretary Knox has declared that nothing on earth will induce the navy to altar its position of deliberate exclusion of the Negro from this branch of our fighting forces.

Opportunity for Statesmanship

That the general status of the Negro even in industry will gradually improve as the war lengthens I genuinely believe, for as the supply of white labor is exhausted it will not be possible for industry or the military arms to get on without turning more and more to the great reservoir of Negro labor, so much of which is still unemployed. But grave as this Negro situation is in America today. it is after all less important than the question of the government's attitude on the color line abroad. It must exert itself to the fullest degree to prevent this war's becoming, in the Pacific area at least, a war of races. One way it and the Churchill government have of avoiding this is by outlining their views [illegible] Asia of the future should be, and what the attitude of England and the United States after they win the victory will be. There is no more vital opportunity for statesmanship than right here. If the United Nations can convince the Oriental peoples that there will be a hands-off-Asia policy after the victory, and that there will never again be a demand for extra-territorial rights and for the possession of harbors and cities under foreign governments upon Asian soil, that will help tremendously toward winning the war, if only because it will greatly stiffen Chinese resistance to Japan.

On the other hand, if nothing is said to clarify the attitude which the victors will take, fear of the United States and England will grow steadily. The announcements of Secretary Knox and Wendell Willkie, those two extremely unfortunate commentators upon public affairs, that the United States is going to win this war and dominate the world, sound as if calculated to stiffen Asian opposition to us. There should be no more of that and a good deal of the opposite sort of talk if we are not to see the realization of what Pearl Buck forecasts as a possibility in her wonderful letter to the *New York Times* on our Negro situation—that "the ultimate enmity" on earth may yet be a war of the white races against the colored.

—The Christian Century

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Participation in Civilian Defense Urged for Negroes

Ohio Governor Recommended Organized Units as Best Insurance Against Bombs

CINCINNATI, —(ANP)— Participation in civilian defense by Negroes was urged and promised at a mass meeting of Negroes in Taft auditorium. Gov. John W. Bricker told the assembly that civilian defense was making great strides throughout Ohio.

The governor recommended organized units as the best insurance against bomb attacks. "They are not going to attempt to bomb us if they know we are prepared," he said.

"We all hope and pray that no bombs will fall in Ohio," Gov. Bricker said, "yet we know full well what it means to be caught unawares. We are not going to be caught unawares in Ohio. Everyone of us that has a duty to perform and we must not fail."

The meeting was sponsored by public-spirited citizens and more than 100 Negro, religious, industrial, fraternal, social, and educational organizations. A musical program was interspersed between speeches.

Charles V. Carr, Cleveland, racial relations advisor in civilian defense for the fifth region, told the assembly that Negroes have been deprived of their rights many times. He urged that this should not prevent the Negro race from doing its full duty in the present emergency. He warned that if Negroes failed, their failure would be used against them after the war.

Governor Bricker was introduced by Rev. David D. Turpeau, a member of the Ohio house of representatives. J. Harcey Kerns, secretary of the division of Negro welfare, Cincinnati Community chest, was the concluding speaker.

A group of 100 Negro troops and a band from Fort Knox were guests of honor at the meeting. All of the speakers paid tribute to this group, and urged that while they are offering their lives those at home should do their part in winning the war. Music was provided also by the WPA Symphony orchestra and the Cosmopolitan and Carmel church choirs under the direction of Dr. Artie Matthews.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Pearl Buck pleads for peace with our colored allies

MAY 27 1942

Let's stop fooling ourselves, says Pearl Buck. We can't lick Japan without the wholehearted support of the Asiatics. And we'll never get that until we convince them they're fighting for freedom—freedom from the white man's tyranny as well as from the despotism of Japan. We've got to treat them as our equals, not our inferiors. Unless we do, warns Pearl Buck, our war with Japan will be the longest and bitterest of human wars.

Next Sunday in The New York Times Magazine

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

African Criticizes Churchill and Charter

MAY 30 1942

"So long and so far as my friend and brother, Churchill, is concerned, the Atlantic Charter is a flop," declared Kingsley Ozuomba Mbadiwe last Friday night on the "Africa Speaks" program at City College.

APR 30 1942

Africa spoke eloquently through her sons in the United States, but it was a voice of protest and a voice which demanded an end to the exploitation of Africans. It was also a voice demanding that Africans at home be armed to fight in the defense of their motherland.

Mr. Mbadiwe, who is the author of a recently published book, "British and Axis Aims in Africa," characterized the "Anglo-Ethiopian Treaty as a totalitarian document, which has no relation to democracy. It has already created another issue for the Third World War." He said that "Africa is a British colonial slave. This is not a survival war; Africa does not want to survive under a totalitarian system."

Prince Eket Inyang-Udoh, of Nigeria, predicted that "after this war there is going to be another war between the black and white races."

"You talk about peace. Little did they know that the shot fired in Ethiopia would explode in their own backyards," declared Joseph Schandorf, of Gold Coast.

APR 30 1942
MAY 30 1942

Prince Ademde Kebadinga, of Senegal, pledged the readiness of 10,000,000 of his countrymen to fight under the banner of DeGaulle and Eboue for a Free France.

Frederick Rowland, of Sierra Leone, charged the European exploiters of Africa with claiming "all natural resources below six feet of the soil."

"Africa is Britain's source of raw materials, especially since the sweeping successes of the Japanese in the Pacific," he declared. "We need arms with which to defend ourselves. Is Britain waiting for General Rommel to arm us?" he asked.

MAY 30 1942

Dr. M. [illegible] of India, discussed the permanent ties between Africans and Indians, and said that in Africa there are 130,000,000 who profess the faith of Islam and that the 90,000,000 Moslems in India are one with their co-religionists in Africa.

A special feature of the meeting was the presentation and adoption of a resolution, with instructions to the chairman, Dr. L. D. Reddick, that copies be sent to President Roosevelt, Secretary of State Cordell Hull, the chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Prime Minister Churchill, the British Colonial Secretary, and the War Council of the United Nations.

MAY 30 1942

"1. That the Atlantic Charter and all other statements of the war aims and peace aims of the Allied powers should be specifically understood to apply to Africa as well as to the rest of the world.

"2. That the freedom-loving people of Africa should be armed in order to overthrow the Nazi tyranny and establish freedom and self-determination for all peoples.

"3. That African culture should be given its rightful presentation in the history of mankind."

47n-1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

HAITIAN PRESEIDENT URGES ALL OUT SUPPORT OF ALLIES

IN A MESSAGE marking the 138th year of the independence of the people of Haiti, President Elie Lescot urged full support by the colored races for the Allies in their fight against the totalitarian powers. His address, in part, was as follows:

JAN 24 1942

"The cause with which we have associated ourselves, is the cause and let us not forget it, the cause of the black race of which Haiti is the eldest sister in this Hemisphere. Before belonging to a nation, we belong to a race and you are not unaware of the fate that is reserved to it if the Nazi and Fascist forces should be victorious. We shall not hesitate, therefore, if it is necessary, to reenact the heroic gesture of our ancestors who inscribed on the frontispiece of their declarations: 'Liberty or Death.' Our race finds itself particularly at stake, because for a long time it has been subjected to the hatred and the violence of the pirates who are possessed with the evil spirit of Domination or Destruction. And, in the concept of their Fuhrer, the Black Man is only destined for slavery or extermination. One should then understand why this people of three millions of Negroes which we constitute in the Caribbean Sea joins hands firmly with the millions of other men of the same race who inhabit the earth, the ones and the others enshrouded in the same unjust condemnation, drenched with the bitterness of the same insult.

"To all of us Black men in the world, Black men of Africa, Black men of America, Black men of the West Indies, in whatever latitude you may be, under whatever skies you may find yourselves, fall in, support the great democracies for the defense of your threatened liberties, for the defense of your right to live as men, under God's Sun."

However much we may be irked by our national grievances, in the larger sense we cannot but realize that our lot is cast with the fate of the Allied nations and our ultimate salvation is in their victory over the totalitarian governments. As bad as our lot is at present, it would be definitely worse under German or Italian rule.

The eloquent plea of the Haitian President should be heeded by colored men everywhere.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

It's Asking Too Much!

No intelligence can fathom race prejudice. Its inconsistencies are so many and peculiar that we doubt that the prejudiced themselves understand them. A case in point is the Red Cross's refusal to accept blood from Negro donors. JAN 23 1942

Maybe the wounded would rather die than live through a Negro's blood. Race prejudice does strange things. But given that choice for its babies, the South never hesitated about using the Negro foster mother. In fact the "black mammy" was held in such high esteem down where race prejudice is indigenous that a monument to her was proposed.

With strafing from enemy planes a possibility, shelters are talked of. Believe it or not, the prejudiced would have some of these "For Colored." We could laugh, if this proposal were not a disclosure of the tragedy in race prejudice. Picture this scene: An enemy bomber approaching; the warning siren; the sound of the first exploding bomb; a citizen on the street with the entrance to a shelter in sight.

Whoever proposed this assinine division of shelters disregards the lesson of the first World war when general and private of all the races and nationalities that made up the army, used holes in common when shells were falling. Race prejudice has as poor memory as it has bad logic. JAN 23 1942

Another prospect looms the result of race prejudice. National defense will draw a larger proportion of doctors who are white than Negro. As a result health needs on the home front will fall more on Negro doctors. Happily experience shows that they are competent. Back in the first World war, a flu epidemic swept the land, army included. It was Negro doctors who made the best showing. In fact their record of curing the servent was amazing that the employer toward the end of it called in the Negro doctor. JAN 23 1942

As we said in the outset, race prejudice is illogical, with manifestations that are unpredictable. But the universe is coherent. Goodness of heart and of head, dammed from natural outlet, still has value in the sight of the Creator and is given its outlet. We Negroes will keep our blood. But by the eternal when that bomber comes over we are not going to stop to read signs to make sure we enter a shelter marked "For Colored."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

No Party Lines in Defense

JAN 23 1942

It hurts national defense for President Roosevelt to be charged with choosing his aides only from his political friends. We cannot believe him guilty of putting partisanship before patriotism. But too many people believe whatever they hear and act on it, for that statement to go unchallenged. Already a candidate for local office is on record as saying his community needs only elect Democratic nominees and send them as its spokesmen to Washington to come away with defense contracts. Defense, whatever its failings, has not sunk that low. The chief executive should not let there be basis for even that one man to say it has. JAN 23 1942

Coalition government is ideal for making war. Germany is united, it obeys its Feuhrer. England has drawn its executives from all parties to gain the same solidarity. We of the United States coming late into the conflict, have both patterns before us. It will be a most wholesome gesture and sound organizing for outstanding political opponents to be summoned to the President's side. Such a move will provide him with criticism before his plans are put into action, and guarantee him against the yess-ing that has Hitler in difficulty JAN 23 1942

It is not that Republicans are smarter than Democrats, but that they are different. Difference of opinions among co-workers is better than to have plans tested first by the enemy. Furthermore, since we are fighting for the democratic principle, this is a perfect opportunity to put it to work where it will do good.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Baltimore Negro Leader Named to Civilian Aid Post

JAN 17 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 16 — Furman L. Templeton, industrial secretary of the Baltimore Urban League, was appointed Regional Racial Relations Staff Advisor with the Office of Civilian Defense this week. JAN 17 1942

Mr. Templeton, the first Negro to receive such an appointment, will have for his area Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia. JAN 17 1942

In his post with the Urban League, Mr. Templeton achieved mark success in the field of opening up job opportunities for Negroes. He was recently instrumental in getting the State Plumbing Board to accept applications of Negro plumbers for the first time in the history of its existence.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro Citizens Also Want To Enjoy 'Nine Freedoms'

JAN 23 1942

THE "nine freedoms" proposed for post-war America by the National Resources and Planning Board coincide with the fundamental rights which Negro Americans have been seeking ever since they won physical freedom at the end of the Civil war.

The 15,000,000 colored Americans in this nation are wholeheartedly benind the board's "major objectives in planning to win the peace." They only hope that Uncle Sam will extend the "nine freedoms" to ALL American citizens, regardless of race, color, creed, origin or previous condition of servitude.

The "freedoms" as proposed by the National Resources and Planning Board and presented to Congress by President Roosevelt are:

JAN 23 1942

1. The right to work usefully and creatively through the productive years.

(Through the years, the Negro American citizen has been denied the right to work wherever his talents, skills and training fitted him. He will welcome the "freedom" to work according to his ability without discrimination because of his race.)

2. The right to fair play, adequate to command the necessities and amenities of life in exchange for work, ideas, thrift and other socially-valuable service.

(Fair play, justice and equal opportunity are all that the Negro asks.)

3. The right to adequate food, clothing, shelter and medical care.

(Equal provision for Negroes in the securing of these fundamental necessities.)

4. The right to security, with freedom from fear of old age, want, dependency, sickness, unemployment and accident.

(The Negro wants the same security given to other citizens.)

5. The right to live in a system of free enterprise, free from compulsory labor, irresponsible private power, arbitrary public authority and unregulated monopolies.

JAN 23 1942

(Freedom from the peonage system of the South, the extension of the franchise to Negroes in the South and the elimination of the poll tax would be included in this "freedom.")

6. The right to come and go, to speak or to be silent, free from the spyings of secret political police.

(The Negro wholeheartedly endorses this "freedom.")

7. The right to equality before the law with equal access to justice in fact.

(This has been one of the Negro's most frequent cries in his fight for equality.)

8. The right to education for work, for citizenship, and for personal growth and happiness.

(States which spend less for the education of a Negro than for a white citizen, which deny Negroes work except in menial capacities, which deny them the right to vote and to hold office prevent a tenth of the population from enjoying this "freedom.")

JAN 23 1942

9. The right to rest, recreation and adventure; the opportunity to enjoy life and take part in an advancing civilization.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Times' Fears Jim Crow Ad WouldAidEnemy

FEB 18 1942

Charles Ashe, Instructor, Seeks Position

WASHINGTON—(A N P) — The following advertisement was refused by the New York Times on the grounds that it would give "aid and comfort to the enemy."

COMMERCIAL PILOT—American Negro, 35, will go anywhere, log 2400 hours; flight instructor's license; ground service training; excellent CAA record; rejected by RAF, U. S. Army Ferrying command because of race.

FEB 18 1942

The advertiser's name and address was then given in full. Charles Ashe, whom the Civil Aeronautics authority rates as a "flight instructor rating 0-375 horsepower, with no charges of violations", was the reject, who in the course of years has spent some $7,000 in learning the difficulties upon aeronautics and flying.

Back in October, 1941 he thought he had solved the problem when the WPA sent him to a special training school in Kansas City to train to teach ground service work at a CAA maintained airport in one of the schools, then giving the courses offered. Hampton at first accepted Mr. Ashe, but when he was within a week of completing his course, he was notified the school plans had been changed and they were no longer interested in his proposition.

FEB 18 1942

APPLICATION "USELESS"

Disappointed at the turn of affairs, Mr. Ashe applied to the U. S. army for a reserve commission in the U. S. Army Air corps. Capt Long at the Maritime building, Washington, D. C., advised him that his applying was useless.

Later he applied for a position as instructor in aeronautics in the senior high schools of the District of Columbia. His formal application was made to the board of education, but was not honored because he does not have a college degree.

He then filed an application blank with the civil service commission for a postition as flight supervisor with the CAA. To date, nothing has been heard of this effort.

In addition to the instances listed above, Mr. Ashe has applied for a position with both the Royal Air force and the U. S. Army for ferrying commands. The headquarters of the former unit evasively rejected Ashe's application because of his race and color. To date he has heard nothing from his application for employment with the U. S. Army Ferrying command. Meanwhile Mr. Ashe has volunteered his services for the civilian air patrol of the Office of Civilian Defense.

MENIAL POSITION ACCEPTED

To maintain himself, this highly qualified expert has been forced to accept menial positions as butler houseman and embalmer wherever he could obtain empolyment. His last position was as a part time butler for a wealthy Washington family.

FEB 18 1942

Holding an excellent CAA rec... Mr. Ashe has been a flying instructor and radio telephone operator with 2400 hours to his credit; instructor in meteorology. a graduate of a recognized flying school and made a special study of airplane mechanics at a recognized school in Philadelphia.

Washington representatives of the "Times" accepted the advertisement, but the home office decided the reference to color was perhaps a bit out of line with their policy. Advertising managers said they would accept the advertisement if it were changed somewhat in order not to give "aid and comfort to the enemy."

FEB 18 1942

New Masses
New York, N. Y.

Americans All

FEB 17 1942

TO NEW MASSES: We Americans are in a war and we are in it to win. The natural and wise thing to do is to use all the available resources for victory and peace. We all have enough confidence in our government to believe that it will do this. On the other hand, it is wise for us at this time to point out that there are some traditional instruments of war that history has shown do not win the "peace." They are race hatred and color hatred. Whenever these two instruments are used, they do not make for peace. Even when they make for victory, the victory is a spurious victory.

Many newspapers have carried dangerous inferences about the Japanese people. They inferred that one could not expect any more from the "little yellow man." They tried to point out, inferentially, that the "white race" was always in danger of the "yellow peril" and the "brown menace." This certainly is not a constructive way to fight this war. Hitler has used as two of his instruments of war, race hatred and color hatred, by setting up the Jews and the Negroes as undesirables in the society of man. We, in America, do not want to make that mistake.

FEB 17 1942

American leaders and planners of our war strategy must be careful to fight the war on the issues that are pertinent in the war. Color is not a pertinent issue. Only incidentally are the Japanese yellow in color. The forces that make the Japanese our enemies at this moment are not caused by their race. I think it could be well said that if we analyze Hitler's fundamental philosophy, he has very little use for the Japanese people racially, but he has a great deal of use for them now, economically and militarily.

In America we have thousands of men and women of all races and colors. They are true Americans. We have 13,000,000 Negro Americans. If our war strategists use the instruments of race hatred and color hatred in this war, it will serve to disintegrate our people even though we win the victory. Color prejudice should not come into this war as an instrument of victory. If it comes in as an instrument of victory, it will stay with us as an instrument of internal destruction. We can't teach a people for a given number of months and possibly years to hate a race because of its color in order to win a war, and then ask them to cooperate with another race despite its color.

The aims of this war are as much to create social organizations in Japan that will give social security to every individual in Japan as they are to create social structures in our own country that a better life may be had by each individual. In other words, we are just as interested in the half starved masses of Japan being freed from economic and military despotism as we are to extend social security to our own people.

This means in its larger implications that the peace that we shall win shall not be peace for our own security, but peace that will give security to all people who earnestly seek it. I am of the opinion that our love for liberty and freedom is sufficient to unite our people to the end that we shall win this war. I do not think we need to use the devilish instruments of color and race to so fire the imagination of our people that we may win. Our love of liberty and devotion to freedom is enough. Once it is clear to the American people that liberty and democracy are in jeopardy, our government and all the people in the world who love liberty and democracy can count on us to give the last full measure.

FEB 17 1942

HORACE A. WHITE, *Minister,*
Plymouth Congregational Church
Detroit, Mich.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

MRS. ROOSEVELT VISITS NEGROES IN U.S. ARMY CAMP

NOV 7 - 1942

BRISTOL, England, Nov. 6 (AP)—This town, which calls itself "the Birthplace of America," greeted Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt enthusiastically today when she visited here at the start of a tour of provincial England.

After a civic reception at the town hall, where a book is preserved containing the names of 10,000 persons who sailed from Bristol between 1645 and 1685 to colonize America, the American President's wife visited United States Negro troops in their own Red Cross club. An impromptu reception was held in the main clubroom where the soldiers told her they were having a fine time, but missed the southland's sun.

Capt. Sam Hopkins Giles of Baltimore, chaplain of Negro engineers, and Capt. Warren Sartor of Shreveport, La., chaplain of Negro quartermaster troops, told her their men were getting on "excellently."

47n-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

No Connection Of Negro Press With Japs, Says FBI

SEP 24 1942

SEP 24 1942

SEP 24 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (SNS) — Although several sources have charaeterized "The Negro News Syndicate" as a medium used for distribution of Japanese propaganda among Negroes, the Department of Justice has received no information which definitely associated the syndicate news column with the Living Age Publishing Company, financed by the Japanese Consulate in New York City, the Office of War Information announced this week.

SEP 24 1942

The syndicated news column was written and distributed to 45 or 50 Negro newspapers in the early part of 1941 by Joseph Hilton Smyth of New York City. Smyth and two associates, Walker Grey Mathescn and Irvine Harvey Williams were recently arrested as unregistered agents of the Japanese Consulate at New York City in connection with their publication of the magazine, THE LIVING AGE.

NEVER RECEIVED PAY

SEP 24 1942

Federal Bureau of Investigation reports reveal that the Negro news service consisted mainly of summarization and comments concerning editorials and articles appearing in the Negro press of the United States. The Negro newspapers receiving this service provided Smyth with no other remuneration than affording him considerable advertisement space for a book concerning the Negro problem, which Smyth contemplated writing at a later date. He never actually wrote the book.

Smyth, who has admitted that he published THE LIVING AGE with funds advanced by the Japanese Consulate, declares that all of the expenses of The Negro News Syndicate were underwritten personally by him. He stated that he was motivated by a desire to secure wide advertisement for his proposed book on the Negro problem. He stated further that he had a genuine interest in the ramifications of the Negro problem and claimed that he considered his syndicated column a "service" to the Negro press.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

32 WHO SIGNED 'ALLAH'S' DRAFT ACT SENTENCED

OCT 6 - 1942

OCT 6 - 1942

Negroes Plead Guilty to Evasion Charges

Prison sentences ranging from three to five years were imposed by Judge John P. Barnes in federal District court yesterday on 32 Negroes who pleaded guilty to violating the selective service act after the government seized them in a sedition inquiry.

OCT 6 - 1942

Thirty-one of the Negroes received three year sentences. A five year term was set for Emanuel Mohammed, 21 years old, described by John Kiely, assistant United States district attorney, as "defiant." Six other Negroes arraigned on similar charges pleaded not guilty and were ordered to trial Oct. 12.

Courtroom Crowded.

Judge Barnes' courtroom was crowded early in the afternoon with approximately 50 women members of the "Temple of Islam"—one of the three cults accused of seeking to promote sedition among Chicago's Negroes. The women wore floor length robes of red, purple and yellow and turbans to match. They sat quietly and made no noise when the sentences were imposed.

The 32 defendants were brought before Judge Barnes in groups of 10 and 12. All of them said they were registered with Allah and some told the court that Allah "had their card."

OCT 6 - 1942

Kiely asserted to the court that Mohammed had shown himself "defiant" under questioning, but reportedly had been telling Negroes that they were blood-brothers of the Japanese and should support a Japanese victory."

OCT 6 - 1942

Allah His Lawyer, Too.

"I never said that," Mohammed declared. I want no part of the Japs. Allah has my registration card."

When Judge Barnes asked if he had a lawyer, Mohammed answered that "Allah is my lawyer." At first he said he had attended the University of Islam, but later he said he had only attended school until he was 10 years old.

OCT 6 - 1942

United States District Attorney J. Albert Woll, in a statement issued after the trial, said the defendants were "misguided and misinformed. . . . . but are not representative of the colored race."

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

CLAIM SOLDIERS ARE MISTREATED IN BRITON

OCT 9 - 1942

Parliament, Military Circles Worried Over American Prejudice; Facts Hushed Up

OCT 9 - 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9—(ANP)—What is happening in the British Isles that is causing so much concern among military men and members of parliament? Something is going on there which is not being tol dthe American public, and that something will not be particularly pleasing to the Negro section of the United States if the truth is told.

First, the American Red Cross is making a step in a new direction in sending for the first time in the history of the organization Negro Red Cross workers, men and women, to areas where Negroes are on leave.

OCT 9 - 1942

Second, the war department has sent Brig Gen. Benjamin O. Davis to England to act as adviser to the commanding officer of the Negro troops abroad.

Third, Prime Minister Churchill personally reproved a member of parliament M. C., one T. O. M. Driberg, an independent, for raising the question which has aroused some discussion in London since the army brought Negro service of supply troops to Britain. Driberg has made several trips to the United States and has written numerous impressionistic pieces about Americans for the Daily Express.

Alleged race discrimination is charged on the floor of the house of commons and after Driberg had his say, Laborite Emanuel Shinwell commented that Brenden Bracken, minister of information, publicity had opposed discrimination. William Gaillacher, communist member of the house of commons, asserted he had a copy of a letter sent Churchill by a number of soldiers stating an officer had advised them in a lecture "of the necessity of discrimination in connection with Negroes in London.

OCT 9 - 1942

Driberg's argument came just a day after Gen. Davis' arrival in London. Prime Minister Churchill personally reproved Driberg for raising the question. He said, "I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

If this means that the prime minister is heeding the pleas of the southern contingent reported to be in the majority in the British Isles, then he will give India and the darker races another puzzler in their demands to know why they are fighting.

OCT 9 - 1942

It is reported that several outbursts have occurred in the British Isles never reported fully to the American public. Such racial outbursts are not helpful to the cause of democracy and when they reach a point that they have to be discussed on the floor of the house of commons, it is highly reminiscent of the Bourborn southern members of our own legislative body who know no better than to halt important legislation with racial bickerings.

Nothing short of an official explanation will satisfy the American Negroes who are being called upon to serve without question and without promise of redress. Too many 'incidents" are also occurring right here in America to permit this particular thing to go unchallenged and unnoticed.

Southern whites are taking their creed of hatred into the armed forces and instead of fighting against the foes of civilization, are helping the cause of the axis powers by their own benighted ideals, an official of the war department says.

Wherever they go, they carry their prejudices and hatreds and try to inculcate other peoples with them. It is believed that the rank not in accord with Mr. Churchill's policy of adopting the American

This is proven by the press conference was cancelled, or comraderie which exists among some questions concerning the matter would have been addressed him. the fighting men themselves, something unknown to the blue-bloods and brasshats at the top.

Sec. Stimson was absent Thursday morning and the scheduled

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

BETWEEN T LINES
(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

The Mixed Regiment

If an ounce of prevention is worth a poud of cure, then a pound of democracy in practice is worth a tone of democracy in theory. It is comparatively easy to get worked up over democracy as an ideal; but not quite so easy to practicialize it in our lives. And that is where democracy has fallen short, not because it lacks the imaginative and moral pull but because it lacks adherents who believe it with their hearts as well as with their heads and lips.

Democracy is fast becoming a political pharisecism; we cry aloud with democratic platitudes but our hearts are far from its spirit. Democracy like Christianity, its counterpart, is not a thing of the head but of the heart and unless there is some radical change in heart there can be no democracy in the lives of men. Just as Christianity has been rebuffed at the color line so has democracy; just as the color line has threatened to devitalize Christianity so the color line is now threatening to destroy democracy, or that fair beginning of which that has been a blessing to the world.

One of the most fortile suggestions that has been born of our current crisis was that of a mixed regiment. Such mixed regiment would focus the attention of the world on an instance of applied democracy that is deplorably lacking at present. If there somehow could be formed a regiment in which whites and Negroes and Jews and Catholics and Gentiles of divers persuasion could stand side by side and exemplify the kind of democracy that must prevail if indeed democracy is to survive, the flagging spirit and hopes of the world would receive a moral tonic that would stimulate our lukewarm morale. The Negro press could perform no greater service in this emergency than by generating the sentiment for the mixed regiment.

If there are not enough of different races and types to form such regiment, the effort would at least show the measure of our national deviation from the spirit of democracy; and it would further prove the natoin's unworthiness of victory and peace. Furthermore it would serve as a crude measure of the probability of World War III.

If the NAACP could somehow crystalize a sentiment through the Negro press for this mixed regiment it would make one of its most substantial contributions to the cause of the Negro and democracy. Certainly there are white news that would join in such movement. Whether we get the mixed regiment or not we certainly need one to epitomize the struggling spirits of dying men. A pound of democracy in practice is worth a tone of democracy in theory!

OCT 9 - 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Begin Plans To Present Race Claims At Peace Table

OCT 10 1942

TORONTO, Canada,—(SNS)—Just as there are Free French, Free Yugo-Slavian, Free Greek, Free Norwegian, Free Holland, Free Polish, Free India, and Free Czecho-Slavakian movements that will press their claims for justice for the subjugated and oppressed peoples by German, Italian and Japanese tyranny, so there ought to be and must be a movement known as the Free Negro which will send a strong delegation of Negroes and their true friends to the Peace Conference at the end of this war, to present the claims of the Negro people in America, the West Indies and Africa for freedom, justice and equality. A. Philip Randolph, International president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and National director of the March On Washington Movement stated this week to a small group of Negroes and white liberals in Toronto, Canada.

OCT 10 1942

The Free Negro should seek collaboration and cooperation with the Free French and other Free peoples' groups that are now fighting to throw off the yoke of totalitarian slavery and take their proper place in a society of free peoples, the professed object of the United Nations in this global war, observed Mr. Randolph.

OCT 1942

Mr. Randolph continued that the March On Washington Movemen would call together Negro leaders of the Western Hemisphere to discuss ways and means for developing the Free Negro movement, map a world program for the Negro peoples of the world and plan to raise funds to finance a large powerful and brilliant delegation of Negroes and their supporters to the peace parley.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MEETING IN THE YUKON

We wonder how many people read that Associated Press story from Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, Canada, telling of the meeting of the two crews building the famed Alcan highway which is destined to be as important in the annals of global strategy as the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad.

NOV 14 1942

It was truly a dramatic meeting, symbolic of that American unity which must include all peoples under the Stars and Stripes if victory is to be achieved.

As the AP dispatch tells the story:

"Corp. Refines Sims Jr., a colored soldier from Philadelphia, was driving south with a bulldozer when he saw trees starting to topple over on him. Slamming his big machine into reverse, he backed out just as another bulldozer, driven by Pvt. Alfred Jalufka of Kennedy, Texas, broke through the underbrush. . . .

"Immediately after this Yukon version of driving the golden spike, Sims and Jalufka turned their bulldozers around and began widening the opening."

Here was a great war enterprise, perhaps one of the greatest of all enterprises, and a black boy and a white boy, one from the South and the other from the North, bring it to a successful finish.

NOV 14 1942

Working together, black and white, North and South, with only the single thought of doing the job well and not wasting time trying to hamper and embarrass each other, the people of this country will triumph over any combination of foes on this earth.

47n-1942
Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

TO REGISTER WOMEN JULY 4, MANY ALREADY IN WAR WORK

MAY 3 - 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Apr. 30—(ANP)—The mobilization of "manpower" by the new board headed by Paul V. McNutt brings to the fore the part women are to play in the present world conflict in relieving men for active war duty and military assignments.

According to the tentative plans, the date set for the registration of women throughout the United States is July 4. On this day, all women are to be registered just as practically all the males in the country have been registered.

By the end of the year, Frances Perkins, of the department of labor predicts two to three millions of the 15 million workers in war industries will be women. This means a great increase over the number presently employed.

This, however, is nothing compared with what will be needed next year. The official estimate is that four million women will be on the pay rolls of war industrial plants by 1943.

Labor department experts say there are 10 million housewives and single women who can be drawn into war production. The army and navy will want 300,000 of the best for their auxiliary services now in the process of creation.

MAY 3 - 1942

Women are said to be working efficiently on war orders, ranging from textiles to the heavier metal trades. They have a high record for inspection, assembly of small parts, soldering, filing and other bench work.

It is reported they soon learn to make careful adjustments at high speeds with great accuracy. With proper training they learn to work to precise tolerances, as fine as ten thousandths of an inch. In fact women, the report continues, can do practically any kind of work that is not beyond their physical strength. They have proved their ability to operate many kinds of machines, some requiring considerable skill for example, press punches, drilling and milling machines, lathes, grinders, polishers and so on. Another important type of war production for which women are especially suited is the making of military instruments—those for aircraft and for medical units and the optical and fire control instrumen

MAY 3 - 1942

Housewives with small children will not be expected to seek work unless they can employ older women to care for their children. Trained women, who quit their jobs when they married, will be called upon to rejoin the nation's labor forces for the duration. Housewives who have grown children or those who have none and who live in suburbs or in town where jobs are open are to be encouraged to work. The introduction of these jobs will free a larger number of men for actual military work with the armed forces.

MAY 3 - 1942

Colored women eligible and wanting work are urged to look into the situation and follow closely the developments as they unfold. There will be plenty of factory work for Negro women interested in good pay and good working conditions, provided colored women interest themselves in the progress of the project and keep themselves posted.

Birmingham Ala. Age Herald
April 22, 1942

The First Job

Dean William Pickens, a leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged Negroes here Monday night to buy War Bonds and Stamps. He made a stirring appeal for them to go "all-out" in an effort to defeat the enemies of this nation.

"There is no domestic problem that can be more than secondary to the international problem," Dean Pickens said. He explained that there were some things in this country he wanted to fight against, but he was firm in his belief that eliminating outside peril is prerequisite to the most effective fighting of internal battles.

It is good to hear Negro leaders urging such effort. All Americans are assured of the loyalty, the devotion, of the Negro people when men of Dean Pickens stature speak wisely to their people—and, indeed, to all people.

And here in Birmingham, most citizens should appreciate the consistent effort of our local Negro leaders in encouraging support of the war effort. These men are on the battle line for this country and for freedom every day of the week. We hear less about them, but their work is equally important.

Knoxville Tenn. Journal
April 18, 1942

Negroes Steadfast In Loyalty To Flag

Editor of The Knoxville Journal:

In these days of momentous and gigantic world upheavals, serving, at times to confuse the thinking of a large element of our citizens, any Negro in this country possessing a clear knowledge of enlightened self-interest, in spite of the insidious propaganda by those who are disloyal to American institutions, will, as in the past, remain firm and steadfast in his unchangeable loyalty to the "Stars and Stripes."

Right here in America, the Negro has a better chance than Negroes any where else on this globe. Our White neighbors here in the Southland do not forget us in this general municipal or state planning. They have ever shown concern for our welfare, and conditions generally are growing steadily better. The graves of our fathers, our homes and loved ones, our all we have are here.

If it the future, any enemy airplanes should gain access to our skies, it would as far as possible, destroy the homes of White and Black alike. Its one objective would be the destruction of America and all that is in it. This war, then, is not the particular concern of any group here to the exclusion of others, rather, it is America's war and we are a part of America. As we fight and sacrifice, whether in front-line trenches, factories or fields, it is for the preservation of Christian ideals, American institutions and this glorious civilization. The Negro's loyalty is not for sale.

O. B. TAYLOR, M. D.

Birmingham Ala News
April 19, 1942

NE ND THE WAR

To the Edito ws:

Let's under ach other. Here we are, black and whi e, l v g in America, a land dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal," and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." For more than a century and a half now, we have been struggling to realize this goal for our nation. Yesterday, we had not arrived, we shall not arrive tomorrow. Let's all Americans admit that we have not yet attained a society or government in which these "inalienable rights" are guaranteed to all individuals. It will be best for all of us to face this fact frankly and honestly, and then make a sincere effort to correct all political and economic practices which undermine the pillars upon which our democracy rests.

At the present time democracy, as never before, is being subjected to the scrutiny of friend and foe. Our American way of life is being challenged by forces within and without. These enemies of our system would substitute for our liberties and freedom tyranny and regimentation. Most Americans, black and white, are against these common enemies. When Negroes insist upon full participation in the war effort of his country, we do so because we believe that it will require the full use of all available manpower and material resources to win this war. We believe further that individuals or groups who use the present emergency to realize purely selfish ends are just as much enemies of democracy as the totalitarian powers whom we fight.

Each day brings new evidence of the need for an all-out effort on the part of everyone, and we feel that those who deny every loyal American citizen the chance to do his part, whether in the armed forces of the nation, th training centers, or industrial plants, are a menace to our successful prosecution of the war. On the other hand, citizens who permit themselves to be denied the chance to help win the war without protest and without exposing to public opinion those individuals or groups who engage in these un-American, and at present, subversive activities, are also aiding and giving comfort to the enemies of democracy.

Negroes want to win the war. We are willing to fight and work to win the war, and we do not propose to stand silently by and see democracy crucified on a cross of gold, greed, prejudice or self-centered selfishness.

To Negroes, this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies. On one side are those who despise any semblance of individual liberty and freedom. Against these are those peoples of every race who have been struggling toward democratic government and increasing liberty, opportunity and freedom for the individual. It is inconceivable that Negroes having desired liberty, opportunity and freedom all these years should about-face and cast his lot with those who seek to destroy the very things he prizes most.

As American citizens we shall continue to strive for a full measure of the rights, opportunities and obligations which the Declaration of Independence and the constitution guarantee to all Americans, at the same time we are irrevocably opposed to any nation that makes war upon our country.

JAMES T. TAYLOR,
North Carolina College for Negroes.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
April 17, 1942

The Negro And The War

Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, has been conducting a symposium in his columns on the part played in the present war by the colored races of the world. Wendell L. Wilkie, one of the contributors, made the suggestion that Japanese charges of our disregard of the Negro should be answered by their enlistment in the navy. That has already been done, and still other acts taken by the administration in Washington to give a Negro an opportunity to perform his full part in the war. Mr. Agar wrote a special article summing up the views expressed by his contributors, and it is interesting as showing how some of the nation's best thinkers regard the Negro as a factor in the world struggle. Says Mr. Agar:

"Pearl Buck recently pointed out to an American audience that in this war most of our allies are colored people. This is a simple fact we tend to ignore, but of which the Japanese are fully aware.

"Japanese propaganda throughout Asia accuses America of a color prejudice which makes our claims of fighting for the freedom of mankind ridiculous. We are fighting for 'white supremacy,' say the Japs. Yellow and brown and black men, they add, will never see justice in a world where the white man is dominant.

"Every lynching in America is a major victory for Japan in her war of propaganda. Each flagrant act of American discrimination against Negro citizens is worth a battle to the enemy.

"We blame the British for not solving the problem of India. Yet, in our own treatment of our Negro fellow-citizens we have a problem more dangerous than the problem of India, more useful to our enemies and far more easy to handle."

With reference to Mr. Willkie's suggestions on the subject, Mr. Agar wrote:

"Mr. Willkie pleaded for an equal chance in war industries for Negroes. Another deed would be to repeal the poll tax in the States where that device is still used to disenfranchise the Negro and the poor white man. Still another would be to spend, per capita, as many dollars on social services for the Negro as for the white man.

"This is the least we can do if we wish the world to believe in our good faith on this all-important subject.

"Yet there are people who say it is 'impractical' to raise such a question today! But Japan has raised the question for us. The entire Axis has raised the question whether we can survive. The answer to that question depends on how much faith we have in ourselves, and how much faith the world has in us. The answer to that question depends in no small part on how much we live up to our noble tradition. And the heart of that tradition is equal justice for 'all men'."

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald
April 20, 1942

Our Negro Soldiers

An editorial in *Service,* a monthly Negro magazine published at Tuskegee Institute, says, in part: "The colored soldier has a three-way fight in this all-out war. He is being prepared to face an outside enemy who has already voiced his scorn of the Negro as a race. He is seeking to make a showing in an army which has not given him the wholehearted recognition and respect which his position as a soldier and his dignity as a human being demands. And he has a civilian population at home which still views him somewhat askance, and makes him wonder whether or not somebody isn't feeling that he should have on blue overalls rather than the traditional khaki . . ."

There is much of truth in this statement.

Many persons regret that there is not greater recognition of the Negro as both soldier and human being. Certainly the fact that a Negro man is in khaki, wearing the uniform and insignia of the United States Army, which symbolizes the respect and dignity of this democratic nation, should be enough to convince most persons of the Negro's allegiance to and willingness to serve this nation.

But let us heed these words and, when we see a Negro soldier, remember that here is a man who, as all other men in our army, has pledged his life, if need be, to the defense of this nation. And let us give him the respect and the understanding which he deserves—which all men deserve. We are fighting for our belief in freedom, for our belief that man in himself is an end, not just a means to an end. Let us think what this means.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
April 26, 1942

The Negroes and the War

OUR Negro fellow-citizens are entitled to hearty congratulations for their enterprise and initiative in organizing the big all-Negro War Bond and Stamp Parade, which is to pass through Richmond streets this afternoon. Both white and colored Virginians participated in the similar parade here two weeks ago, and now the latter group in Richmond is giving a demonstration of its solidarity behind the war effort. Actually, preparations for today's parade began before arrangements were launched for that of April 11.

This demonstration in Richmond of Negro support for the American cause is regarded as nationally significant. It is believed to be the largest such demonstration held anywhere in the United States to date, and *Life* magazine has representatives here to record the event for its millions of readers.

The patriotic and co-operative attitude being shown by the prominent Negro business and professional men who have organized today's procession, and the mass meeting which will follow at the Mosque, is in contrast to that of members of their race in other sections who have no hesitation in belittling America's war effort and arguing that the Negro has nothing particular to gain through an American victory. The argument runs that Negroes are discriminated against now, and that there is no assurance that they won't continue to be discriminated against after the Allies win the war.

Consider the position of the Pittsburgh *Courier,* one of the leading Negro newspapers. It opened recently what it calls a Double-V-for-Victory campaign, the idea being that the Negro in this country is fighting two wars simultaneously. One is against the Axis, and the other is "for victory against the whites" at home. Harlem's *Amsterdam-Star News* chimes in with the statement that Negroes demand a total revolution in racial relations in this country, and that this revolution is now under way.

Approximately one year ago, the *Crisis,* the organ of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, argued that the Negro in America is in no better case than the Jew in Germany. This absurd statement was challenged by no less a friend of our colored citizens than the *Nation* of New York, as well as by many others. Yet this sort of propaganda has been disseminated far and wide by the N. A. A. C. P., with results that are only too obvious.

Race riots are occurring in various cities, mostly Southern, in the vicinity of army camps, almost always between Negro soldiers and white policemen. The prevailing assumption is that these bloody encounters are due primarily to the campaign being carried on by such publications as the *Crisis* and such agencies as the N. A. A. C. P. The latter organization has been responsible for many important and justifiable advances on the part of the Negroes, but the manner in which it has stirred Negro citizens, and particularly Negro soldiers, to demand the complete wiping out of all racial differentiation overnight, is one of the chief reasons why there is such inter-racial tension among us, and why some Negroes are indifferent to America's war effort.

So difficult and complex a problem as the race problem cannot be solved in any such abrupt and hasty fashion as the N. A. A. C. P. seems to desire. It hasn't been solved anywhere else by such means, and the efforts of those who seek an immediate revolutionary "solution," as the price of 100 per cent colored participation in our war effort, are bound to result in immeasurable strife, if not additional bloodshed.

PRESIDENT F. D. PATTERSON, of Tuskegee Institute, recently challenged the methods being used by the N. A. A. C. P., and said that whereas the organization had been extremely effective in combatting injustice "in the courts and discriminations which have implied Federal sanction," it "fails miserably" in the "realm of practical adjustment of Negroes in American life." That is a fair analysis by one of the country's most distinguished colored men.

So as Richmond's patriotic Negro citizens march in procession this afternoon and gather *en masse* at the Mosque to pledge allegiance to the American flag, we should like to see their racial kinsmen in other sections follow their example. The race has made great advances since its release from slavery, and it will make many more, if it pursues its objectives wisely and sanely. But nothing could set it back more disastrously, and more certainly prevent legitimate and much-needed improvements in health, education, living standards and welfare than an attempt to force immediate revolutionary revision in customs and practices which have grown up over decades and centuries of usage. The small minority of Negroes who make such a revolution the price of enthusiastic co-operation in their country's fight for survival, are their own and their race's worst enemies.

47n-1942

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

South Blamed for Loss of Colored Soldiers Due To Poor Education

MAR 27 1942

ATLANTA, Ga. — Southern states have placed the nation in a "serious plight" by not providing sufficient education facilities, thereby causing thousands of potential colored soldiers to be rejected because they cannot meet a fourth grade elementary education requirement for army service, declared Major Campbell C. Johnson, at the recent annual Conference on Adult Education and The Negro at Atlanta University here.

Major Johnson, who is executive assistant in the Selective Service System added:

58 PER CENT REJECTED

The fourth grade educational standard established by the army has resulted in too large a number of men being rejected for military service, and significantly 58 per cent of them have been Negroes.

"The Negro rate of rejection for educational deficiency is higher than the white rate in every state.
In some states it has reached more than 21 per cent of all the Negroes examined."

Continuing, Major Johnson said: "Illiteracy and most educational standards are matters of national concern.

"Any community or state with with a disproportionately high rate of illiteracy cannot meet its first responsbilty towards the nation in a crisis such as the one which confronts us today."

WPA CURTAILED

Reports of the conference showed the WPA is discontinuing its major educational programs, although other reports pointed out the urgent and continued growing need for more education in the fields of nutrition, health, and recreation for the race.

Considerable discussion was given to the necessity for maintaining race morale in the present world crisis. Mrs. Crystal B. Fausett, special assistant, Office of Civilian Defense, pointed out that colored citizens were merely on the edge of America's life stream, and that they should immediately use every technique to integrate themselves into the main stream of the afair of America's Civilian Defense programs.

Continually, it was urged by speakers through the conference that the American Negro will need to get a more and better understanding of his relationship to the other racial groups and minorities in the world.

URGES COMPLETE LOYALTY MAR 27 1942

President Benjamin E. Mays of Morehouse College urged Negroes to be "one hundred per cent loyal to the democracies," as "there is hope for minorities in a democratic government."

Other speakers included Attorney George Johnson of the President's Commitee on Fair Employment Practices; Dr. Charles S Johnson, sociologist, Fisk University; Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, Atlanta University; Dr. Rufus E. Clement President of Atlanta University; Professor Lyman Bryson, professor of education, Columbia University; Dr. Alain Locke of Howard University; William M. Cooper of Hampton Institute; and others.

Dr. Locke was again elected president; Mr. Cooper, executive secretary; with seven executive members: James A. Atkins, specialist in Negro education, WPA; Professor Walter R. Ridley of Virginia State College; M. C Nunn, state supervisor. WPA education, Arkansas; J. H. Dewes, specialist in Negro education, TVA; Dr. Eliza A. Gleason, Atlanta University; Paul Bowen, North Carolina; and Mrs. Fauset.

A national advisory committe on adult education and the Negro was appointed with Professor Walter R. Chivers of Atlanta University as chairman.

The 1943 conference will be held in Durham, N. C. Information on adult education and field service to Negroes may be secured by writing the Extension Division Hampton Institute, Va.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Defense Course At BTW Open To 500 Men

Urges Applicants To Register For 13-Week Study

MAR 18 1942

Frederick J. Bailey, representative of United Mine Workers of America, District 50, CIO, Tuesday issued a plea for applicants to attend National Defense vocational training classes at Booker T. Washington High School.

The classes were started Monday of last week and will continue through a period of 13 weeks. Classes are conducted from 3 p m. to 9 p. m. Monday through Friday.

MAR 18 1942

Mr. Bailey said the course now offered consists of auto-mechanics. Two qualified instructors are in charge of the course.

He said as many as 500 persons between the ages of 18 to 60 can be accommodated .

Purpose of the course is to prepare the Negro for future employment, Mr. Bailey stated.

He said potential employment in skilled fields is assured men who complete the course.

Those desiring to take advantage of the course should register at 191 1-2 Marietta Street, Government Employment Service. Mr. Bailey said he would like for applicants to contact Mr. Freeman at the employment office.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fort Huachua To Get Experiment

MAR 24 1942

CHICAGO —,ANP)— The war department has plans for the development of a complete hospital unit to be located at Fort Huachuca, to be staff with Negro physicians who will be drawn from both the reserve corps and from civil life and who will be in command positions bear the highest military rank which Negro medical men have ever attained in the army. The list of needed personnel calls for 16 majors, 11 captains and ten lieutenants in the medical corps; for three majors, a captain and lieutenant in the dental corps; and six medical administrative officers. In addition, there will be 70 nurses and 870 enlisted men.

For the first time in the history of the United States army, Negro medical professionals will be admitted on the basis of their ability, given adequate rank and the opportunity to do full work in keeping with their training. In World War No. 1, Negro doctors were in fact mere first aid attendants. None got above rank of captain with the exception of Maj. J. H. Ward, who received his majority in rather oblique fashion and not because the medical corps in general wished him to have it. From the majors inducted into this new unit, three will be advanced to lieutenant colonel and one to colonel.

TO BE SEPERATE MAR 24 1942

The opening created by the army through the surgeon general's office comes as a direct result of the agitation which has been carried on by the National Medical Association. It will be a completely separate unit, stationed with the all-Negro division at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman of the sub-committee of the National Medical Association Procurement and Assignment service, who made the announcement after a conference with the surgeon general, pointed out the new unit is a victory for the protest against exclusion of Negro doctors.

"It gives protection," said Dr. Bousfield, "to our best physicians in two ways; it prevents their being drafted into the ranks and gives greater protection through being assigned to a station hospital which will not be disturbed unless the country is bombed or successfully invaded. The men in this group will not likely see active service with the fighting forces."

MAR 24 1942

YOUNG DOCTORS NEEDED

Negro physicians will be selected on the same basis that white physicians were selected. There has been some misapprehension, Dr. Bousfield said, because doctors felt that unless they were members of the National Medical Association, the American Medical Association or their state, or city, or county bodies, that they would not be eligible. "That is not true," Bousfield reported, "medical men may join regardless of their affiliations or lack of them."

Colored physicians who are within the draft age or who are interested in joining the armed forces are requested to write immediately to Dr. M. O. Bousfield, chairman, Committee on Negro Health, Procurement and Assignment service, 4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Illinois. The entire complement of physicians must be passed upon and their names submitted immediately. At the beginning there will be no rank above that of major. Promotions from this rank to the grades above occur after six month's satisfactory discharge of duties.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Must End Race Discord To Help Europe, Banker Says

MAR 27 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. — "It is ours to save our country, but we cannot hope to free Europe unless we can free ourselves from discrimination in the army and navy, and free ourselves from race disunity and racial discrimination," declared Major R. R. Wright, president of the Citizens and Southern Bank and Trust Company, in a radio address over Station WIP, Philadelphia, March 15.

Himself a veteran of the Spanish-American War, Major Wright said it would greatly encourage colored citizens "if there were reported some heroic action of Negro soldiers in the heat of the fight" such as the "incidental" messman at Pearl Harbor.

ENGLAND'S ATTITUDE

MAR 27 1942

"I shall not soon forget," the banker-educator told his radio audience, "that on my visit to London many years ago, in Trafalgar Square I noticed on the grand monument of Admiral Lord Nelson, England's naval hero, the image of a loyal Negro marine. That loyal marine evidently had done his duty and England recognized it.

"Again, on May 1, 1898, everyone was thrilled by the deeds of one of the bravest gunner's captains on the Olympia, the flagship of Admiral Dewey, in the Spanish-American War in Manila Bay where triumphed a brave Negro marine.

"That hero was John J. Jordan, a Negro who did his duty and survived that naval contest."

The major told of visiting the meeting place of the peace commissioners in Paris following World War I, who endeavored "to implement the fourteen points of that great statesman, President President Woodrow Wilson," to end forever wars among civilized nations.

PEACE FORMULA

"I wonder why they failed," said Major Wright, "and if anybody else will ever find a better or more effective formula than that, promulgated by the great Jesus, called the Christ."

It is not for colored citizens to reason why in the present crisis, the major warned his listensr, "but to stand faithfully and loyally by our own, definitely the best civilization now known to man, and hope that our survivors may be able to build a better civilization than we possess today."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fort Bragg Gets First Colored Nurse Lieutenant

FORT BRAGG, N. C.—(A N P) —The first colored nurse to report for duty at the station hospital here last April, Miss Della I. Hayden Raney, was appointed first lieutenant, chief nurse, army nurses' corps Monday. Upon the recommendation of the chief of the nursing service and commanding officer at the station hospital, Lt. Raney took an examination for chief nurse last February 26.

A native of Suffolk, Virginia, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Raney, she is a graduate of Virginia State college and Lincoln Hospital Training School, Durham, North Carolina. Before being called to active duty in the nurses' corps, Lt. Raney was operating room supervisor. Four months after coming to the station hospital, she was appointed supervisor of colored nurses.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Colored Troops Reach Australia, ANP Reveals

MAR 18 1942

CHICAGO —(ANP)— Negro troops from the United States have reached Australia, it became known Monday with the receipt of a cablegram from one of them, Staff Sgt. James Edwin Stamps, Jr., who is attached to an engineering unit.

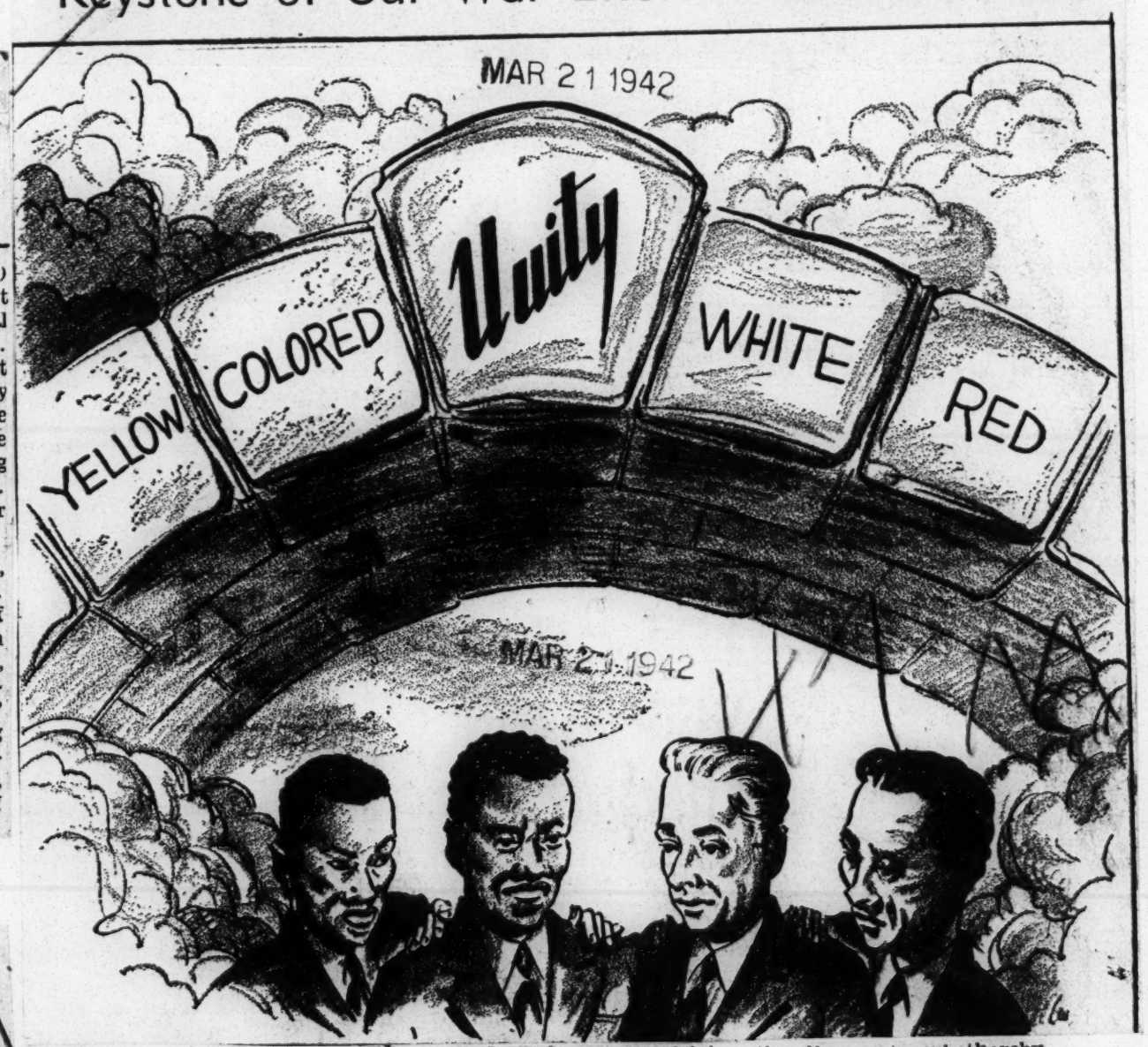
Sgt. Stamps notified his father, James Edwin Stamps, Sr., southside manager of the Social Security agency, of his safe arrival in Australia. The father also received confirmation from the war department.

MAR 18 1942

The War Department has not revealed to newsmen where Negro units are located, although considerable publicity has surrounded the arrival of white soldiers on distant fronts.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

No Matter What the Names of Other Stones, the Keystone of Our War Effort is National Unity



Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Score Prejudice

OCT 17 1941

NEW YORK.—A stinging editorial scoring race prejudice in the army appears in the Commonweal weekly magazine ,for September 19. Outlining the friction at Fort Bragg, N. C., and at Camp Robinson, Ark., the editorial states "These incidents serve to dramatize in the U. S. Army conditions which, in the last war, led to the lamentable outbreak at Houston, Texas, when enraged colored troops seized arms and ammunition and invaded that city . . ."

"The greatest problem of all," it continues, "is that of segregation. The draft army is supposed to be the citizen army of a democracy; those who are being trained are not volunteers. They have had no choice. They have been drafted, and they must make the best of it.

"Segregation produces a host of evils. It makes impossible that three-musketeers sort of solidarity which can act as a great protection against minor manifestations of race prejudice. It automatically encourages the giving of better quarters and facilities to white outfits. It encourages the fear of 'arming the Negroes,' and thereby makes them helpless to protect themselves short of insurrection and desertion.

OCT 17 1941

"The War Department is said to have eliminated segregation completely and rigorously from its own office personnel in Washington; it could do as much in the Army, and we would then hear no more talk of Houston martyrs or Negroes ashamed to wear the uniform of their country."

47n-1942
New York ace
New York, N. Y.

CAPITAL NEWS And VIEWS

MAR 7 - 1942

By EMMETT J. SCOTT



INDUSTRY PERSISTS IN EXCLUDING NEGROES

Labor Shortages Threatened But Refusals Continue—Future Possibilities Discussed

MAR 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—As national mobilization of man power proceeds, it becomes increasingly evident that a labor shortage in the United States is in the offing—forecast to occur between July 1, 1942, and July 1, 1943.

The conversion of industry to war production will call for a schedule of 10,000,000 additional war production workers, and an additional 2,000,000 men for contingents of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

This startling revelation gives some notion of America's colossal war preparation now underway, calling for 4,200,000 men in uniform, and 15,000,000 others to be employed in turning out the implements of war by December of this year.

MAR 7 - 1942

Coincident with the release of this information comes a survey-study of employment prospects for Negroes in armement industries just published by the Reports and Analysis Division of the Bureau of Employment Security of the Social Security Board.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS—

A summary of its findings indicates that Negroes were not considered for employment in 51 per cent. of 282,245 openings that occurred in selected establishments in defense industries during the period September 1941—February 1942.

Questioning of employers by Employment Service interviewers revealed that the degree of exclusion is even greater at the higher skill levels. At all skill levels there are occupations with heavy defense labor requirements in which most employers expect to continue to exclude Negroes.

MAR 7 - 1942

Considerable differences in employer responses among the various industries and in various States were noted, it is stated. The least exclusion was reported by employers in the shipbuilding industry. (During the last World War record for driving rivets was broken by a singing colored crew in an American shipyard—at Norfolk, Virginia.)

This is a depressing state of affairs after the struggles made during the past eight months to focus attention on the exclusion of Negroes from defense industries. The right of this group to participate fully in the defense program has been buttressed by an Executive Order from the White House. Government defense contracts which forbid discrimination against Negroes have been issued. Enlightened public opinion has expressed itself. Still the practice continues.

PERTINENT INQUIRIES—

MAR 7 - 1942

The Bureau of Employment Security interviewers requested employers in communities where Negroes are considered a significant minority group in the labor force to respond to these inquiries:

1. **Whether they can employ Negroes in those occupations in which openings would occur?**
2. **Whether, if Negroes are not employed, they will employ them in the future?**

Responding employers indicated that they **do not** and **will not** employ Negroes in more than half of the 282,245 jobs that were filled. They reported, however, that they would give consideration to Negroes in 30 per cent of the openings in categories from which Negroes have heretofore been barred. The remaining 19 per cent of the hires are to be made by employers who had Negroes working for them in occupations in which they are hiring.

Sadly, the Bureau relates, the evidence of relaxation of discriminatory practices is open to the criticism that employers' responses may have been biased by a desire to appear cooperative in complying with the Government's plea for an end to Negro discrimination in defense hiring. In actual practice the prospects for Negro employment **may be even poorer than are indicated by the study.**

PEARL BUCK SPEAKS AGAIN—

MAR 7 - 1942

All of this is democracy at work in America. No wonder Pearl Buck has supplemented her letter to the New York Times with an even more admonitory note in her address a few evenings ago at a Book and Author Luncheon in New York City, sponsored by the New York Herald-Tribune and the American Booksellers' Association, when she demanded a revision of our present thinking and acting upon this subject of America treatment of minority groups,—of persons who are citizens of the Republic, and who have been assured by our Immortal Documents of justice, security and equality under the laws of the land.

As she pointed out: "The Colored American, . . . even in defense of his country, is not allowed his share of work . . . Thanks to an education in democracy, he now really wants to see his country a democracy. When he defends the United States of America he does not want to do so segregated and limited. This contradicts his idea of a democracy. He has grown up a good deal since the last World War. He is willing to fight and die again, but not for something he does not himself possess.

". . . Democracy, if it is to prevail at this solemn moment in human history, can do so only if it purge itself of that which denies democracy, and dares to act as it believes."

DIRE POSSIBILITES AHEAD—

It is now apparent what is ahead of us in this "new kind of war, which is different," as the President has said, "from all other of the past."

MAR 7 - 1942

The months ahead are pregnant with dire possibilities. They call for a national unity that shall pruge our war efforts of intolerance and bigotry, and that shall not be limited by any of the traditional hates and prejudices of the past.

The denial of fundamental rights and privileges; the denial of nearly every concept of true democracy, and the rights of freedom to peoples of constant loyalty and devotion to our country and its institutions, is in truth and in fact, a crime against every profession of our sincerity that we are at war to spread simon—pure democracy throughout the world.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

DARKNESS MEETS DARKNESS

MAR 23 1942

When war spreads its way through odd by-paths of the world picturesque faces and customs are sometimes brought to the fore briefly in contrast to the all too prosaic reality of dive-bombers and tanks. The report of a spread of unrest among the natives of New Guinea, leading to revival of old customs of head-hunting and cannibalism among even those in contact with white civilization and to incursions upon settlements by wilder tribes of the interior is such an instance.

In truth, in the Japanese invasion aimed at Port Moresby, the modern darkness of the Axis comes in contact with what, according to some authorities, is the least explored and most savage area remaining on the face of the globe. Africa has been traversed by missionaries and travelers and business agents until most of its "wildness" has come to be a tourist attraction rather than reality. The Amazon jungles of South America are still uncleared, but they have been largely penetrated by traders at least. But much of the interior of New Guinea remains entirely untrodden by the foot of the white man.

MAR 23 1942

Vague reports of mineral riches have come from the few to penetrate a little way into the mystery, but the obstacles are so formidable that one has the curious phenomenon of fairly substantial white settlements along the coast and an uncharted interior where roam proud, grim wild men who have never heard of American or Japan or Australia either, for that matter.

MAR 23 1942

Dense jungles which cover both miasmic swamps and low but incredibly rugged mountains stand in the way of the seeker of wealth or scientific data. That this grisly land is also an island has been an additional factor in making large-scale expeditions too expensive a gamble even for the white governments that have "owned" the land.

The natives are not the least of the obstacles. Stocky, powerful men, similar in appearance to African Negroes, but differing somewhat from them in minor physical characteristics, they have, down through the decades, been little impressed by the culture and the weapons of outsiders. Along the coast Dutch and British have subdued them in considerable numbers, through missionary endeavor and trade, but the interior is still a different story. So different that even scientists still dispute over the origins and racial alignment of the Papuans, as they and the members of the same race who inhabit neighboring islands, are called.

There have been reports that the Japanese column moving upon Port Moresby is moving slowly, already perhaps under attack by the poisoned spears and arrows of

ambushed natives hiding in a tangle of vines and trees and bushes against which machine guns and grenades often spend their force in vain. The Japs who came through the tiger-haunted jungles of Malaya in shorts and tennis shoes, carrying only small bags of rice and light weapons, have a more difficult task here. MAR 23 1942

It is not to be expected that the savages will be numerous enough to be any factor in the defense of the essential points of the island. Certainly, from all accounts, they are turning their weapons against all foreigners indiscriminately, white men as well as yellow. But their hostility is still something with which the invaders must reckon. It would seem that the attempt to form a native "fifth column" through Nazi German missionaries has been only partially successful.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE NEGRO PROBLEM AND DEMOCRACY

Editor Herbert Agar of the Louisville Courier-Journal was expressing a point of view that is pretty well known in informed circles, when in a recent address at the Monticello college of St. Louis, Mo., he said:

"Unless we do something about the Negro problem in this country and do it quickly, we may well lose the support of China in this war. We can't win this war if China lays down her arms. . . . Japanese propagandists are making this the theme of their Asiatic campaign. All over Asia they are telling the people: 'Look what the Americans are doing to their Negroes'."

It is indisputably true that the whole Colored world, including many of the South American republics with large Negro populations, takes a highly critical view of America's undemocratic attitude toward her Negro citizens. It is difficult for our brethren of distant lands to understand why the American Negro is not given at home the full measure of the democracy that is preached abroad. They may or may not realize the consequences of Fascist rule, but they know by now that there are many kinks in American and British democracies that must be taken out before genuine, spontaneous enthusiasm for our form of government can be stirred to the point of personal sacrifice. MAR 21 1942

Perhaps to them the most baffling aspect of the situation is the unrestrained desire of the American Negro to lay down his life for the cause of American democracy in the face of denials of elementary rights, in the face of oppressive racial discrimination and proscriptions. It is incomprehensible to them, and equally to us that America, in the midst of a grave crisis, should hesitate to utilize the much needed services of her loyal black citizens who are begging daily for a chance to shoulder the responsibilities of a free people under the banner of democracy.

But it appears that America is determined to fight this war without disturbing the pattern of racial discrimination that has made a ghastly mockery of her system of government. In truth, it looks as though America would rather lose the war than give vitality and meaning to her democratic slogans. Should the Chinese masses become convinced of this point of view, nothing Chiang Kai-Shek could do would prevent them from laying down their arms. Not perhaps on account of sympathy for the Negro, but on account of enlightened self-interest. For China has retained enough of the Oriental craftiness to enable her to sense whether or not she is fighting under a false banner and for a cause whose triumph would not advance the economic or social lot of her people.

In a sense the Negro problem is the problem of democracy. Unless intelligent, genuine solution to this problem is arrived at quickly, embarrassing complications may set in and lessen the chances of the democracies to achieve total victory. This must not be construed as a threat, but as a forecast of what is likely to happen if America and Britain continue in their failure to live up to their obligations and responsibilities to their struggling black masses.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

ARM THE NATIVES OF AFRICA

ONE REASON for the continued defeat of the Allied Nations by the Japanese in the South Pacific has been due to the fact that both the British and Dutch were afraid to use the man power at hand in the large native populations of the East Indies. Their failure to arm and train the natives for military duty gave the Japs opportunity to put across the propaganda that the white races did not consider the natives their equals and would not fight side by side with them. MAR 21 1942

The British have finally gotten wise, and are now treating the Chinese as equals and are also sending their ace diplomat and statesman, Sir Stafford Cripps, to India, to arrange for dominion status for the peoples of that country. In doing this they hope to gain the full military and industrial support of the Indians.

But in Australia and Africa, the situation is quite different. The Australians are reported to be making feverish preparations for invasion without considering he natives, and in Africa especially South Africa, the British are still unwilling to arm and train the natives for their own protection and to defend their native land. MAR 21 1942

In our opinion, the Allies will need these native peoples before this war is over, and by arming them now they may save many lives and shorten the conflict. Since they will have to eventually arm the natives of Africa, why not now?

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

'MIXED' DIVISION URGED ON ARMY

MAR 22 1942

Victory Through Unity Meeting Wants Combat Force of All Colors, Creeds, Faiths

MAR 22 1942

INTOLERANCE IS ASSAILED

OCD Official Says Bias That Bars Some Labor From War Work Is Akin to Treason

MAR 22 1942

A resolution urging the War Department to form a mixed combat division of men of all creeds, faiths and colors was adopted unanimously yesterday at the Victory through Unity conference held by the Council Against Intolerance in America at the Hotel Edison.

The plan was suggested by Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, chairman of the New York University higher education department and chairman of the National Education Association's Commission on democracy through education. Declaring that true democratic principles opposed segregation of groups, especially in the armed forces, Dr. Myers called for a mixed combat division of volunteers to be known as the League of Nations Division.

"I believe that a man who is good enough to fight for my country is good enough to fight alongside of me," Dr. Myers said. "I would consider it an honor and a privilege to serve in such a division." MAR 22 1942

Wants Mixed Officers

Dr. Meyers, who served as an infantry captain in World War I, said the mixture of nationalities, religions and colors should apply to the officer personnel as well as to the enlisted men. He expressed the conviction that many times the number of acceptable candidates required would volunteer.

"I know of no action that could be taken by our government at this time that would more completely answer the false propaganda being put out by Japan to India, China and to our loyal American Negroes than would the organization of this division," he declared.

The divisions would have in it, as officers and enlisted men, Catholics, Jews, Protestants, Negroes, Chinese, Filipinos, Indians, Scandinavians, Irish, French and others.

Other speakers emphasized the importance of eliminating racial discrimination from our national life. MAR 22 1942

Says OCD Wants No Frills

The Office of Civilian Defense is not interested in frills and furbelows but in practical ways to win the war, Jonathan Daniels, recently appointed assistant director of the OCD, declared. Attacking intolerance, he said that what formerly might have been accepted as a personal vice now came dangerously close to being treason.

It is only necessary to read the Tolan committee report, Mr. Daniels said, to see that "a Niagara of potential power is being shunted aside in the labor markets because of discrimination and intolerance."

Speaking on "Youth Looks Beyond the War," Lieut. Comdr. Maurice S. Sheehy, Catholic chaplain, United States Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, Fla., said that youths in the armed forces were more devout and attended church more regularly than those in civilian life. After the war, he said, youth would expect the "four freedoms" to be taken seriously, and would demand wholesome political leadership.

In a vigorous attack on employers who advertise for "Christian only" workers, Lieut. Gov. Charles Poletti said three bills were being supported in Albany to regulate discrimination of this kind out of existence. MAR 22 1942

Other speakers included Mrs. Elinore Herrick, regional director, National Labor Relations Board; John Brophy, director, Industrial Union Councils, C. I. O.; Anna ArnoldHedgeman, regional office of Civilian Defense; Violet Edwards, National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs; Mark A. McCloskey, director of recreation, Federal Security Agency, and Mrs. Annette Smith Lawrence, educational adviser.

47n-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Lucius Jones Named To Civilian Defense Board By Famed Jesse Owens

MAR 8 - 1942

MAR 8 - 1942

Through Jesse Owens, former Ohio State Cinderpath wizard, holder of virtually every world record existing in the sprints as well as the 220 yard hurdles and broad jump, and quadruple champion of the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, Germany, the Scott Newspaper Syndicate sports editor, Lucius (Melancholy) Jones, has just been appointed to the National Advisory Board of the Office of Civilian Defense, with headquarters in Philadelphia.

The participation of the 13-year veteran of the Atlanta Daily WORLD will be in the Division of Physical Fitness.

FRIENDSHIP MADE IN ATLANTA

MAR 8 - 1942

Owens appeared in the Gate City not so long ago as a joint attraction with a professional baseball show at Ponce De Leon Park, where he did a number of running exhibitions, including the outspeeding of a thorobbred colt It was during that Atlanta swing that the former Big Ten Bullet and the SNS sports editor developed their present friendship.

By his own testimony, Owens declares the columns the Atlanta writer did on his track career among the best-written, most authoritative, and most treasured clippings his several scrapbooks kept up religiously by Mrs. Owens and their three little girls.

OWENS' LETTERS

Thus the appointment, as disclosed in the following letter is easy to understand:

MAR 8 - 1942

Mr. Lucius Jones
Atlanta Daily World
210 Auburn Avenue
Atlanta, Georgia
Dear Mr. Jones:

The Office of Civilian Defense, Division of Physical Fitness, following a national survey, has recognized your position as among those formost in the sports world Hence, in line with our general "HALE AMERICA" program to foster athletic activity of every variety throughout the country, it is our request and desire that you consent to become a member of our National Advisory Board This means that you will make available your opinion, advise and executive participation in "HALE AMERICA," to the extent and capacity that your regular work permits.

The Board will be composed of outstanding writers from the lead-Negro newspapers. It's activity will be supervision and administration on a national scope. It is my belief that Negro sports writers know more about their topic and how it should be handled than anyone else and further that no opportunity should be overlooked to establish this fact definitely and conclusively. I know of no better opportunity to do this than by the creation of the proposed national Advisory Board.

MAR 8 - 1942

I hope you share my opinion that it would be a fine idea to have all writers named on this Advisory Board hold a meeting at our national headquarters, Room 540, Broad Street Station Suburban Bldg., 16th and Filbert Streets, Philadelphia. The date of March 28, 11 a.m., has been set. Due to the patriotic dictates and necessities, it is imperative that there be no delays in getting the "HALE AMERICA" program functioning one hundred per cent.

Very truly yours,
Jesse Owens
NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF ACTIVITIES FOR NEGROES

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Cites Our Duty



PEARL BUCK

MAR 7 - 1942

Novelist Cites Our Duties In War Time

MAR 7 - 1942

Calls Our Group Symbol of Freedom Being Fought For

BY PEARL BUCK

I venture to write this letter directly to you, the colored citizens of our country. Some of you may know how frankly and constantly I have spoken to white people about their obligations to you. Now I should like to speak to you of the responsibility resting at this moment upon the colored Americans for the survival of human freedom.

For the colored American stands today as a symbol, not merely for his own race in one country, but for the hundreds of millions of other men and women, colored and white, who are waiting for freedom and for the life which democracy promises.

Who are these hundreds of millions? They are the people of India who on their own soil wait for the opportunity to work out their own national life in their own way. They are the peoples of all colonies in Asia and Africa, some more fortunate, some less fortunate in their dependence upon governments.

MAR 7 - 1942

They are people who are under no foreign rule but who are ruled without freedom by certain classes and groups of their own race and kind. They are all those people, wherever they are, who long for a society which gives them opportunities not lessened because of blood and birth.

I know that there are those among you who in natural bitterness think, if they do not say, that it might be as well if Japan should win this war so that the white man would be forced out of the lands of the colored people. But this is to misunderstand the fundamental meaning of this war.

MAR 7 - 1942

It is true that white people say they believe in freedom and still do not go on to make everybody free, and yet the real issue in this war is a single one—it is a war between the democracies who admit the principle that men and women should think and speak and work in freedom and the Axis rulers who deny freedom even as a principle.

If the democratic peoples win, there will be a chance to work out true democracy. If the democratic peoples lose, there will be no further chance for a long time even to try anything like freedom. Japan's whole culture, ancient and modern, is based on stern subjugation of the individual. And there is no reason for anyone to expect freedom from the German rulers.

This war, therefore, belongs to the colored American as much as to the white American and they stand or fall together with the rest of humanity.

Never before has race meant so much and so little—so much because it is upon this point of equality that the democratic peoples have failed most disastrously to practice full democracy, and so little, because if the Axis should win, color would not save or damn anyone. The freedom of colored and white together would then be lost.

Main Burden Must Rest On United States

Faulty as our democracy is, the United States must be the leader in this war for the rights of peoples to be free—there is no other leader to whom we can look. We have as our great ally the old democracy of China. But China is not equipped except as we can equip her for a military war.

The main burden rests upon our own country. It is inevitable, too, that after this war the United States must be the leader in the peace.

China will be deeply concerned in that peace, but there are concerned also the peoples of India and Malaysia, the Philippines, and all the conquered peoples in Europe and Africa. The United States must be prepared in mind and spirit to lead all these toward freedom.

Division Between Races Is Dangerous

We are not prepared now. The division between colored and white in our own country is dangerous, not only for ourselves but for that new world after the war to which we all look with hope.

You have a peculiar responsibility to that world, a responsibility to think in terms of the whole human race, to think of freedom in the largest possible sense, and to consider the most likely means by which freedom may be established as a common principle.

As for the white people of our country, you know them very well.

There is one group among them who have no race prejudices. All over this country I know there are men and women who have an honest determination to work for real freedom and equality. They

are aware of how much and how wrongly the colored American suffers from racial and economic discrimination.

Liberals Would Suffer If Democracies Lose

These you must uphold by every means in your power, for should democracy not be victorious, they will have to give their lives because they spoke and worked for your freedom, too. If the enemy is the victor, you will return to slavery, but they will be killed..

The mass of the white Americans belong to a second group. These willingly or unwillingly acknowledge prejudice, but they are beginning to believe in varying degrees that their prejudice is wrong.

They are beginning to see or at least to suspect that discrimination on the unjust ground of color works evil not only to those who bear the burden of discrimination, but to those who harbor it, just as in the old days, which permitted slavery, not only the slaves were harmed but the slave-owners too.

Slavery is a double-edge knife in any society where it exists and race discrimination is the aftermath of slavery.

The third white group in our country is smaller than the second but not so small as the first. It is made up of those white people in whom race prejudice is deeply ingrained because tradition still holds them bound, or because their lack of intelligence and economic opportunity demand a class yet lower than their own so that they can feel superior to somebody.

Some White People Are The Enemies of Freedom

These white people are the enemies of freedom. Should the Axis win, these would be its friends. They would rule this country under the guidance of Hitler and the Japanese.

If the American white people belonged mostly to the first group. there would be no need for this letter. The work would be done. Those conditions under which you are now living, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, would already have disappeared.

If the American people belonged mostly to the third group this letter would not be printed at all.

We would now be fighting on the side of the Axis and against the democracies and we would be planning a complete subjugation of all the colored peoples in the world.

But the American white people belong mostly to the middle group, those who have inherited or been trained in prejudice, but who because they have also inherited and been trained in the American ideals of human freedom and equality now find a serious conflict within themselves.

For the most part they honestly want to do right, but they are afraid, because they see that this right will make great changes in our national life.

It is true of all human beings that they dread that which they do not know, and it is especially true when what the white people have known has been a tradition which has given them the advantage.

Asks Help For The Uncertain White Man

But still just at this moment our chances of freedom for all people is in these troubled, undecided, yet on the whole honest white Americans most of whom hate their inability to make practical their belief in freedom for all.

You see how great a thing I am asking. I am asking you to help this uncertain white American to understand you as a human being, to trust you as his equal so that he may be convinced that if you are given freedom equal to his, you will not think of revenge and liberty only for yourselves, but still of ordered freedom and equality for humanity.

I do not excuse in any way those injustices and those cruelties which you have borne. There is no excuse for them. You must neither forget nor forgive them, but rather remember them, so that this remembrance, like the bread and wine, may fill you with fresh courage and new resolve.

But when you remember the suffering, which you have not deserved, do not think of vengeance, as the small man does. Remember rather, as the great remember that which they have unjustly suffered, and determine only that such suffering shall not be possible again for any human being anywhere.

I ask you, colored people of the United States, to stand by this great mass of your white countrymen in this imperfect democracy of ours, where nevertheless the hope of democracy is still clearest. They need your help.

Whites Must Be Shown Fears Unfounded

By all that you do, help them to see and believe that white people need not be afraid in a country whose citizens whatever their color, are equal in all ways. Every time one of you conducts himself, as so many of you do, with honesty and magnanimity and dignity, you are helping white men and women toward a real democracy.

If you are aware of the struggle in the average white person, you will be patient with him as he gropes toward the meaning of freedom and human equality. It is a difficult and unfamiliar road for most white people, and they are fearful because they are being driven along it by the trend of world events.

You will help them to reach the right end more quickly if you determine that though you will not cease to press for the freedom and the equality in all respects which are your rights without a doubt, yet that you will assert those proper demands not in a spirit of hatred and revenge and selfishness, but in a spirit which by the very manner in which it shows itself proves you the equal of any human being.

You Must Be Better Than White Man Has Been

I know that this is no small thing to ask of any people. Certainly it is asking you to be better than the white man has been. But indeed you must be better than the white man has been. For if those who have suffered learn nothing from their suffering, then the world is lost indeed. Who can fight so well for freedom as those who know what it is to be deprived of it?

It is essential now that colored Americans see what the white man cannot see. Your vision must be clearer than his. You must not let him for a moment be satisfied with less than our American ideal of freedom for every one. For there will be no freedom for the white man either if there is not freedom for the colored.

If democracy did not win, the white peoples would have to make themselves into a great standing army, highly trained, constantly prepared to keep the colored peoples subdued, and there could be no greater slavery than that necessity.

It is possible, in this grave moment, that in such a place as Australia there might be white people made slaves by their conquerors, just as white people now are slaves in certain countries and no less slaves because their rulers are other white men. The issue today is not one of race, colored or white. It is freedom.

Negroes Not Whites Lead Human Crusade

You who know most bitterly what it is not to have freedom should therefore consecrate yourselves to the crusade for freedom and equality and you must ennoble the crusade by the way in which you carry it on. It is not only an American crusade—it is a human crusade and you are in the vanguard of it today and not the white people.

Those who have deprived you of your rights and have your irresponsibility as citizens so that you have been injured by patronage as much as you have by injustice, they

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Further Use Of Caricatures Is Ordered Banned

FEB 1 1 1942

National Urban League, Calif. Unit in Protest

FEB 1 1 1942

NEW YORK—(SNS)—Acting on a strong protest made by the National Urban League and the Urban League of Los Angeles, California, the Navy Department this week promised discontinuance of a defense poster which the League described as being "deeply resented by American citizens of Negro descent." The poster in question presented the picture of a Ubangi woman over the phrase, "A slip of the lip may sink a ship."

Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, from his office at 11[illegible] Broadway, New York City, wrote to the Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, questioning the use of such publicity by a government agency seeking to build civilian morale. His letter supported similar protest by Floyd C. Covington, Executive Secretary of the Los Angeles Urban League to officials at the Long Beach, California, Naval Base. The League protest was so effective that the Navy Department promised immediate discontinuance of the poster. Mr. Addison Walker, Special Assistant in the Department apologized for the affront: "It is certainly not the intention of the Navy to offend any person or race in this country, and in consideration of your protest against the display of a picture showing an Ubangi woman over a caption 'A slip of the lip may sink a ship' we are requesting its withdrawal. Thank you for calling this to our attention." FEB 1 1 1942

In his letter to the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Granger expressed the deep concern of "Negro citizens and others interested in promoting national unity," over the use of such a caricature on a poster offered under governmental auspices as being seriously detrimental to civilian morale. His request for the recall of the posters was in no uncertain terms: "The National Urban League wishes to protest emphatically against the use of racial caricature in a governmental program, and urges that the posters referred to be called in and their future use discontinued. We make this request in the name of the Negro's self-respect and in view of the need for promoting programs that will increase the mutual respect between various groups in the American population. I hope very much that the Navy Department will take instant action on what can easily become a very serious situation."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGRO PATRIOTS GET PRAISE HERE

MAR 1 0 1942

Song Festival Speakers Laud Race's Loyalty To War Effort

MAR 10 1942

Patriotism among Negroes was the keynote Sunday afternoon as more than 3,500 Negroes gathered at the Municipal Auditorium for the American Patriotic Song Festival, in which a number of fine Negro choral groups took part.

Speaking for the Negroes of the district, Robert Durr, editorial writer for The Birmingham World; A. G. Gaston, Bishop B. M. Montgomery and Ligon Wilson all stressed the loyalty of the Negroes of the nation, and particularly of those in the South. They reviewed in part the achievements of Negroes in fighting for the United States and for democracy.

James A. Downey, Jr., director of the Park and Recreation Board, praised the Negroes of the district for their contribution to the nation's war effort. He pointed to the many Negroes employed in war industries in the district and declared: "There are no Fifth Columnists among our Negroes."

Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County Schools, also addressed the gathering, paying tribute to the spirit and loyalty of Negroes in general and in particular to the Tuskegee Negro flying class which was graduated last week.

MAR 1 0 1942

Taking part in the musical program, made up of patriotic songs, were choral groups from Miles Memorial College, A. H. Parker High School, Dunbar High School and the L. & N. Industrial Choir. The Rosedale High School Band also played several selections.

An impressive flag raising ceremony was conducted by the Britain McKenzie Post, American Legion, from Tuskegee.

47n-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Negro Soldiers Discriminated Against

Extension of Remarks

OF MAR 7 - 1942

HON. ARTHUR W. MITCHELL

OF ILLINOIS

In the House of Represetnatives

Wednesday, February 18, 1942

MAR 7 - 1942

Mr. MITCHELL. Mr. Speaker, a startling revelation in connection with the downfall of Singapore, made by responsible authority, is to the effect that the largest contributing factor to the defeat of the defending forces was Britain's refusal and failure to recognize and use the native soldiers. While Britain's treatment of her native soldiers was unjust and contributed to the failure of the British soldiers himself, it is far better than the treatment which the American Negro soldier receives at the hands of a large portion of our civilian population and, I think, the War and Navy Departments themselves.

I am putting in the Record here a letter on this subject, which carries excerpts from a confidential report I have received from Texas. I have had similar reports from many other sections of the country. I know it is the duty of the War Department to see to it that Negro soldiers are safe from attacks by civilians in camps and in their maneuvers. A casual look at what is now taking place in some parts of the country will convince one beyond all doubt that America's attitude toward Negro soldiers is worse and more abominable than the attitude of the British soldiers and the British Government toward the natives in and around Singapore. Just as Britain is failing to win in this conflict, due in part to its own discriminations, America might suffer a like fate if we insist upon destroying the morale of one-tenth of it s fighting strength. Again I plead for justice and recognition for the Negro citizens of America. Let the British lesson of Singapore have its effect upon all parts of America, especially the South, where these outbreaks have been most frequent.

MAR 7 - 1942

The letters follow:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Washington, D. C., February 13, 1942.

Maj. Gen. Robert Donovan,
Fort Sam Houston, Tex.

My Dear General: During the crucial crisis through which the world, and particularly the United States, are now passing, nothing is more important than complete unity and cooperation in our own land and country. Success in this struggle is possible only through full cooperation of all of our citizens, particularly our armed forces.

Recently there have occurred several uprisings in the South between white civilians and uniformed Negro soldiers. The morale of the Negro has been tremendously lowered by the treatment of the white civilian population toward Negro soldiers in some of the camps in North Carolina, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and other Southern States. Hundreds of complaints have come to me from these places. In some of these States there has already been the shedding of blood and the destruction of life. In others the threat is imminent. I am writing to call your attention particularly to the situation in the Eighth Corps Area, and quote from a cofidential report which I have dealing with the situation at Houston, Texas:

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"This past Saturday night while a group of soldiers from Ellington Field and Camp Wallace were seated in a tavern in the heart of the Negro section of the third ward, a policeman (white) came into the place and ordered 'You nigger soldiers' to listen to him while he delivered a lecture to them on their iniquities. One intelligent sergeant, resenting the appellation, told the policeman that he was 'Not a nigger soldier, we are American soldiers.' The policeman answered him by saying 'you are a nigger soldier if I say so, and if you don't like it I will kill you.'

"When he saw the temper of the soldier rising, he sent in a riot call and several squad cars responded. From each car came several policemen and some white military policemen. When they saw and heard what was going on they backed up the officer in what he said, the white military policeman telling them they were in the South and were niggers and that they would be treated as such as long as they were there. To give the boys credit they did not back up an inch. They reiterated they were not niggers and that since they were American soldiers they were as good as the policemen of the military policemen. The policemen then told the colored lads to take off their hats while talking to them and the white military policeman tried to knock off the uniform cap with his billy but did not succeed. The colored soldiers did not take off their hats. Several threats were heard to kill the colored lads.

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"One Negro civilian who tried to intervene by saying that he as a civilian resented being called a nigger and he knew these boys, fresh from the North, also hated it, was arrested and thrown into jail on a charge of "inciting to riot." He was held under $1,000 bond on this charge for 3 days before local citizens, coming to his rescue, had his bail reduced and released on bond.

"There are no colored military policemen in this city and when one is seen he has no sidearms nor billy. White military policemen come into the Negro sections whenever a call for police is issued. They always carry sidearms and a billy, jump out ready for trouble. They usually have their hands on their pistols. Head whipping by police officers is the usual thing. But for the courageous attitude of the sergeant and his comrades, there would have been some head whipping at this time.

"We in this city, remindful of the terrible riot back in 1919, are fearful that another one will occur soon, for the present-day soldier which we see here is not taking the abuse the white people are placing on them.

MAR 7 - 1942

"Seemingly the white officers are resentful of the uniform the Negroes are wearing. No provisions are made for soldier recreation here except that which is provided by the Houston Negro Chamber of Commerce, and that is very small. They must have some pleasure when they come to town. There are several camps in and about this section, all having Negro soldiers. Ellington Field, an advanced aviation training camp, has a few companies of Negroes who are doing menial work. There are some soldiers at Camp Wallace, a replacement center.

"Finally, getting in touch with Major Smith over the eelephone, who is in charge of the military police in Houston, he told this reporter angrily, 'The Army policy is to permit civil authorities and police to treat Negro soldiers as they see fit. They may talk to them in any way they wish. This case has been investigated by military authorities, and it is settled. Negro soldiers when off military reservations are subject to civil laws and authorities. It is not the policy of the Army to have white M. P.'s call Negro soldiers "niggers." I don't mean to be cross-examined by you on this case, and it is best that you do not stir up any truble over it.

"It is a dangerous situation here and Major Smith was terribly angry. We newsmen look for some reprisals on us for publishing the story. It should be looked into.

"Since writing you a few days ago, the Negro soldiers at Camp Wallace who had the trouble with the police and M. P.'s here have had much trouble over that and other incidents.

"Three of the soldiers were arrested that Saturday night and thrown into jail, I have since learned. They were charged with inciting to riot because they openly resented being called nigger soldiers rather than American soldiers. One of the lads, who because of his determined and courageous attitude on that night, was said to have been told by an M. P. that every time he came into the city he was going to be arrested, was turned loose early Sunday morning, arrested again thatthe civilian authorities should be informed that those in charge of the day. When he got out on Monday morning (pay day) he received his United States Army will not further tolerate this unnecessary pro- pay, borrowed some money from friends, changed to civilian clothes, voking of and went A. W. O. L. He is reported to have gone back to his induc- trouble by civilian officers. tion center to tell his stories of abuse and terror while in Texas. I am

MAR 7 - 1942

"There are two lieutenants in the company who are exceedingly nice to their troops but their hands are practically tied because of red tape. Both are from the North, according to numerous men in the company, who are all doing menial work or nursemaid work for the officers although they are entitled to Army training.

"The enlisted men charge that they have not had any drill, rifles have been taken away from them, non-coms continually tell them that they are in the South, and are niggers and would be as long as they were in the South, and therefore they must expect to be treated like niggers."

In my judgment the United States Negro soldier in uniform is receiving treatment from American citizens such as no other county in the world would impose upon its uniformed soldiers. Why are these soldiers being treated thus? There is only one answer, race prejudice.

The treatment of the Negro soldier by the civilian population and by the War Department itself constitutes one of the greatest, if not the greatest menace to our success in this conflict. I have discussed this matter at length with Congressman Albert Thomas, of Houston, Texas, representative of the Eighth District, who thinks as I do that you should take some action immediately to prevent a race riot in Houston. It seems to us that the Army officers who are in immediate charge of the colored soldiers should have a conference with the civilian authorities in Houston and in other cities where race trouble is brewing, and

Very sincerely and gratefully yours,

ARTHUR W. MITCHELL.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Real War Issue

MAR 5 - 1942

We as a minority group in this country must show more discretion in what we think, say and do during the present world crisis than the average American. Of course the Constitution is still in force and we may say or print what we please short of sedition or treason. But in a time like this when our nation is locked in a life and death struggle it will be well for all TRUE Americans to think twice before they speak.

Last week in Philadelphia a young man was arrested for making the indiscreet statement of asking a soldier "what was he doing in the army because this was a white man's war". What a tragic statement! It reveals that this young man is guilty of one of two things. First, he is either ignorant and does not know the real meaning of the war or second, he is indiscreet and has some grievance against some individual white person. This is not a race war. This is a war for freedom.

MAR 5 - 1942

With all her faults America is the freest great nation in the entire world and it offers us as a minority race our greatest opportunity. Pearl Buck, the noted white author, correctly states the situation in a recent open letter to our race when she says:

> 'It is true that white people say they believe in freedom and still do not go on to make everybody free, and yet the real issue in this war is a single one—it is a war between the democracies who admit the principle that men and women should think and speak and work in freedom and the Axis rulers who deny freedom even as a principle.

MAR 5 - 1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro M. P.s to Guard Factories and Bridges

MAR 6 - 1942

MAR 6 - 1942

MAR 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — War department plans include the formation of six Negro military police battalions for domestic service, possibly to be recruited from the men over the age limit in the second draft group.

MAR 6 - 1942

These men will guard factories, warehouses, bridges, power houses and similar institutions.

Each battalion will include about 500 enlisted men, especially selected for intelligence and physique it is reported.

One battalion, the 732nd, already is being formed to serve in the 6th Corps area with headquarters at Chicago.

Negro U.S.O. Headquarters To Open

Weekly Review

FEB 27 1942

Citizens Committee For Army Welfare Elects Executive Board

From the Citizens Committee For Army Welfare comes the official announcement today that a United Service Organization to serve Negro soldiers will open March 1 at 1718 4th Ave., N. Of very genuine interest to Birmingham and the South at large is the opening of the Negro U. S. O. Center in downtown Birmingham. The local U. S. O. has agreed to share its funds in operating this center from March to July.

Adjustments for future operations will be made at such time as the next drive for U. S. O. funds will be made.

FEB 27 1942

Citizens Committee For Army Welfare Elects Executive Board

At a call meeting at the YWCA, 500 8th Ave., N., Tuesday night of this week, the Executive Board of the Citizens Committee For Army Welfare was elected. The following are members: Mr. C. W. Askew, YMCA; Miss Dura E. Rice, YWCA; Mr. George Peterson, Church of the Immaculate Conception; Mr. Leroy Gaillard, Mr. Benjamin H. Craig, Mr. Louis D. Burnham, Mrs. A. H. Parker, Mrs. Grace Brown Knox and Rev. J. Clyde Perry, Chairman. The first official meeting was held Thursday night at Mrs. Parker's residence, at which time the Board went forward with planning its immediate course of action.

The entire Negro population is asked to rally to the development of this center so that the thousands of Negro soldiers who pass through Birmingham regularly may have the full benefit of what the U. S. O. has to offer.

FEB 27 1942

It is hoped that in the very near future a larger participation in U. S. O. activities will be possible.

G. B. Knox, Reporter.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

Truck Driver Arrested as Traitor

FEB 28 1942

Declares "This is White Man's War"

PHILADELPHIA —(A N P)— Held without bail awaiting action of the United State commissioner by Magistrate Thomas A. O'Hara last Sunday morning was a truck driver, accused of treason and branded a traitor for declaring "This is a white man's war." The accused is Harry Carpenter, 34, who was arrested by Sgt. Edward Simms, an MP attached to the 76th Coast artillery, Negro unit designated to protect the city from air raiders, along with 11 others during a raid of a reputed South Philadelphia gambling house last Saturday night. The raid was made because, according to police, soldiers frequented the establishment.

FEB 28 1942

According to Sgt. Simms' testimony made before Magistrate, Carpenter told him "You're a crazy n—r wearing that uniform —you're only fighting for white trash. This is a white man's government and war and it's no damned good." Sgt. Simms has been in the army 25 years.

Carpenter was immediately taken along with 11 others to the police station. The 11 were freed on bail on gambling charges, but Carpenter was held on advice of Asst. Dist. Atty. A. V. Cortese, who stated, "The charge probably should have been sedition. Sedition is where a person incites disruption of the machinery of the government."

It was said that Carpenter was scheduled to have a hearing before one of the U. S. commissioners last Tuesday morning, but a clerk in the commissioner's office disclaimed any knowledge of such a hearing being scheduled.

The anti-sedition law of Pennsylvania provides penalties up to 20 years of prison and a $10,000 fine. However, the case is being referred to U. S. Atty. Gerald Gleeson, who stated he would investigate and prosecute if facts warranted it. No comment was made by Gleeson on Atty. Gen. Biddle's instructions that sedition prosecution must have his approval before beginning.

Counsel for Carpenter, Atty. Raymond Pace Alexander, said "We'll fight this case to the U. S. Supreme court. There is not the slighest bit of 'treason' or 'sedition' in fact no actual reason why the man should be held. This case strikes at one of the rights we have always cherished—that of free speech.

FEB 28

"If what my client said, while I do not agree with him, is 'treasonable' then millions of people of the United States are 'traitors' for not having exactly complimentary opinions of some of the branches of the U. S. government.

"If my client is not given a hearing before an U. S. commissioner by the end of this week, I will seek a writ of habeas corpus."

The wife of Carpenter said he had never talked against the government before and was ready to go to war when "Uncle Sam" called. "Drinking might have made him loose-tongued" she said.

Carpenter, a Republican, is in Class 3-A of the selective service.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

White Editor Urges Action On Negro Problem

MAR 10 1942

MAR 10 1942

ST. LOUIS—(A N P)—In an address here last Monday at Monticello college, Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, said, "Unless we do something about the Negro problem in this country and do it quickly, we may well lose the support of China in this war. We can't win this war if China lays down her arms."

The editor was addressing the closing session of a week-end conference called by the women's college at Alton, Ill., to consider the mobilization of college women power in the war effort.

MAR 10 1942

"Our long-neglected Negro problem has come back to haunt us," he said. "Behind it lies the racial minority problem of all the world, and through it we may be losing the support of Asia. Japanese propagandist are making this the them of their Asiatic campaign. All over Asia they are telling the people: 'Look what the Americans are doing to their Negroes.'"

Holding that this situation is the result of one of the thousands of "broken promises" that have lead to the "gradual rotting of our civilization, the decay that provoked the present war," Agar further stated, "Americans think the minority problem will be solved if Britain does something about India. I hope that Britain does find something to do about India. But unless we succeed in doing something useful and good about the Negro problem in this country—give them equal footing in the services and in defense industries —I agree with Pearl Buck as to what will happen. She believes very profoundly that we will lose the Chinese.

MAR 10 1942

"We made fancy promises to the Negro to make him a complete American citizen. We would have started in immediately making him free. But he still has to pay a poll tax in the south, and in the northern cities he still lives in ghettoes and pays twice the rent a white person would pay for the same property. It is another case of promising everything, and giving nothing."

47n-1942

Negro Labor News
Houston, Texas

NEGRO'S EXPLOITS SHOULD SHAME GOVERNMENT FOR BARRIERS IN NAVY AND OTHER SERVICE UNITS

JAN 10 1942 JAN 10 1942

Heroic Conduct of Black Mess Man At Pearl Harbor Compel Department To Acknowledge His Performance.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington, the capital of the nation, is the scene, at the moment, of events likely to be historically recorded as among the most momentous in the history of the country.

The Allied nations have been foregathered for two weeks seeking unity of strategy in the all-out-effort to crush, finally and forever, the brutal power and force of Germany, Italy and Japan, and all who sympathize with them in their barbaric destruction of all that men cherish in this world of ours—including human dignity, freedom, religion.

The constructive conferences so far held, and to be held, have been devoted mainly, it is reported, to discussions of agreements having to do with binding spiritually, martially, and economically under one supreme determination, the millions and billions of peoples who owe allegiance to the British Empire, including the Dominions; the United States of America, including Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands; Russia, China, the Dutch East Indies, and the Caribbean and South American Republics.

JAN 10 1942

Unified Understandings Being Sought

Unity of military command, intensified production, and tentative agreements with respect to the new order to follow when peace is finally secured, are being sought.

Here is a program of stunning proportions. The conferences have enlisted the best brain and thought of the nations concerned. It is being freely and frankly confessed that so far the Allies are on the defensive. Basic weakness are being concealed. The initiative is with the enemy countries. They were fully prepared. We were and are not. Unpreparedness, however, will soon give way to concerted action, and the greatest war machines in the history of the world. A pledged Fight to Victory summarizes the climax of these bustling days of conferences and discussion. JAN 10 1942

In the meantime, gallant defenders are calling upon the enemy to pay dearly for their treachery and warmongering efforts. It may be a long war, and a hard war, but it will be a victorious war.

JAN 10 1942

A Negro Exploit

Little by little, there are now belatedly coming to the United States personal stories of courage and heroism at Pearl Harbor, unmatched, it is said, in the naval history of the United States.

Sometime ago I quoted a couplet written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"There isn't a minute
That a Negro isn't in it."

Well, as at Manila Bay, with Dewey; and, as with Perry on Lake Erie; and, as with Farragut at New Orleans, "a Negro was also in it" at Pearl Harbor. Here is a terse description of an epic exploit which came over the cables from Honolulu in describing the sinking and destruction of the U. S. Battleship Arizona:

"A Negro mess-attendant who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted." JAN 10 1942

This story, "officially passed by the navy," must have called for comment in the inner, sacred precincts of Secretary Knox's navy department. No more gallant, courageous action has been revealed in any of the hundreds of descriptions of personal bravery. This comment is a well-considered statement.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Ask Distinguished Service Cross For Pearl Harbor Hero

JAN 3 - 1942

Declaring that the heroism of the colored mess attendant who manned a machine gun against Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor merits special attention, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People submitted to President Roosevelt last week a suggestion that the attendant be given the distinguished service cross "or some other official recognition." JAN 3 - 1942

The NAACP pointed out that his heroism is especially noteworthy in view of the fact that Negro volunteers are accepted only as mess attendants by the U. S. Navy and given no training as gunners or anything else.

The account of the Negro's heroism first appeared in an official report which directly quoted a commanding naval officer. The report did not name the man, nor did it say whether he survived or went down with the ship. If he did not survive, the NAACP has suggested that honors be accorded him posthumously. JAN 3 - 1942

Because of the Navy's jim-crow policy, the NAACP said this volunteer and other Negroes "go into situations of extreme danger in a far more vulnerable manner because they have been denied the opportunity to learn how to operate guns and other weapons of defense and offense."

4 Japanese Bombers Downed

Continued

abusive attacks on the white race.

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas." JAN 5

2,000 Americans.

Manila's normal population of 625,000 includes about 2,000 Americans, as well as many Europeans. In addition, many Americans live in Baguio, the summer capital in the mountains; at gold mines, or at other points in the islands.

MacArthur, apparently in a bid for decent consideration for the Americans and other foreigners, reported in detail last week that Japanese civilians under American control were well treated.

He said at that time only about 175 Japanese civilians were under close guard in an interment camp near Manila, while about 3,000 other Japanese subjects elsewhere were under surveillance to protect them from possible mob violence. This surveillance, MacArthur noted, was taken at the urgent request of the Japanese consul general in Manila.

JAN 5 **11 Bombers Down.**

Saying every consideration was being shown the Japanese civilians and that their property was being protected by police, General MacArthur expressed hope at the time that this "generous treatment" would result in reciprocal treatment of American and Philippine civilians residing in Japanese-occupied territory.

The destruction of four bombers in last night's raid raised to at least 11 the number of enemy planes destroyed in attacks on Corregidor.

At least four bombers were destroyed and others damaged in the three-hour attack of December 28 and at least three more destroyed in yesterday's five-hour onslaught by 60 or more raiders.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

The Voice of Real Democracy

JAN 24 1942

JUST as a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first to shed his blood in the American Revolutionary War; and just as Roberts and Johnson, two other colored Americans, were the first to be decorated for bravery in World War No. 1, so was a Negro the first member of the U. S. Armored Force's personnel to lay down his life in World War No. 2.

The parade ground at Fort Knox, Kentucky, has been named after him as a memorial. The soldier, Private Robert H. Brooks, killed in the Philippine Islands by the Japs, came from a family of sharecroppers.

While making arrangements for the elaborate ceremonies dedicating the field, it was learned that Brooks was colored. JAN 24 1942

But General Jacob L. Devers, chief of the Armored Force, ordered that no detail of the arrangements be changed, and in his speech of dedication asserted:

"For the preservation of America, the soldiers and sailors guarding our outposts are giving their lives. In death there is no grade or rank. And in this, the greatest democracy the world has ever known, neither riches nor poverty, neither creed nor race, draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

So far as we are concerned, this statement can rank with Washington's Farewell Address, Lincoln's Gettysburg Address, and Roosevelt's State of the Nation address earlier this month. JAN 24 1942

It should be graven on stone and set up on the field at Fort Knox; it should be read in the halls of Congress and inserted in the Congressional Record; it should be printed by the Army and Navy and sent to every officer and posted in every barracks in every camp, and on every ship and plane; it should hang in every library, in every school, and in every college assembly hall.

For it is the voice of real democracy.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO TROOP UNITS SERVING AS GUARDS OF HONOR

JAN 4 - 1942 By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASINGTON, D. C., Dec. 31—The War Department has paid the Negro people a great and deserved compliment. It has signalized its complete confidence in the brand of loyalty characteristic of Negro soldiers and civilians. It is the one group not represented in the parade of saboteurs, spies, trouble-makers, being hailed before federal courts for espionage activities.

It is a proud boast of the race that, whatever ill befalls it, whatever prejudices and traditions hedge it about, no contribution is made by it to the lengthening list of traitors now being herded by the Federal Board of Investigation for trial on charges of threatening the peace and security of the United States.

The direct and implied compliment referred to is the action of the War Department in designating units of Negro troops to guard important areas in two of the richest cities of the country—New York City, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa. JAN 4 - 1942

No Hyphenates Among Them

No hyphenates will be found among these soldiers of the Republic. They will loyally protect the strategic approaches to these two great cities, and guard against interference with postal, commercial, and military channels and instrumentalities of the Federal Government.

Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia of New York has announced that a regiment of Negro soldiers from the regular army has been assigned to New York City to help patrol important areas, including the waterfront and Federal property. The contingent includes about 3,000 men.

The Office of Civilian Defense several weeks ago reported to the President as to the need of guarding sensitive points. "The report indicated," the mayor said, "the need of many men in addition to normal municipal and state police. The President, through the War Office, has assigned eight regiments. Of these, one, a Negro regiment, has been assigned to New York City."

The contingent sent to Philadelphia to guard the interests of 3,000,000 residents of that city is the 76th Coast Artillery of Fort Bragg, North Carolina. These men have been brought by preliminary training to a high state of efficiency. JAN 4 - 1942

The citizens of both cities owners of great properties, including munition factories, oil refineries, and ship yards,—the largest in the world—are reported when these true, tried and tested men took their stations at vital spots. Their presence is being cordially welcomed.

A Significant Event

There is something historically significant in this action of the War Department. It will be recalled that even before war had been declared against Germany 24 years ago, the Secretary of War, by order of President Woodrow Wilson, called the First Separate Battalion, District of Columbia Infantry, National Guard, to the colors to defend the National Capitol.

Brigadier-General William E. Harvey, commander of the D. C. National Guard, at once issued orders for the battalion to mobilize. Before breakfast, following the issuance of the order of March 25, 1917, the entire strength was ready for orders. It assembled at its armory under command of Major James E. Walker, a colored officer, now deceased. JAN 4 - 1942

The battalion was placed in charge of protecting the water supply system, guarding six immense reservoirs, the Potomac River projects, and the various water and lighting power plants of the District of Columbia, the railroad approaches and other facilities, to counter any possible scheme of enemy aliens interfering with these projects and other utilities.

Assignments of Honor

The colored Americans of the District of Columbia and all Washington regarded this assignment of the First Separate Battalion to guard duty within the shadow of the White House as a compliment not exceeded by any since the Negro became a full-fledged citizen of the American Republic. The duty of protecting life and property in the Nation's Capitol was regarded by them as being comparable to the assignments usually given the Guard Regiments in England, where men of undoubted loyalty and integrity are given the sacred obligation of protecting St. James' Palace, Westminster Abbey, the Tower of London and the Houses of Parliament. the places that stand nearest to the welfare and dignity of the British crown.

The men of the First Separate Battalion and the citizens of the District of Columbia, and of the whole United States, regarded the call of this battalion to the colors as having in it a special compliment from another point of view. JAN 4 - 1942

For the achievement of these ends. the Negro people have dedicated themselves to an unshakable determination, along with their fellow-citizens, that the civilization we have developed shall not perish from the earth.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

4 Jap Bombers Bagged in Raid On Corregidor

JAN 5 - 1942

Harsh Treatment of Whites in Manila Is Reported.

By THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—American gunners in the besieged fortress of Corregidor shot down four of a squadron of 21 Japanese bombers which hammered desperately again today at the heavily fortified island in the mouth of Manila bay.

In the face of such shooting, the Japanese gave up the attack after half an hour.

This information was contained in a radio report from General Douglas MacArthur to the War Department, a communique which also accused the Japanese captors of Manila of giving "especially harsh" treatment to American civilians in the city.

Moreover, said the communique, the Japanese were "discriminating against all white residents of Manila," including the nationals f Japan's Axis allies, Germany and Italy. JAN 5 - 1942

Attacks Resumed.

North of Manila bay, in Pampanga province which is defended by MacArthur's American-Philippine forces, the Japanese resumed pressure on the defense lines and made air attacks, the communique said. JAN 5 - 1942

(Tokyo dispatches via the Berlin radio said that the effectiveness of the Japanese attack on Corregidor was noted by the weakening of American defense fire as the raid progressed and that no Japanese planes were lost in the attack.

(The Berlin report also said large troop transports were moving from Lingayen bay, where the Japanese landed earlier in the campaign, toward the south apparently for an attack on American forces in the Corregidor and Olongapo areas. Olongapo is a secondary naval base for the United States. This report also said Japanese forces from the Manila bay area were advancing along the bay coast, pressing the Americans in upon the Subic bay area.

(The city of Balanga, northwest of Manila, said the Berlin report, is still in American hands, but was raided several times by planes on Saturday.)

The Navy categorically denied during the day a claim by Domei, the Japanese News Agency, that 43 American warships were lost in Manila Bay. In a statement, the Navy Department said that "Statements emanating from enemy sources alleging that 17 American destroyers, 25 submarines and one aircraft carrier were trapped in Cavite (the naval base near Manila which was evacuated) are entirely without foundation." The Navy, in announcing the evacuation last week, said all ships and personnel had been removed. JAN 5 - 1942

In its statement today, the Navy commented that "the American people should not be confused by enemy propaganda emanating from Berlin, Tokyo and Rome, the obvious purpose of which is to undermine public confidence in our armed forces.

MacArthur's report of conditions in the city of Manila, into which Japanese troops marched last week, suggested that in addition to putting up a vigorous defense of the Philippine area still under his control the general had satisfactory lines of information reaching into the enemy-occupied territory. JAN 1942

Ordered Indoors.

MacArthur said the occupying troops had ordered that all whites, irrespective of nationality, must remain indoors or risk being shot.

This treatment, he said, contrasted markedly with that accorded Japanese civilians by American troops. He said the instructions to remain indoors implied it was planned to intern the city's white population without regard to citizenship.

Germans, Italians, and Spaniards were said to be included in the "general discrimination against the white race."

Propaganda Leaflets.

Propaganda pamphlets are being distributed from Japanese planes in an effort to persuade Filipino soldiers to cease resistance, MacArthur said. These pamphlets included abusive attacks on the white race.

The communique, based on reports received up to 3 a. m. Monday, (Manila time) said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"Corregidor Island in Manila Bay sustained another attack by heavy Japanese bombing planes last night. Twenty-one enemy planes attacked the fortifications for half an hour, causing only minor damage to installations and inflicting slight casualties. Four enemy bombers were shot down and others damaged by our anti-aircraft batteries.

"Enemy air attacks were also made on the area north of Manila.

"Ground operations were resumed with enemy pressure on our troops in Pampanga Province, northwest of Manila.

Marked Contrast.

"General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army forces in the Far East, has received reports from Manila indicating discrimination against Americans by the occupying Japanese forces, in marked contrast to the treatment previously accorded Japanese civilians by American troops.

"While the treatment of American civilians is especially harsh, the Japanese are discriminating against all white residents of Manila. The occupying troops have issued instructions that all white civilians in Manila, irrespective of nationality, must remain indoors, under penalty of being shot if they appear on the streets. These instructions imply the contemplated internment of the white population of the city, without regard to citizenship. Apparently subjects of Germany and Italy, allies of Japan, as well as citizens of neutral countries, such as Spaniards, of whom there are many in Manila, are included in the general discrimination against the white race.

"Propaganda pamphlets have been distributed by Japanese airplanes in an effort to persuade native soldiers to cease resistance. Included in these pamphlets are

47n-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Get Geography Lesson, Change Minds About Army Jobs

JAN 10 1942

By LAMAR Q. BALL.

Two young Negroes inched cautiously into the Army recruiting station at the new Post Office building the other day.

"We wants to get in the Army," they explained to the sergeant, who started helping them with their applications. "We wants to get on that job of guarding the 'Bama road."

The sergeant paid little attention, helped them fill in the form.

"We been talking to some of the colored boys in the Army and they told us they wasn't nothin' to it. Specially that 'Bama road job."

The sergeant scratched his head.

"You must mean the Burma Road. Do you know where that is?"

"Oh yes sir, the 'Bama road's between here and Birmin'ham."

"Like hell it is," said the sergeant. "The Burma Road's in China."

The two applicants moved toward the door.

"Just tear up them papers," they said. "We don't want no part of China. That boy told us if we was guardin' the 'Bama road we could get into Birmin'ham every Saturday night."

JAN 10 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

A Negro Hero At Pearl Harbor

JAN 10 1942

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Washington, the Capital of the Nation, is the scene, at the moment, of events likely to be historically recorded as among the most momentous in the history of the country. The Allied nations have here foregathered for two weeks seeking unity of strategy in the all-out-effort to crush, finally and forever, the brutal power and force Germany, Italy and Japan, and all who sympathize with them in their barbaric destruction of all that men cherish in this world of ours—including human dignity, freedom, religion.

The constructive conferences so far held, and to be held, have been devoted mainly, it is reported, to discussions of agreements having to do with binding spiritually, maritally and economically under one supreme determination, the millions and billions of peoples who owe allegiance to the British Empire, including the Dominions, the United States of America, including Puerto Rico, the Philippines and the Hawaiian Islands; Russia, China, the Dutch East Indies and the Caribbean and South American Republics.

Unified Understandings Being Sought

Unity of military command, intensified production, and tentative agreements with respect to the New Order to follow when peace is finally secured, are being sought.

Here is a program of stunning proportions. The conferences have enlisted the best brain and thought of the nations concerned. It is being freely and frankly confessed that so far the Allies are on the defensive. Basic weaknesses are being conceded. The initiative is with the enemy countries. They were fully prepared. We were and are not. Unpreparedness, however, will soon give way to concerted action, and the greatest war machine in the history of the world. A pledged Fight to Victory summarizes the climax of these bustling days of conference and discussion.

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In the meantime, gallant defenders are calling upon the enemy to pay dearly for their treachery and warmongering efforts. It may be a long war, and a hard war, but it will be a victorious war.

A Negro Exploit

Little by little, there are now belatedly coming to the United States personal stories of courage and heroism at Pearl Harbor, unmatched, it is said, in the Naval history of the United States.

Sometime ago I quoted a couplet written by Ella Wheeler Wilcox:

"There isn't a minute
That a Negro isn't in it."

Well, as at Manila Bay, with Dewey; and, as with Perry on Lake Erie; and, as with Farragut at New Orleans, "a Negro was also in it" at Pearl Harbor. Here is a terse description of an epic exploit which came over the cables from Honolulu in describing the sinking and destruction of the U. S. Battleship Arizona.

"A Negro mess-attendant who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted."

This story, officially passed by the Navy, must have called for comment in the inner, sacred precincts of Secretary Knox's Navy Department. No more gallant, courageous action has been revealed in any of the hundreds of descriptions of personal bravery. This comment is a well considered statement.

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A Gallant, Unsung Hero

The other brave and courageous actions and exploits chronicled were of men, citizens of the United States, who had had opened to them every opportunity for training and experience, together with every inducement for promotion. This gallant, unsung hero—whose name we have not been able to secure—had been refused enlistment by our Navy Department except as a mess attendant, as a flunky. Promotion of no character awaited him.

And yet there flamed in his breast the same fires of patriotism and love of country as burned in the breasts of the gallant crew on the Arizona. He saw his duty. He did it.

Those words: "A Negro who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted"—and doubtless perished in the conflict—will burn forever in Negro hearts, as a living testimonial to courage and bravery of Negroes when given a chance—a chance to serve their country.

We have no homily to write, but surely somewhere in the Navy Department there must be some enlightened liberal who will be ashamed that the great United States of America is so lacking in appreciation of the long-continued intense loyalty and services of the colored people in every war that has come to us, as to proscribe this group of citizens who, even now, are fighting and dying for their country.

Surely, with Joe Louis fighting for Navy Relief in New York, and this unnamed hero dying in the service of the Navy at Pearl Harbor, some sense of fairplay, some sense of justice, will lead, at an early date, to revocation of this stigma of race as at present prescribed.

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Comprehensive Unity Sought

Let us have more comprehensive unity in our planning and programs. Let us patriotically subscribe to the fundamental tenets of Americanism. Let us remove the shackles which make for moral and spiritual disunity. Let us bring new hope and encouragement to our Negro citizens by according them the same rights and privileges other citizens enjoy. Let us be fair. Let us be just.

The Conference of Nations being held here in Washington will have its work and its decisions accelerated if all of them seek for their nationals the same full, free opportunities they are promising the rest of the world.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

U.S. Line Refuses To Give Employment To 25 Negro Seamen

JAN 10 1942

Twenty-five Negro seamen were found "Not acceptable" Friday by officials of the U.S. Lines at Pier 60, according to an announcement made by Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union. An immediate protest was telegraphed to Washington.

According to Curran's statement, it all came about when the NMU sent 140 men with job assignment cards down to the pier in response to a request from officials of the United States Lines. The men were supposed to be put to work as seamen on the S.S. Kungholm, formerly operated by the Swedish-American Line.

Upon arrival at the pier offices 115 white men were hired, but twenty-five Negroes had their cards marked "Not acceptable" by interviewing clerks. No reason was given for the refusal to hire the Negro seamen, who are all veteran hands.

JAN 10 1942

Paul Warfield, personnel manager of the U.S. Lines, refused to comment on the case, claiming he was ignorant of the facts involved.

Atlanta Ga. Constitution
January 7, 1942

NEGROES WONT FAIL THEIR COUNTRY IN WAR

Editor, Constitution: Speaking for myself, and the loyal Negroes of America, of which 90 per cent of the race are loyal to their country, permit me to say, speaking for them, that the race in America has never failed their country in the time of peril and no slackers or traitors can be found among them now. The United States of America may have failed her Negro citizens, both in the time of war and peace, but the Negro never have and never will fail to give all he has for the honor of the American flag, and the protection of our homeland.

Our country may fail us, but we will never fail it. With the American Negro, country is first, right or wrong; and everything else is last. What little freedom the Negro has in the world, is in America, and he cannot hope to gain more, if he loses what he has in the homeland. With the Negro this is not only a war of self-defense, but one of preserving the ideals of free government for all the people everywhere, of which Negroes are part and parcel.

We appeal to every Negro in Georgia in particular, and every Negro in America in general, to do his bit in this hour of national and international peril to win this war of conquest and aggression. If the white man loses, the black man loses. Our cause is a common one under God. Let us win the war and settle our differences afterwards. Don't be a slacker because you do not like a local leader; the President is our leader and it is our duty to follow wherever he leads. Let us forget petty jealousies, race prejudice, politics or who is who, and follow the President's leadership under God. Help in need knows no color line. The President needs the prayer and full support of every American citizen, without regard to race or color.

BENJAMIN J. DAVIS.
Atlanta.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Making Bad Matters Worse

JAN 9 - 1942

The hating which inevitably goes with fighting is on. With increasing frequency and greater intensity, the Japanese are scourged with epithets. But it is a mistake to add "yellow" to the descriptives. Color is of no man's choosing. His acts he must account for, but not his race.

Having suffered under the American habit of damning men body and soul for their race and color, we know what is bound to follow. The day of understanding is thrust farther back as hate takes the helm. The disputants stop thinking. By that single word "nigger," prejudice condemns the innocent and blocks the ambitious. At the same time, it destroys the comfort which that epithet's users could have by living on principle.

JAN 9 - 1942

We must fight the Japs, but it is because their nation attacked us, not because they are yellow. These Americans who are glib with the word "yellow", evidently forget that the Chinese, our allies in this war, are also yellow.

One commentator on far eastern affairs in his radio address of Sunday, pointed out the danger, if Japan wins many more victories, of the war long foretold between the colored peoples of the east and the white nations of the west. But why should people fight who are different in race and color? No reason is to be found in our religion or in our political philosophy. We say God is the Father of us all and that every man is entitled to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. But many Americans, by saying "nigger" about us and "yellow" about the Japs, do away with logic. They stop constructive thinking.

The American habit of race prejudice is directed only at darker peoples. The Japs learned their war making at German hands. Germans set the pattern for broken treaties, for undeclared war, for wholesale extermination. But Germans are white. Americans in condemning them make no reference to color.

But even that promised East-West conflict, believed to be awaiting only an incident to kindle the flame, does not deter Americans from calling names where the enemy are not white.

Prejudice is for fools. With the example before us of what horrors have been started by Germany in its drive for mastery among whites, the United States is warned of the cataclysmic destruction there will be when all the races fight.

JAN 9 - 1942

We talk about the peace that is to follow this war! There will be no peace unless we begin now to set up principles and practices the same for all alike.

The absurdity of any race calling itself superior, has been exploded beyond need of discussion. The Japanese are our enemies. That is enough. We fight to defend ourselves whether our enemies are yellow, white, black, brown or brindle.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Propaganda Peril

JAN 5 - 1942

Sirs:

TIME [Dec. 15] used the words "yellow bastards" and "Hitler's little yellow friends" in speaking of the Japanese. I suggest that none of us use the word "yellow" in speaking of the Japanese, because our Allies, the Chinese, are yellow.

In this war we must, I think, take care not to divide ourselves into color groups. The tide of feeling about color runs very high over in the Orient. Indians, Chinese, Filipinos, and others are sensitive to the danger point about their relation as colored peoples to white peoples. Many Americans do not realize this, but it is true, and we must recognize it or we may suffer for it severely. The Japanese are using our well-known race prejudice as one of their chief propaganda arguments against us. Everything must be done to educate Americans not to provide further fuel for such Japanese propaganda.

I hope that such an influential magazine as TIME will not again insult the Chinese by using a color term which classes them with the Japanese.

PEARL S. BUCK

Perkasie, Pa.

JAN 5 - 1942

▶ TIME emphatically agrees with Novelist Pearl Buck that raising a race issue is as unwise as it is ignoble. However, "yellow bastards" was not TIME's phrase but the factual report of typical angry U.S. reactions, thoroughly documented by reports from correspondents all over the U.S. It probably came to the tongues of many men in its strongest meaning—one of moral censure rather than race prejudice, for "yellow" has long been the word for cowardice and treachery. As for actual skin-color, U.S. white, pink or pale faces may well be proud to be fighting on the side of Chinese, Filipinos and other yellow or brown faces.—ED.

JAN 5 - 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Bath Offers Cause Army Rape Order

JAN 17 1942

Augusta, Ga., Colonel Says Residents Invited Soldiers Into Private Homes to Take a Bath

MARCUS HOOK, Pa. — Col. Riley E. McGarragh, commander of the 77th Coast Artillery Regiment, native of Augusta, Ga., this week offered an explanation for the order posted in the regimental headquarters a week after the attack on Pearl Harbor, informing troops of his command that miscegenation might be punishable by death.

JAN 17 1942

The order has since been rescinded by the War Department as a result of protests voiced by several colored organizations. The 77th CA, regularly stationed at Fort Bragg, N.C., was moved into the industrial and shipbuilding area around Philadelphia and Wilmington on December 11.

Whites Assisted Soldiers

Colonel McGarragh explained: "When we arrived in town, people arranged more parties than we could possibly attend. Townspeople and kids kept droping into the barracks to visit the soldiers. White women would stop colored sentries on their posts to ask them how they were getting along. Some people went so far as to invite the soldiers into their private homes to take a bath.

"Frankly, I admit I became alarmed. Unless you have lived in the South you can't understand the problem a thing like this raises. I was afraid that the men who had never been north of the Mason-Dixon Line before would misunderstand. I was afraid some of these colored men might get ideas.

"So I called an officers' conference and told them that we must take drastic steps to see that nothing would happen.

Blames Fifth Columnist

"I may lose my command for this, but I would do the same thing again. I admit the rape notice was poorly worded and unfortunate, just a case of an officer being overzealous in his duty. Anyway, the officer who issued it was transferred from this command the day it was posted.

JAN 17 1942

"I can't understand the fuss that has been raised over it. Some fifth columnist must have got it out to the public."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

A Comparison and a Lesson

JAN 9 - 1942

We simply cannot help comparing the treatment given Japanese, who are foreigners, with that given us Negroes and comparing the returns. The men from Asia have been permitted to go wherever they wished, be it to schools, public accommodations and entertainment, or into commercial enterprises. We on the other hand, in the same situations are frequently proscribed by law and almost universally by custom. Yet the Japanese as events have brought out, were never giving goodwill for good treatment, while we to the number of over a hundred thousand are in arms defending the country whose opportunities we are not allowed to share.

JAN 9 - 1942

We do not say this to complain. Conditions are too critical for that waste of time. We call attention to it because these plain facts make duty clear. Negro citizens should be admitted to everything which has been at the disposal of the Japanese.

Kurusu, the special envoy who came for the conferences which preceded the attack on Pearl Harbor, has a background of education in an American state university. Suppose he had attended Missouri's school at Columbia. He would have been admitted though the state would have paid the larger part of what his education there would have cost. Lucille Bluford, a Missourian, is not given an education by Missouri because she is a Negro. Yet she pays now through taxes and will continue to pay some of the excess costs of every student at M. U.

Custom has kept this unfairness going. Now that it has worked out so abominably, sounder judgment if not a better heart, dictates a change. The state is committed to education. Equality is the law. The two put together gives anybody and everybody, including Japanese, the right here in the state the education it bring out how wrong were Governor Stark, Legislator John D. Taylor, the bullets. It should be ashamed to state legislature and the state supreme court in keeping Negroes from getting

47n-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

'U.S. Can't Expect Loyalty Of Negro Under Present Conditions': Mrs. FDR

JAN 17 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The nation cannot expect colored people to feel that the United States is worth defending if the Negro continues to be treated as he is being treated now, said Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, the First Lady, before a group of women in the Rector's Aid Society of the St. Thomas Episcopal church, Thursday.

Mrs. Roosevelt took the position that the United States must demonstrate to the world that many nationalities and races can live together in peace and understanding. She declared that prejudice against the Negro, the naturalized Japanese, and German citizens constitutes a growing problem.

JAN 17 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt declared that she would hate to conduct a canvass of some sections of Washington because of the contrasting conditions. She said further that she had never been so conscious of race discrimination until she began defense office work here.

Sees It In Her Office

The First Lady stated that the colored workers in her office of the Civilian Defense in the Dupont Circle Apartments have to walk blocks to obtain food and often can get no taxicabs.

JAN 17 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt told the society that she ordinarily did not advocate "mingling" of the races, but that when people ilve together in a large area common sense measures should be taken. The speaker further cited segregation of colored from white in Red Cross first-aid courses, given until recently to mixed groups.

Mrs. Roosevelt pointed out in this observation that colored persons would be expected to administer first aid to Negroes and white alike in the case of an air raid.



night at the Cosmopolitan Oper House, 135 W. 55th St., whic was jammed by 3000 spectator The performance paid tribute t Negroes serving with the armec forces of this nation.

JAN 12 1942

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt spoke, expressing the hope that minorities in this country will enjoy the liberties after the wa that all other groups have. Pau Robeson and Helen Hayes alsc spoke briefly. The production was staged by the Stage, Screen, Radio and Arts Division of Fight for Freedom.

JAN 12 1942

Time
Chicago, Illinois

Pageant Honors Negro Soldiers

Famous Negroes in all thi country's wars were depicted in four-hour pageant and revue las

The Stranger Within Our Gates

JAN 19 1942

Who was a friend, who was a foe? In Hawaii no one could be sure of the answer. Probably most of the Islands' 150,000 Japanese were loyal; perhaps, again, they were not. Last week Hawaii again suffered from the white man's old shortcoming—of not being able to tell one yellow man from another, nor the loyal from the disloyal. It was an overwhelming problem. For the Japs were everywhere—behind shop counters in Honolulu, serving as gardeners on almost every island, cutting cane on all plantations, fishing off the coasts. Many of them were working on defense projects, many, as members of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard, were watching over power plants, parading in front of public buildings. The uniforms they wore were those of the U.S. Army, and only an arm badge, marked H.T.G., distinguished them from U.S. regulars.

In the minds of many of Hawaii's 105,000 *haoles* (whites), invasion loomed as a very real threat. What would the Islands' Japanese do then? Islanders who remembered that Jap high-school boys from Hawaii had helped pilot the planes that attacked Pearl Harbor looked uneasily at Hawaii's Japanese thousands going freely, imperturbably about their business. What about the houseboy, the cop on the corner, the farmer down the road? What about the Japs set to guard the Islands?

In the New York *Times*, Newshawk Foster Hailey reported a discouraging conversation with one of the Army officers in Hawaii. Said the officer:

JAN 19 1942

"It is a terrific headache. You can't just pick up 150,000 persons and put them in a concentration camp. It would disrupt the life of the Islands and pose a bigger problem than any we are prepared to handle at the moment."

JAN 19 1942

So as not to disrupt the life of the Islands, the military gave permission for two Jap papers to reappear, considered resumption of Jap broadcasts from Hawaii's radio stations. Only thus could the Army convey its orders to non-English-speaking Japs.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Jim Crow Riot Flayed:

Army Equality Urged by Southern Whites, Negroes

(The Sunday Worker, with a view to helping to strengthen the morale of our armed forces in the fight against Hitler, prints below the first eye-witness account in New York of the unfortunate altercation at Alexandria, Jan. 10, and the subsequent developments.)

JAN 18 1942

By Eugene Morse
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

JAN 18 1942

NEW ORLEANS, La., Jan. 17.—Southern white citizens have joined with Negroes here in protesting the outbursts of brutality against Negro soldiers and the Negro Community at Alexandria on Jan. 10.

The protestants said the attack on Negro soldiers harmed the white as well as Negro morale.

Among those who have endorsed an appeal to Gov. Sam H. Jones asking for a full investigation of the incident are: W. Horie, International Vice-President, Transport Workers' Union; the Rev. C. C. Taylor, President of the New Orleans National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; the Rev. A. L. Davis, President of the Inter-denominational Ministerial Alliance; Mr. Bennet Ross, Chairman of the Local Citizens' Committee; Mrs. Grace Tillman, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the TWU, Local 206, and H. P. Turgeau, President of Local 206 of the TWU.

The appeal to the Governor was contained in a letter sent by Sam Hoskins, City editor of the Louisiana Weekly, New Orleans Negro newspaper.

JAN 18 1942

"As Governor of our state your every action has been to mobilize the people for the struggle against the Rome-Berlin-Tokio enemies of our nation. Disorders, such as occurred at Alexandria, endanger your every effort to defeat our enemies," Mr. Hoskins' letter said.

"This so-called 'riot' is a blow to the unity of Negro and white so urgently necessary at this time when the independence of our nation is imperiled by the Rome-Berlin-Tokio Axis. It is also a blow to the morale of our soldiers, both white and Negro, who are training together to defeat America's enemies, if need be to sacrifice their lives to do this.

"It is our opinion that some agent or organized group of agents of the Axis powers are fomenting disunity amongst us. At this time, when our nation is at war, aid to the enemy, in any form, is treason. As such, individuals or groups, who foster racial discrimination as a means of weakening our war effort are aiding the enemy by treacherous acts," Mr. Hoskins' letter went on. The Negro editor said, "an immediate investigation" by the Governor "is imperative to bring to light all the facts and establish responsibility."

The altercation occurred in Alexandria which is near Camp Claiborne and Camp Livingston. Five Negro soldiers stationed at Camp Livingston, meanwhile, stated this version of the altercation as eyewitnesses.

"To whom it may concern:

"I find myself overwhelmed with anxiety to convey to you information which I'm sure will be told to all the people of Louisiana through your paper.

"A white M.P. attempted to arrest a colored M.P. with brutal approach. As a result the colored M.P. rejected and thus a fight started. The white M.P. cried for help and was summoned by other M.P.'s who at once started a fight with other soldiers who were merely watching. From then on the civilian officers.

aided the white M.P. in beating all the soldiers, colored M.P.'s and colored civilians who were passing by on their way home. The part the civilian police played was greater than that of the white M.P.'s.

"Tear gas, 30-30 rifles, machine guns and shot guns loaded with buck shots were used, as the white papers put it, to silence the Negro soldiers on Lee Street (Main St. Negro section of Alexandria).

"Never in the history of Alexandria has there been such a riot. It was so great until it deadened even the nerves of the whole 32nd Division located at Camp Livingston and formerly of Michigan.

"Lee street was a mass of humanity who were being hit and fired upon by the white M.P.'s and civilian officers. One man was actually shot down in our sight. Twenty casualties. It was assumed by some writers of the "Alexandria Town Talk" that if any soldiers were shot, it was due to stray shots fired by the Negro civilians. This, we are certain, is preposterous."

At least 28 soldiers are known to have been wounded, many seriously. Rumors continue to persist that from two to 10 have died of their wounds. Benny Robinson, 24-year-old, and Louis Lawrence, also 24, are said to have been seriously wounded. Robinson, a private in the 91st engineers, and an ex-football star, was shot in the back. Two others are known to be in a very serious condition. A young woman, Miss May Francis Scales, 22, was shot in the hip reportedly by a stray bullit.

The soldiers were confined to camps after they were rounded up and hauled back to quarters, according to an announcement from Fifth Army Corps authorities. Military police continued to round them up Sunday morning and afternoon, even the non-commissioned officers who were at home with their families on week-end passes were called in. Tuesday, a military investigation into the details of the affair was launched. To date, however, no announcements are forthcoming.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Nelson Will Give Negro Fair Deal, Asserts Huff

JAN 18 1942 JAN 18 1942

Production Chief Hailed As Man with Minimum of Prejudice

CHICAGO, Ill. —(ANP) — "The Negro will get fair and just treatment under Donald Marr Nelson, the new war production chief," runs the opinion of Atty. William Henry Huff, chief counsel of the Abolish Peonage Committee of America.

JAN 18 1942

Atty. Huff, who has known Nelson since 1912 when the two of them worked as chemists in Sears, Roebuck and Company for four and a half years, said "I have never known a finer gentleman than Donald M. Nelson."

"When he was married, each member of the laboratory staff received an invitation to his wedding. I, too, received an invitation to that wedding. When he left for the east to study the textile industry, he handed me the keys to his apartment, and it was I who supervised the packing and storing of his household effects.

"When I was married, it was this same Donald Marr Nelson who 'conspired with other employes of the laboratory to send, without my knowledge or consent,, a whole

Continuing his praises for the war production chief, Atty. Huff averred "We have been close friends down through the years, and I have never seen anything about him that would make me think he would not give a member of my race a square deal wherever he might be in authority. I say that in my opinion the President has placed the production business in the hands of a great American citizen who has a minimum of prejudice, if any."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

COLOR PREJUDICE RETURNS TO HAUNT THE WHITE RACES

WHEN THE JAPANESE captured Manila, they issued orders warning all whites in the city to stay indoors. They warned that white persons seen on the streets might be subjected to insults and possible bodily harm. At the same time, the Japanese propaganda ministry has been trying to turn the Filipinos against the United States by distributing pamphlets in which they are told the Americans consider the little brown "brothers" as inferior because they are not white.

JAN 17 1942

This Japanese propaganda also tells of lynchings and jim crow laws in the States aimed against all non-whites. Thus the past sins and arrogance and intolerance of white Americans rise to plague them, and in a form that cannot be truthfully refuted.

The color prejudice that the white races fostered for so many years has had a reverse effect on the Japanese who now insist that the entire continent of Asia is for the yellow and brown races, and that the whites must be driven out.

JAN 17 1942

English and American whites taught the Japs how to draw the color line; now they are using this same color line against them.

As much as we hate appeals to racial prejudice, we cannot feel too sorry that such appeals are returning to haunt these who started them.



Mr. Bibb

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

THE NEGROES' LOYALTY

JAN 16 1942

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, the wife of the President of the United States is quoted in the newspapers as having said: "The United States cannot expect the loyalty of the Negro under present conditions."

This statement coming from the First Lady of the land, and from one whom we feel has given quite a deal of thought to this subject of the Negroes' problems in this country, places us in an embarrassing position. We, as a minority group in this country, certainly do not wish it to be said and generally accepted by the people of the nation that we are disloyal to our country. It just does not make one feel good to be branded as being disloyal. Of course, Mrs. Roosevelt further qualified her statement by saying, "The nation cannot expect colored people to feel that the United States is worth defending if the Negro continues to be treated as he is being treated now." With this qualifying statement, Mrs. Roosevelt is pointing her finger at the thing that is goading us toward disloyalty, even against our wishes and inclinations. A group of leaders of our race in a recent conference, declared that discrimination and Jim Crowism is causing our loyalty to wane.

JAN 16 1942

On the other hand, we think that the white people, the President of the United States and the leaders who shape the policies and destinies of this nation, are just about as deep as we are in this embarrassing position on this racial question, because of the inconsistencies and the hypocritical position they find themselves in when they preach democracy for all the people of the world. We are all agreed that any democracy which does not protect the most humble citizen is not worth the honored name by which it is called.

Therefore, the liberal-minded white people of the nation and the Negroes, themselves, who are fighting to make this a real democracy, are rendering an invaluable service to this nation, for if through their efforts a change can be effected, everybody will be happier and the wheels of justice will run more smoothly.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

It's Our War

DARKER RACES FAR OUTNUMBER WHITES; OUR COURSE IS CLEAR

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

JAN 17 1942

COLORED races of the world are today fighting for more than the perpetuation of the white man's autocracy and in truth the roots and ramifications of the present conflict are becoming so interlocked and twisted that we do not believe that the issues are clearly defined even in the minds of the present Caucasian war lords. Hitler says he is battling the "have-nots" and in so doing he will destroy capitalism and British imperialism. America says that it is fighting to preserve the "democratic way of life" and the "four freedoms". Great Britain is contending chiefly against the Nazi "scourge" and for "Liberty". Japan is surging forth for control of Asia and the Pacific Ocean. Russia claims it is defending itself against Hitler, but never did succinctly explain its attack on Finland. What are China, India, Malaya, Abyssinia, Indo-China, Burma and denizens of Africa and the South Sea fighting for? What is the interest of the darker races?

AFRICANS GROAN UNDER BONDAGE

The darker races outnumber the whites so overwhelmingly in this holocaust that it is unthinkable to believe that they have no stake in mind and no goal in view. This is no white man's war. China, a yellow country, with over five hundred over.

RUSSIA, a hybrid nation, oriental in its philosophy, has made many overtures to the dark people. Russia is a prime factor in this war. No one can say that the "international bankers" forced these Soviets into war. In fact, those who peer into the future must be able to foresee and foretell a new status for the darker races ere long. This is a war of all races and those who say that American colored people are being given the same old salve and sugar are not giving sufficent importance to the interlooking issues.

OUR COURSE IS CLEAR

JAN 17 1942

The darker races regardless of the outcome by sheer force of numbers and by virtue of knowledge gained and attained will be benefited. This is our war and before it is over our interests will appear more clearly. Our course of

47n-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro World War Vet, Plane Pioneer Sees Red Army 'Cornerstone of Victory'

JAN2 5 1942

By David Lurie
(Special to the Sunday Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Jan. 24.—A World War veteran who served five years with the famed Negro Tenth Cavalry regiment and who experimented and built airplanes back in the days when the Wright Brothers were making their first flights believes that "the Red Army and the American fighting forces will lick Hitler and make the world free."

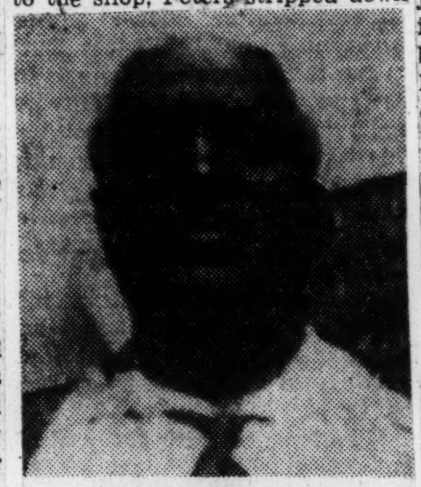
He is Charles W. Peters, who in his working days worked at a variety of mechanical trades, but today is disabled as a result of having his horse shot from under him while serving in the Tenth Cavalry. Peters, who lives with his wife and young son in one of Pittsburgh's housing projects, told the Sunday Worker that in his opinion the Red Army "is and has been the most powerful army for good that the world has ever seen—together with the American fighting forces they are fighting for the purpose of bringing freedom to the entire world."

Peter's experiments with aeronautics in the years from 1902 to 1911 are a little known chapter in the early history of the invention of aircraft.

Interested in the possibility of heavier-than-air flying machines in 1902, one year before the Wright Brothers made their first flight at Kitty Hawk, N. C., Peters, who has lived in Pittsburgh's Negro community almost since birth, began experimenting first with box kites and then with gliders. By 1904 he had decided for himself that "speed and power would lift any plane surface." He began experimenting with wing surfaces, always building his own equipment, after had done a day's work as mechanic in a garage.

"I worked fourteen hours a day at the garage, earning $1.50 a day. When work was over I would go into the workshop and build my wooden frames, and cut and stretch canvas until the early morning hours. People laughed at me and no one thought that men could make flying machines or realized what they would do."

From 1906 to 1909 he studied air dynamics, reading the work of other pioneers and constantly experimenting. By then he had built a glider and made a 200 yard free flight from the top of Pittsburgh's highest hill. The next step was power. Going back to the shop, Peters stripped down



CHARLES W. PETERS

an air cooled auto engine and a year later, his "dream became a reality." With the help of his wife, Sylvia, and several friends, he built a forty foot wing spread plane.

JAN2 5 1942

ON EXHIBITION

The plane flew. Ten to twelve minute flights were all that could be accomplished but in those days it was equal to the feats of the planes of today. How epoch making these flights were is shown by the fact that this young Negro garage mechanic was the third man to take a plane off the ground and return to the starting place. The plane had the power and the controls to fly both with and against the wind.

A Negro and a worker at low wages, finances were a problem for Peters and his friends. "We did get some money from people but they thought we lacked wisdom and went against fate. They often asked us not to tell others that they had given money." In order to get the money for further work, the inventor put the plane on public exhibition on a lot. Admissions paid by the curious were enough to pay for the cost of the plane and its trial flights.

Then, just as recognition was at hand a fire broke out in the tent where the plane was housed and the work of the years was destroyed.

"I did not give up then, and the success of aeronautics today justifies my confidence but it was impossible for me to get further backing. People just did not believe in flying machines in those days."

JAN2 5 1942

READS SUNDAY WORKER

Today, almost 53 years old, this pioneer in aviation, is as certain of the success of the Allies in the fight against the Axis powers as he was of the possibility of flying.

A regular reader of the Sunday Worker and member of a discussion group in the housing project, Peters describes the paper as having "more truth in it than any other paper." His own idea about the war and about Negro Americans agree with those expressed in the papers, he says.

As a Negro veteran, he praised the loyalty of the young Negroes of today. "No Negro soldier has ever been a traitor. They are proud to fight for a country where men are free and should be equal. Remember that a Negro, Crispus Attucks, was the first to give his life for American freedom."

As for America's part in the war, Peters declared that he thought he was giving the opinion of most Negro workers when he said that "America has always been a haven for harassed men. The United States has fought for freedom in the past. Now that we see how the world is over run with tyranny it is America's duty as the land of the free, to help all nations win their freedom."

But the Red Army wins his admiration. The parting words of this ex-soldier and inventor and self-taught scientist, was a paraphrase of the old proverb.

"The Red Army is the stone that was first rejected but now is at the corner of the building."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fire And The War Effort

The United States must become a nation of fire fighters and fire preventers.

Fine as the regular fire-fighting and fire-preventing forces are, they cannot do the whole job. Their numbers are simply not great enough, and men whose peace-time work was connected with fire have been called into one branch or another of military or defense-production service. The only way this nation and its vitally needed resources can be protected against fire, is by aggressive effort on the part of trained and competent volunteers.

There are three distinct kinds of fire we must guard against now. First, there are those so-called "normal" fires —the fires which occur in any year as a result of human carelessness, ignorance or indifference. Unremitting care, in home and place of business, backed up by sound fire-prevention information, is the solution here.

Second, war brings with it the imminent danger of sabotage on a large scale. Recent FBI arrests and disclosures indicate the extent of the fifth column movement in this country with its thousands of Axis nationals. Every factory, every power station, every bridge, every center of communication, must be policed and guarded.

JAN 24 1942

Third, war brings the possibility of bombing and incendiary attacks from the air. Those who say "It can't happen here" are blind to the grisly facts modern war has produced. In every community there should be an adequate group of volunteers trained to deal calmly and effectively with this kind of warfare.

The Office of Civilian Defense and local civil defense agencies are doing a fine job which must be swiftly extended and perfected. Fire is high on the list of vital civil defense work. Every fire prevented, every fire quenched with minimum damage, is a direct service to the American war effort.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Charleston Youth Gave Life For U.S.

JAN 3 1942

23-Year-Old Benjamin Gaillard Dies In Japanese Bombings

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Gaillard, 92 Nassau

street, were informed by telegram from the Bureau of Navigation Friday that their son, Benjamin Edward Gaillard, reported as missing following action in performance of his duty, is now reported to have died. While neither his ship nor location was disclosed for military reasons it is believed the youth died at Hawaii during initial Japanese attacks early in December.

Young Gaillard was born June 2, 1918 and was a native of Charleston. He was a full member of Ebenezer AME church and a member of the Junior choir up to the time he enlisted in the United Navy. JAN 3 1942

He enlisted March 1, 1938, had three months of naval training and following a leave, during which he visited his family, was placed on ship June 1, 1938. He never came home from that date but went to sea. He always wrote encouraging letters home asking his parents not to worry about him but to pray that he might again come home before being called to Heaven. His letter was dated November 29, 1941 and said in part: "Mother, don't worry about me but you and dad just pray for me for I am praying."

The report of his death is the first known of a Charlestonian who met death while defending his country. Surviving are his father and mother, one sister, four brothers, six aunts, four uncles and a host of other relatives and friends. JAN 3 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Davis to Head 99th Squadron

JAN 3 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Captain Benjamin O. Davis, West Point graduate and son of Brigadier General B. O. Davis, has been named commander of the 99th Pursuit Squadron, based at Tuskegee, according to reports here, and will take over just as soon as he completes additional training for the post. The acting commander is to be shifted to another camp.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

LETTER FROM A SOLDIER

Short—But Not Sweet

JAN 29 1942

Hello Chief:

I was rather surprised to receive a letter from you. After reading your letter it makes one feel as though he has got a friend left. I gather from your letter that what you have been hearing about the Army is very misleading. No doubt, you have been reading your local newspaper and listening in on your radio. What they say about the Army may be true in New York state or any other state for white soldiers, but just where are we in this Army? I'll tell you, we are no where. Yes, it is sad but true.

In the South the Negro is still a Negro, regardless of his uniform. When I entered the Army I figured that every soldier would be treated alike, regardless of his color. Why should I want to fight for a country with such deceiving principles? It' is easy to talk about our democratic policies, which we are based upon when you are out of this man's Army.

You have to be a part of this operation to really appreciate the dirty deals which soldiers receive. I'm not talking about what I have heard, I'm talking about what I see everyday. We have a basketball league here in which colored are also entered, but do we play the whites. No and the white fellows want to play us. We are trained for various jobs but we never get them. What happens to the democratic principles? The principles go out the window and we go to the house detachment where we can do detail work for the duration of the war. JAN 29 1942

It's not a question of Naziism or Fascism, it's a question of what happens to this country, which is supposed to be of the people, by the people and for the people. The part about every man created equal. What happens to that?

Last week 18 Negroes wounded and killed at Livingston, Louisiana, by white M. P.'s, scores of homes shattered by bullets by white M. P.'s. Is that the kind of government I am fighting ror. If Uncle Sam doesn't clean house soon, he will have a war.

These camps in the South need inspecting every day of the year. The other day, soldiers were transferred to the house detachment here, which is a hell, and the white officers asked how many were from Georgia? All that were from Georgia got jobs inside, the rest from Detroit and other places were given hard labor jobs. Yet some were trained as clerks, radio men and other skilled Army jobs. It's really sad. JAN 29 1942

Of course I happen to have a little influence which lets me in good with the officers. I suppose I had better sign off at present, because I'm so worked up about this whole business.

Yours,

Roberts' Report A Misprint

FEB 7 1942

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5—Reputed existence of two "mystery divisions" in the United States Army apparently caused some daily newspapers, in reproducing the Roberts' report on the Japanese attack at Pearl Harbor, to "correct" the report and to insert the word "regiment" where division had been used. Pittsburgh Courier

There was no available evidence of the existence of either a 24th or a 25th Infantry division, stated in the Roberts' report to have been in Hawaii at the time of the attack.

But, of course, there are the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments. Thus it is believed that the Roberts' report was "corrected" to specify units which were known to exist rather than to permit specification of units which were not known to exist. FEB 7 1942

It has since been learned that the 24th and 25th Infantry regiments were not in Hawaii at the time of the Japanese attack.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

GARY YOUTH KILLS SELF TO EVADE DRAFT

JAN 25 1942

Negro Soldier Has No Future

GARY, Ind., Jan. 22—Willie L. Harris, 24-year-old steel mill worker in Gary became the victim of the army draft board last week, when rather than be inducted into the army he shot himself in the chest with a shotgun, and later died from the wounds in Mercy hospital.

The torn and bleeding body of the youth was discovered by his sisters, Dolina Maxwell and Odessa Lynch. They had called Harris to breakfast, they stated, and when he failed to answer they had gone to his room to see whether or not he was still asleep. It was then that they stumbled upon the body.

James Fitzgerald, step-father of the deceased told police that Harris was unwiling to go to the army because he thought that Negro soldiers had "no future." The boy had been very despondent over his coming induction he said. JAN 25 1942

Harris, who had successfully passed his physical examination December 8 was supposed to have reported to his local draft board at 7 a.m. Thursday, where he was to have joined the group being sent to Fort Benjamin, Indianapolis, Ind. JAN 25 1942

Surviving the deceased are Mrs. James Fitzgerald, his mother, and Dolina Maxwell and Odessa Lynch, sisters.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Colored Guards at the Normandie

FEB 14 1942

Reports have it that Colored soldiers had been withdrawn and have now been returned to guard the burned hulk of the Normandie on the Hudson River. There the sixty-million-dollar mammoth mistress of the seas lies charred and ugly, the victim of criminal carelessness or criminal sabotage. The lay public cannot believe other than that it is the work of enemy aliens practiced in the art of monstrous destruction. No one will come forward to assert that there was any connivance between those outside, those at work and those on guard. There is one thing, however, that is certain, if America wants to make sure at all times of the loyalty of its guard at vital places and over its valuable processions, it will place Colored troopers there on guard. They do not know the fiendish art of sabotage. Unless the nation continues to permit their race's foes in high places to deny their equal citizenship and destroy the morale of their people, they may always be counted upon. Colored America would like to see a searching inquiry to determine whether or not Colored artisans were prevented from working on the Normandie and whether or not Colored patriots were on guard?

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Augusta Area Negroes Form Labor Battalion

FEB 17 1942

Group To Aid in Emergencies Believed First of Kind.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Feb. 16.—(AP)—A Negro civilian labor battalion, believed by Augusta defense leader to be the first in the United States, has been organized here to assist in emergencies such as fires, floods, explosions or other occasion when labor may be needed.

The battalion is composed of Negroes in this area, directed by John Strother, John Crim, Wallace Youngblood, Clarence White and N. A. Bostick. Walter Harris, chairman of Negro defense work, and Earl Pinkerton, educational director, are co-operating.

Working and organization of the battalion as well as for the four companies in the physical aid are under supervision of the Defense work it would perform. chairman of the National Council, with Strother as major. Leaders here described the battalion as strictly a patriotic organization, which would be encouraged as an educational and Meetings are to be held weekly. FEB 7 1942

47n-1942
The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

WHY THIS GREAT RUSH OF NEGROES TRYING TO ENLIST IN MILITARY SERVICE AND SINGING, "WE ARE AMERICANS TOO?" HAVE THEY A GUILTY CONSCIENCE, THAT MAKES SUCH DECLARATION NECESSARY? WHY SHOULD THEY EMBRACE "JIM CROWISM" TO PROVE THEIR PATRIOTISM? A NEGRO WAITER AT PEARL HARBOR, BARRED FROM ALL SERVICE BUT THAT OF A MENIAL, FELT CALLED UPON TO RISK AND PROBABLY LOSE HIS LIFE, TO PROVE HE COULD SHOOT A GUN WITHOUT BEING TRAINED! HAD HE POSSESSED MORE WISDOM, HE WOULD HAVE SOUGHT SAFETY UNTIL HE COULD DIE WITH HONOR. JAN 8 - 1942

47n

WHY IS IT THAT SOME OF OUR "LEADERS" (?) DO NOT COUNSEL "THEIR FOLLOWERS", TO CALM THEIR MILITARY DESIRES PACIFY INCLINATIONS FOR BATTLE AND WAIT? DO THEY NOT REALIZE THE VALUE OF SUCH ADVICE, OR IS THERE "A METHOD IN THEIR MADNESS?"

THE TIME TO SELL,
IS WHEN ONE WANTS TO BUY,
WHEN GOODS ARE SCARCE,
THEN PRICES ARE HIGH.

SHOULD THE TIDE OF BATTLE TURN AGAINST THE U. S. A., THIS COUNTRY WILL MAKE SOLDIERS OF US FAR MORE GLADLY, THAN ITS PIONEERS MADE SLAVES OF OUR ANCESTORS. IF WE LEARN TO "TAKE THE CURRENT WHEN IT SERVES", WE WILL NOT HAVE TO LISTEN TO SOME OF OUR BRETHREN, WHO ARE ETERNALLY CASHING IN "WID DE WHITE FOLKS", BECAUSE OF THEIR SUPPOSED CONTROL OF THE BLACK FOLKS. THEY ARE GETTING THEIRS NOW IN CASH, BIG POSITIONS, OR OFFICIAL HONORS.

JAN 8 - 1942

OUR RECORD FOR COURAGE AND EFFICIENCY HAS BEEN ATTESTED ON EVERY AMERICAN BATTLE-FIELD! SHOULD WE BE REALLY NEEDED, THEN IN THE ARMY, AMERICANISM, NOT JIM CROWISM, WILL BE OUR REWARD AND THE STIGMA AGAINST US, THAT HAS LONG DISGRACED THE NAVY WILL BE REMOVED FOR EVER. "WILL PHAROAH HEED?"

Dabney.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

'Salute to Negro Troops'

JAN 1 1 1942



Helen Hayes, chairman of the Stage, Screen, Radio and Arts Division of Fight for Freedom greets Major Herbert A. Barrows, Executive officer of the 372nd Infantry guarding the vital areas around New York City and invites him to attend the "Salute to Negro Troops", big patriotic pageant and revue, at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, 133 West 55th St. tonight. The proceeds of the affair go to the creation of recreation facilities in Harlem for the Negro troops. Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt will be the guest of honor and other speakers include Herbert Agar, Paul Robeson and Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

HITLER'S INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO EXTERMINATE THE NEGRO, PUBLISHED IN 1936

JAN 1 1 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 8—The majority of Negro people in America understand that a victory for Hitler and his Axis partners in slavery: Japan and Italy, would mean the complete extermination of Negroes as a people in the United States.

What is not so well understood is the fact that Hitler's agents in this country have, for years, used anti-Negro, anti-American and pro-Nazi groups like the Ku Klux Klan, the Black Legion, and some American magazines, to weaken our country from within by developing the myth of racial superiority.

JAN 1 1 1942

An example of how the appeasement forces like the Lindberghs, the Eugene Talmadges of Georgia and other purveyors of false racial theories got their instructions direct, is contained in the Magazine Digest, which published an article titled "HOW TO WIPE OUT THE AMERICAN NEGROES," by Heinrich Krieger, in May, 1936. The magazine was sold on newsstands throughout the country. The article represented a condensed version of the original article taken from the German publication, "Die Tat," published in Jena, Germany, in February, 1936.

Dismissing the Indians and foreign born groups as not worthy of too much attention because they "are already subject to numerous restrictions," the author centers his attention on the Negro people because "Negroes remain protected by the fiction of a full equality of right with the ruling races," as set forth in the Bill of Rights and the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

In order to prepare the way for wiping out the Negro people, the author points out that most

important problem is how to deprive the Negro of "full equality under the form of the law, while the 14th and 15th Amendments guarantee their legal standing." Here's his answer, which includes a direct appeal for the use of vigilante mob violence, race riots and lynchings: JAN 1 1 1942

"The methods of getting around the difficulty and of establishing correct principles are: by the circulation of widely accepted and free views about the status of Negroes, the legality of which cannot be easily proved; with the help of a sophistical extension of the meaning of equality; but above all BY THE PROPER HANDLING OF DISTURBANCES WHICH THE LAW TOLERATES THROUGH THE INTERPRETATION OF RACIALLY USEFUL STATUTES." (My emphasis—GBMJR.).

Use of the first of these methods is important, the article states, "in the matter of the right to vote." And this is where "prejudice" plays an "important" part, the author says.

"By the 15th Amendment no citizen can be stopped from voting because of his racial incompetence," the article states. "But obviously the qualifications for a voter can be stipulated. One method which may be used in setting forth the qualifications for voting is to provide that the registry of one's name on the voter's list must be proved. That is where free opinion comes in."

Referring to the "intelligence clause" made use of by some southern states for the purpose of keeping Negroes from voting, the article says:

"The administration of this clause is in the hands of the officials who prepare the voting lists; they have legally provided a test which most Negroes fail in and most white men understand. The result of such methods of discrimination is that nearly 9 million Negroes in the southern states today have very little political importance as a racial group." JAN 1 1 1942

Enlarging on the method of "sophistical extension of the meaning of equality," the article points out that "false exaggeration of the meaning of equality," is a useful weapon for confusing the people.

"Where the idea of equality is clearly stated and defined," the author points out, "it must be shown to be unintelligible. That also applies to the original intentions of the creators of the 14th and 15th Amendments. . . . It should also be claimed that real racial equality can come only if the white majority is separated from the Negroes and each given his own racial laws in place of one law which is equally applicable to both."

Stating the case boldly the author concludes that, in order to pave the way for exterminating Negroes from American life all "ideas of racial equality must be given up." JAN 1 1 1942

"Especially must no concession be made between Germanic and Negro, even in theory. Secondly, the 14th and 15th Amendments must be removed from the Constitution. All Negroes would then be without citizenship and all protecting legislation would be abolished. Each state would then be free to adopt whatever measures were necessary, according to conditions. This would be of inestimable value in the Negro-ridden southern states."

The final steps, according to this plan outline dby Hitler's agent, would be to prohibit "racial inter-marriage," in accordance with the "method practised in Germany," and to force the Negro population out of the country in gradual stages.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Rogers Says:- BRITISH COLONIES PRACTICE WORSE TYRANNIES THAN HITLER

JAN 10 1942

BY J. A. ROGERS

JAN 10 1942

EACH week I get several requests to write on this or that subject. The result is I'm in arrears. But I promise to take them allup, sooner or later.

For this week, first, a clipping from the New York World-Telegram in which General Hugh Johnson depreciates the soldier who is not white. Speaking of the Philippine defense he says that General MacArthur "has one of the hardest military problems ever put upon a commander who must rely mainly on soldiers of another race."



Mr. Rogers

Extraordinary! Has the general forgotten the gallant fight that the Filipinos under Aguinaldo, badly armed and equipped as they were, put up against white American troops for two years, (1899-1901). Today badly outnumbered on land, on sea, and in the air, they are putting up a similar heroic struggle against the Japanese? However, have not Hong-Kong and Penang, which were defended by men of General Johnson's race, already fallen "to soldiers of another race"—the Japanese?

JAN 10 1942

NOTED GENERALS PRAISE NEGROES

In this war, as in all other wars, since Ancient Egypt, colored soldiers have fought with the utmost bravery. East Indian troops now seem to be doing the bulk of the fighting in Libya against Germans and Italians, who, General Johnson cannot say are "men of another race". Had General Johnson been a fighting soldier instead of a swivel-chair one, I'm sure he would have had higher respect for the colored fighter. I could fill columns with the tributes such noted warriors as Lord Roberts, Lord Wolseley and General Mangin and Pershing, have paid to "soldiers of another race."

ITEM NO. 2 is from Jamaica, West Indies. An article in Public Opinion, weekly, published in Kingston, entitled 'Bermuda Nazis" tells what happened to the eleven West Indian journalists who were invited to England by the British government in order that they could aid more in war work. These newspapermen passed through New York and we heard through the Negro press what happened to them in Bermuda but we didn't hear all.

FORCED TO STAY ON HARBOR BOAT

When the eleven journalists arrived at the Bermuda airport, the five who were white, or could pass for white, had their passports attended to immediately and were taken to a hotel, while the six obviously colored ones were left standing there. When their passports had been checked, they discovered that the hotels in which rooms had been reserved for them were suddenly full. No hotel would take them. Finally, exasperated, they decided to take a boat leaving at once for the West Indies, and sent their baggage aboard. The official, whose duty was to land them in England, was in a tight spot if man ever was. At last he managed to secure berths for the night for the six on a ship in the harbor.

JAN 10 1942

BERMUDA, in its eagerness to grab the American tourist dollar, is outdoing even Georgia. The six newspapermen promised to give the island "lots of publicity for which she cannot pay.

Related to this is the placing of W. A. Domingo, Jamaica leader, in a concentration camp, and on which I acknowledge the receipt of two communications: one from the People's National Party of Jamaica; and the other the December issue of Decision Magazine, edited by Klaus Mann, New York, which has an article by H. S. Osborne. In both these papers, the case of Domingo is excellently and dispassionately presented.

CHAMPIONED ENGLAND'S CAUSE

Domingo, it will be recalled, was long a resident of New York. When the war broke in September 1939, he took up the cudgels for England against Hitler, claiming that of the two evils Hitler was the greater, therefore, the darker races should support Britain. He gave several public debates in which he eloquently supported this view. I attended two of them, being chairman of one of them. Both times the audience was strongly, and even violently, against Domingo. At one debate out of several hundred present, he got only 30 votes. Yet, what happened to this eloquent defender of Britain? No sooner had he reached off the shores of Jamaica than the government boarded the ship, seized him, and clapped him into prison. What would have happened, ye gods, had he been opposing England!

THESE little British colonies are worse tyrannies than anything Hitler ever dreamed of. Speaking as one who knew Domingo very well, I know that his only aim was to improve the living and working conditions of the people revolution, being a man of peace; but even this was too much for the powerful exploiters of labor on the island. JAN 10 1942

GARVEY FELT ISLAND JUSTICE

I maintain that these British West India colonies, despite their outward appearance of having no color line, are worse oligarchies than Florida, Mississippi, or Alabama. Marcus Garvey had an experience not unlike Domingo's. While in America, Garvey attacked high and low, North and South, with impunity. But what happened when he tried to do the same in Jamaica, his native land. When he merely said that the courts were not fair to black people, the Chief Justice of the island, himself, sitting in judgment fined him heavily and clapped him in jail for three months.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Dixie Riots Hit Morale

Freedom Ring Chief Wires President Protesting Outlawry

FEB 7 - 1942

Charging that the morale of the colored people has been seriously damaged as a result of the recent shooting of colored soldiers in Louisiana, the Union for Democratic Action through its president, Dr. Frank Kingdon, wired President Roosevelt last week, urging him to direct the Secretary of War to make a full report on the incident. FEB 7 - 1942

Twelve colored soldiers and a colored civilian suffered gun-fire wounds while severe beatings were administered to sixteen other colored soldiers and civilians i Alexandria, La., during a clash between colored troops from Camps Livingston and Claiborne and white military and local police last January 9.

47n-1942

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.



"Save me from my friends and I can face my enemies . . ."

MAR 2 8 1942

In the hearts of great numbers of Negroes in this country there is a patriotic love as simon-pure as any on earth. That was plain in the great mass meeting at the auditorium the other night. And that is as it should be. Nowhere else on earth has the Negro progressed so far or been promised so much. In spite of all the discriminations, injustices, hypocrisies, exclusions, denials, there is no better place anywhere to which he might turn. Nor is anyone anywhere more threatened by Hitlerism. If slavery comes back to this planet it is the Negro who is most sure to be one of the slaves. In the United States, while the Negro is still comparatively poor and underprivileged, he has improved his station more extensively and rapidly than any group in the land. The improvement has been accelerated lately with all sorts of court decisions in his favor, all manner of political maneuvering for his vote, an increasing economic competition for his trade.

MAR 2 8 1942

But even though he has good reasons for his patriotism, the Negro deserves extra credit for showing so much of it against odds. He deserves credit for showing it against the agitators who are taking this as a time to stir him up, against the false friends who betray him by telling him he is betrayed, against the sentimental friends who will never say no to him in his own interests, against the cowardly friends who will take no stand for him in particular even, though loving him in general, against thieving friends who cheat him in his own name. The enemies of the Negro in America are old and well-known. They can be met and defeated, for they have been already on many fronts. It is the friends, the false or misguided friends, whom he has most to fear, it seems to us. The friends who give him false cues, who make such a good living "leading" him or "aiding" him that they refuse all perspective, the friends who are so professional they prefer being on his side to helping him.

* * *

Thank God for all the sensible, patriotic Negroes in this land who are going their way without regard to such friends! Thank God especially for those who have no ear for "friends" who tell them this is their great time, their shining opportunity to right all their wrongs and realize all their ambitions! This is nobody's great time, it is a time of war.

MAR 2 8 1942

Against discriminations in war jobs our Negro Americans need every protection they can get. They need the commission which the president has at work on their behalf. They need to stand up for themselves in the confusions and changes of these times, just as do certain other groups, just as do all of us in one way or another. But more than this they need to put aside the fools and professionals who are telling them that this country has no value for them unless it is immediately made over for them.

* * *

They need to separate themselves, as most of them do, from such talk as that of Roy Wilkins, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who vowed in Detroit the other day that "the American Negro is just about 'fed up' with talk of democracy and now demands some action."

* * *

"Fed up with democracy!" The Communists are working as hard as they know how to encourage just such talk. The Japs and the Germans are happy to hear and encourage it—it is part of their war policy, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation found evidence recently of a Negro fifth-column group in St. Louis, sponsored by Japs, which goes in for just such expressions.

* * *

The United States of America is worth fighting for by its Negro citizens. Worth fighting for not for any perfection achieved here but for the only process on earth that has a promise of perfection. Worth fighting for not because it has given all men their due but because no men know a "better 'ole." That the great majority of our Negro citizens feel this way about it is proper and to their credit.

* * *

Now that the prairie fire is just about extinguished which was set when someone carelessly dropped a lighted match in Oklahoma and H. V. Kaltenborn kicked the local flame all over the country, let's not forget the lesson too soon to escape another fire in an opposite direction. Let's not let disclosures of war profiteering on the part of some companies and officials set us to burning capital up this week as unjustly and disruptively as we burned labor up last week. Let's take it from Nelson and Knudsen that while all of us need to watch our steps and work harder than ever, neither capital nor labor nor anybody else is betraying the country or stopping it from getting into the war now like hell-broke-loose.

THE SIXTH COLUMN

APR 4 1942

Last week at his press conference (which no Negro newsmen ever attend), President Roosevelt deplored the existence of a "sixth column" which, he said, was made up of Americans who wittingly or unwittingly spread the rumors and doubts devised by fifth columnists.

The President declared that there were a great many of these "sixth columnists" who did their work in newspapers, over the radio and at cocktail parties, and thus made the work of the fifth columnists easier.

The Pittsburgh Courier is in agreement with the President.

APR 4 1942

Courier

We have also warned against the sixth columnists in this country whose work aids the efforts of the fifth columnists, spreading disunity and hastening defeat in the war.

We differ from the President, however, in that our list is much larger than his.

Pittsburgh Courier

We list prominently among the sixth columnists all those people who by word or deed foster discrimination and segregation based on race, color or creed.

These include the numerous businesses which will not hire Negroes or Jews at all or will permit no Negro worker to rise above the role of menial.

Among these sixth columnists are those who humiliate and attack young Negroes in the uniform of their country.

They include movie producers who continue to hold the Negro up to ridicule while the nation is struggling for its life and needs the greatest unity in order to survive.

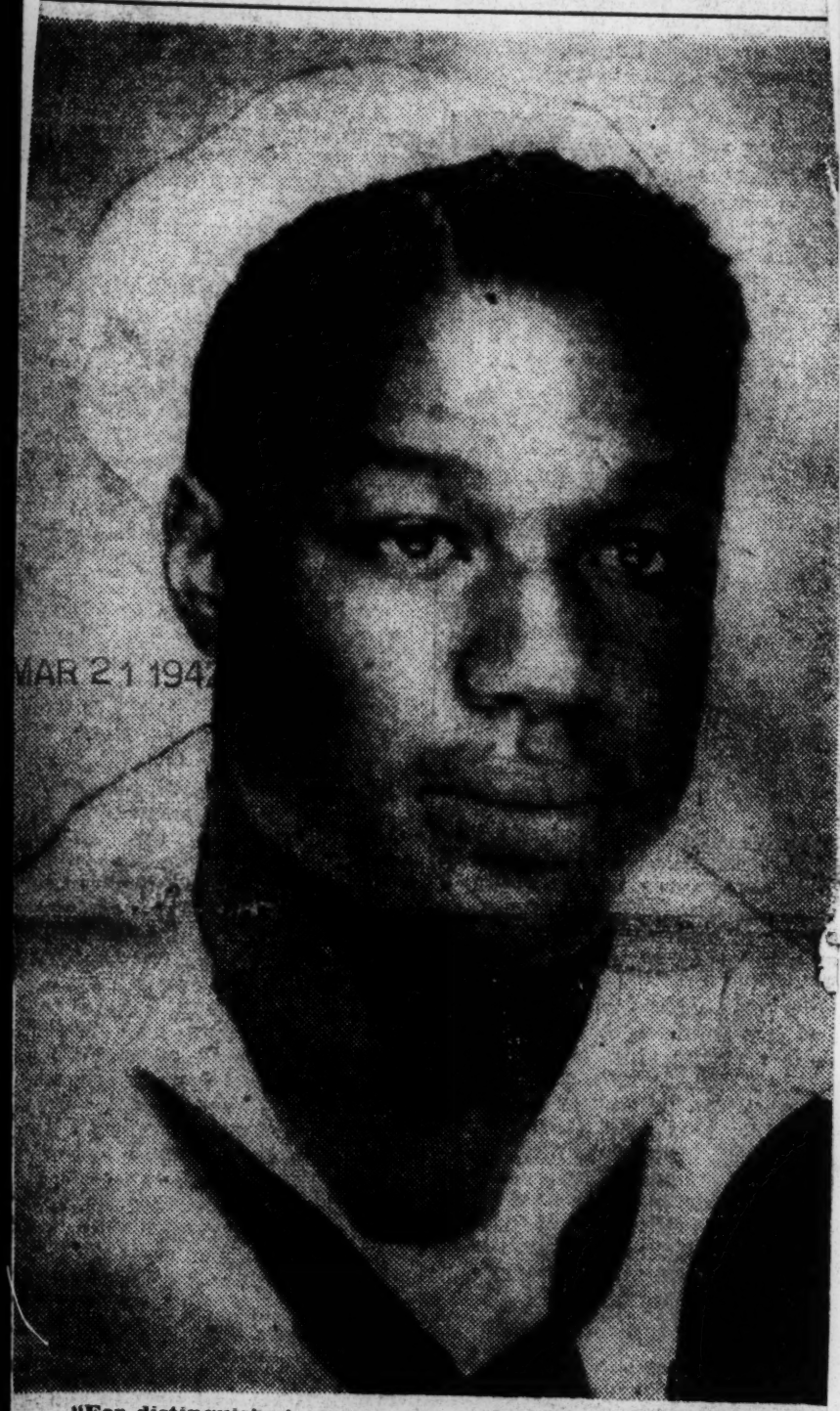
Among them are the school boards who continue to discriminate against Negro children and teachers, the railroads and bus lines that evade the spirit and letter of the law where Negroes are concerned, the public officials who terrorize and tax Negroes without representation, those military and naval officials who perpetuate racial prejudice by separating and humiliating men called to die that their country may live.

The Pittsburgh Courier believes the Sixth Column is even more dangerous than the Fifth Column because the former operates openly and legally while the other, far less numerous, works secretly and illegally, and is therefore less effective.

We should like to see the Administration do as much to crush the Sixth Column as is being done to crush the Fifth Column.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Uncle Sam, Honor This Boy!!



MAR 21 1942

"For distinguished service over and above the call of duty." Such is the general theme of citations for heroic bravery in wartime.

Dorie Miller, young mess attendant in the United States Navy, hasn't been awarded any such citation yet, as far as could be learned this week. But he earned one on that fateful morning of December 7 when the Japs bombed his ship in Pearl Harbor.

Young Miller, a Waco, Texas, native, whose sole training for services in the armed forces of his country had been a brief course for mess attendants, forgot his lowly status and manned a machine gun in defense of his ship. He stayed at the post, despite the fact that he hadn't been taught the use of the gun, until his dying captain ordered all hands to abandon the stricken ship.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Full Integration In War Effort Demanded In N.Y.

APR 18 1942

NEW YORK—Demands for the fullest integration of Negroes in America's vast war effort, total elimination of discrimination, and the arming of Africans and Colonial people everywhere against fascist aggression, were enthusiastically cheered by 4,0000 Negroes and whites who jammed the mass meeting at Manhattan Center, Wednesday, called by the Council on African Affairs.

These demands, embodied in two resolutions, were sent to President Roosevelt by the Council from its national office at 8 West 40th street.

Speakers were Paul Robeson, noted artist and chairman of the Council on African Affairs; Pearl S. Buck, author; Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Lillian Hellman, playwright and author of "Watch on the Rhine," "The Little Foxes," and other prize-winning plays; Herbert Agar, editor, and Max Yergan, Executive Director of the Council on African Affairs. Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, was chairman.

Read Message From Cripps

Special messages from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Sir Stafford Cripps were read. Hundreds of signed cards were collected from persons who desire to participate in Community groups to be set up by the Council.

Paul Robeson was giving a rising ovation when he rose to speak. "Fascism and slavery know no difference," he said. Recounting tales of his boyhood and his travels abroad, he proclaimed his deep pride in being a Negro. "We African people have suffered enough," he added. "We must be on the side of all peoples struggling for their freedom."

APR 18 1942

"I would venture to say that the whole of African culture must be re-evaluated," he continued. "It is a part of a great culture—from Southern Spain, from China, from way back of the Urals. It is a culture which stands on its own feet and a culture of which I am proud to be a part . . . a culture of which the Negroes of America can be very proud; culture which has extended to Cuba, and one which forms the basis of the music of one of Brazil's noted composers; a culture which will contribute greatly to the arts of our future civilization . . . I speak especially to the people of my own race here, and in the West Indies, and in South America to let all know that Africans are not a backward people."

Refeering to the purpose of the war Mr. Robeson said,

Freed With Other Peoples

If the American people really want to see that this is a free America they must see in its this struggle that their freedom is tied up with the freedom not only of the European peoples but of the colonial peoples everywhere and very clearly with the freedom, of not only of the 15,000,000 colored Americans, but with the freedom of millions of other colored peoples, and certainly of the 160,000,000 Africans who might stand between Hitler and Daker, between Hitler and South America, between Hitler and New York."

Miss Buck asserted that war unity requires the elimination of distrust.

"The cause of uncertainty in the American pepole is not lack of unity, it is lack of trust in each other. We all want the same thing, all of us, Gentiles and Jews, black and white, Catholic and Protestant. We carry each of us in our hearts a torch of democracy, our belief in democracy as the hope of the human race, but we cannot see the torch burning in another's heart. The distrust between groups of human beings we must sternly reject not only as an aid to the enemy but as denying our own democracy."

Dr. Yergan set the tone of the meeting in a ringing speech which called for an end to governmental temporizing with the problems of discrimination, the opening of a second front against Hitler, and the fullest mobilization of Africans and all colonial peoples.

"Let our country and the administration possess itself of imagination, boldness and courage," he asserted. "Let it rise above pettiness in the treatment of 13,000,000 Negro citizens. Let it, with one full swoop, really remove barriers against Negroes in the Navy, in employment, and everywhere else. Let it do that and the colonial world will rise up and acclaim the substance of the Four Freedoms and the Atlantic Charter."

——A Colored Judge——

ALL-NEGRO UNIT 'DOING THINGS' IN PANAMA AREA

Men String Lines Through Jungle And Swamp, Over Mountains

APR 15 1942

By C. B. Engelke
United Press Staff Correspondent

A SIGNAL CORPS CAMP, SOMEWHERE IN PANAMA, April 15.—This U. S. Army camp in a jungle clearing, with neat rows of brown tents and wooden storehouses, is typical of all military posts except for one thing. Its personnel is made up entirely of Negro troops.

APR 15 1942

The detachment, under command of a white officer, Capt. William A. Joyce, of Chicago, landed on the Isthmus of Panama the day after the United States declared war on Japan. They came for routine signal company construction work, but there is nothing routine in what they have done.

Work In Jungle

Working in jungle and swamp and over mountainous sun-baked territory, they are setting as many poles and stringing as much wire as they would normally do in smooth country with a more temperate climate.

Ten per cent of them are regulars, the rest are drafted men.

"These men are excellent workmen and good soldiers," Captain Joyce said.

Among the regulars in the outfit, with more than 24 years Army service, are Master Sergts. Fred Miller of Alabama and Percy Seaward of Mississippi.

Southern Cooking

The men provide most of their own recreation after the evening meal (the cooking is in Southern style). Some gather in the headquarters tent and play records on a radio-phonograph donated by the Red Cross.

APR 15 1942

But others, under leadership of Staff Sergt. Alfred Perry, of Tieplant, Ark., have formed a chorus to sing spirituals. There is another group, devoted to swing songs, led by Pvts. Gale Davenport and Charles B. Hines.

47n-1942

LEFT-WINGERS

ADOPT NEW TECHNIQUE IN PRESENT STRUGGLE— IGNORE RACE CAUSES

BY HORACE R. CAYTON

APR 25 1942 Pittsburgh Courier

THE LEFT WING boys are getting a kicking around in the press of late and not without some reason. With the change of the character of the war it has been obvious that the Negro Left Wingers were going to have a terrible job trying to reconvince the Negro public that they should be for an all-out struggle against Fascism. They had, previous to this, been pretty active in discouraging Negroes from any type of participation. It was just a matter of time until an issue would arise which would bring them in conflict with the more radical Negro leadership.



Mr. Cayton

I don't take the position, as do some of the writers, that these boys are all bad or dumb. The fact of the matter is that given their premise — that a struggle for socialism is possible and the existence of the Soviet Union is a necessary prerequisite for that struggle and that both of these are most highly desirable for the Negro—they are acting altogether logically. To them the fact that they are not pressing in their usual vigorous fashion for the extension of Negro rights is just a technical strategy to be adopted until Hitler is conquered. Then a victorious Soviet Union would be able to dictate, to an extent, a peace which would take care of the rights and privileges, and prerogatives of dark people all over the world, including the United States.

COLOR BARRIERS MUST DISAPPEAR

APR 25 1942 Pittsburgh, Pa.

The trouble is that a lot of Negroes are not quite in agreement with the general premise on which these Left Wingers operate. Many are not quite sure that Socialism is the solution of the Negro problem in America, or that the protection of the Soviet Union is the most important function of the present war, or that both of these should come before a struggle for more complete participation of the Negro inside of the United States.

AS a matter of fact I have somewhat of a different analysis. I feel that it will be impossible for the United States to win the war, much less the peace, until some of the contradiction between paradoxes of our democratic theory and undemocratic action have been adjusted. Likewise, as I have pointed out in this column from time to time, it is impossible for the United States to exercise much influence over Asia, India and South America while they continue to uphold the color barriers in this country. Acceptance of this analysis calls for a simultaneous struggle on two fronts—a fight for democracy at home and abroad.

NEED RADICALS TO LEAD WAY

APR 25 1942

The position of the Left Wing is inevitable in view of the circumstances and I don't see that there is much that either side can do about it as they are at such totally different poles and have fundamentally different values. It is a pity, however, that the Left Wing has so completely lost face and that we now have no "radical" leadership to break the way for the more conservative leaders to follow.

THE Communists in the Scottsboro case played a particularly effective role which was later capitalized upon by the NAACP and resulted in the placement of Negroes on many grand and petit juries throughout the South. If we had a radical leadership now raising all sorts of questions and issues in a more vigorous fashion than our middle-class organizations, it would be a very healthy thing for the Negro people.

APR 25 1942

COURAGEOUS MEETING HELD IN DETROIT

One move in the direction, and one which seems to have frightened a number of persons, is that A. Phillip Randolph. This much can be said of Randolph and his march to Washington—If the march had not been threatened we would never have gotten the Executive Order or the Fair Employment Practices Committee. In the present circumstances, after the raw deal we have gotten from the Navy and the inability of the President's Committee to put effective pressure on many employers, I think that Randolph's mass meetings scheduled to be given in several cities are a good thing and I hope he holds them.

APR 25 1942

INCIDENTALLY, I wish to commend Rev. Hill, Louis Martin, and the other courageous Negro leaders of Detroit who have shown that city and this country by a peaceful but impressive demonstration, that the Negro is dissatisfied with his position in that hot-bed of fascism. This, it seems to me, in view of the analysis I have made of the necessity to struggle for democracy on the home front, was the most patriotic meeting which took place in the country last week.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES ARE CHARGED WITH UNAMERICANISM

APR 16 1942
APR 22 1942

Men Said To Have Revived Moorish Temple Organization

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LEXINGTON, Miss., April 21.—Two negroes, Jim Barnes of Mileston and Reuben Payne of Honey Island, are in jail here and will be tried in Criminal Court in Holmes County May 4, charged with violation of Section 1 of the Anti-Sedition Law enacted by the 1942 Mississippi Legislature, involving investigation and punishment of persons engaged in unAmerican activities. APR 22 1942

The negroes organized about 30 members on plantations surrounding Mileston in the Delta Section of Holmes County, according to Sheriff W. A. Ramsey's statement Tuesday morning, in the guise of a burial insurance society.

From this organization, under the leadership of Barnes and Payne, grew the Mileston branch of the Holy Moorish Temple of Science, derived from the teachings in the early part of the century of one Noble Drew Ali, who called himself the last prophet of Mohammed and who was deported in 1913 for engaging in activities contrary to the principles of this Nation's Government, according to the sheriff. APR 22 1942

Sheriff Ramsey said that the group taught the negroes that when the Germans and Japs took over this country, their organization would be taken care of because they refused to register, fill out questionnaires or go to war.

They paid dues of 75 cents a month to the organization and had to denounce their churches and profess the Moorish faith, which chiefly involved refusal to participate in military organization.

Barnes is being held in the Holmes County jail and Payne is being held in the Humphreys County jail pending trial.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The First Job

Dean William Pickens, a leader of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, urged Negroes here Monday night to buy War Bonds and Stamps. He made a stirring appeal for them to go "all-out" in an effort to defeat the enemies of this nation. APR 22 1942

"There is no domestic problem that can be more than secondary to the international problem," Dean Pickens said. He explained that there were some things in this country he wanted to fight against, but he was firm in his belief that eliminating outside peril is prerequisite to the most effective fighting of internal battles.

It is good to hear Negro leaders urging such effort. All Americans are assured of the loyalty, the devotion, of the Negro people when men of Dean Pickens stature speak wisely to their people—and, indeed, to all people.

APR 22 1942

And here in Birmingham, most citizens should appreciate the consistent effort of our local Negro leaders in encouraging support of the war effort. These men are on the battle line for this country and for freedom every day of the week. We hear less about them, but their work is equally important.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

HERE'S A NEW EXCUSE FOR DRAFT DODGING

APR 22 1942

ST. LOUIS — (ANP) — Brother Daniel, a follow of Father Divine, produced an original excuse when brought into federal court last week to answer charges of failure to register for selective service. He pleaded guilty to the charge but told Judge Charles B. Davis he was "reborn" in 1933 when he joined the movement and did not know how old he was as he had no recollection of events before that date.

By Eleanor Roosevelt

I returned this morning from Nashville, Tenn., after waiting quite a time in the middle of the night for a delayed plane. This is the first trip I have taken where we have been made to draw our window curtains at each stop. Most of the time it seemed hardly worth while to open them in between, so the plane was like a darkened room.



One of the things I always enjoy most about flying is the feeling of being able in the sky to look at the clouds. But this enjoyment is evidently out for the duration of the war. Instead we are just a group of people isolated in a machine which is flying through space.

* * *

Last night I presented the Thomas Jefferson award at the Southern Conference on Human Welfare to two outstanding Southerners. Dr. Frank Porter Graham received it, with a citation which noted his great service to education in the South and the country as a whole through his service on the War Labor Board. Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune received it because she fights constantly for freedom and has done such a great service in the educational field for her own people.

Paul Robeson's concert last night was a thrilling experience. He and the Fiske Choir sang I Am an American by Earl Robinson. It always stirs me as a ballad, but last night there was something peculiarly significant about it. It was very beautifully done. APR 22 1942

I was particularly impressed by Mr. Andrew Jackson Higgins, Sr., of New Orleans and his statement that as a Southern industrialist he was going to tap the great unused reservoir of Negro labor in the South. They will receive training, be employed on an equal basis with equal wages and will constitute 40 per cent of his new employees.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

24 Negro Educators Urge Western Front

APR 20 1942

Negroes Have Special Stake in War Against Fascism, They Tell FDR

APR 20 1942

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, April 19.—Twenty-four members of the faculty of Howard University have urged President Roosevelt to "do everything in your power toward the immediate establishment of a second European Front" against Hitler in order to "achieve victory as speedily as possible over the Fascist Axis powers."

The plea for immediate military action by the United Nations was contained in a letter sent to the White House Wednesday, and made public here today. The letter expressed gratification "That the present mission of General George C. Marshall, United States Army Chief of Staff to London has as its purpose, according to news reports, the achievement of such decisive action." The educators pointed out that such action was in keeping with the President's announced policy of "carrying the war to the enemy."

APR 20 1942

"We are impelled to write to you, Mr. President," the letter said, "because, in addition to sharing the general concern of all American citizens in the defeat of our country's enemies, we have, as Negroes and as teachers of youth, a special concern for the speedy overthrow and crushing of Fascism. For we know that Fascism aims at the abject enslavement of the Negro people and the suppression of any semblance of Democratic action.

"Now is the time to insure victory over Fascism by bold action. We call upon you, Mr. President, to do everything in your power toward the immediate establishment of a second European front."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

In Washington

With

GEORGE MORRIS

APR 22 1942

Negroes Resent Cajolery

WASHINGTON, April 21. — Negroes throughout the country are manifesting resentment over the attitude of those who appear to think that their co-operation in the war can be obtained only through flattery, cajolery, deceptive and insincere exhibitions of social equality and appointment of a large staff of negroes in the Office of Civilian Defense to promote race relations.

Negroes are always, and rightfully, suspicious of advances by white persons seeking to establish social equality with them. They resent the assumption that negro co-operation in war is possible only as a result of conferring social objectives upon them. Negroes prefer to be recognized as Americans, and patriotic ones at that, whose interest in winning the war is as great as that of any other race or group.

They consider it a reflection upon their patriotism and their intelligence for anyone to assume that anything is necessary to obtain their wholehearted co-operation. They resent in particular the implication that they are not patriotic and that it is necessary to purchase their loyalty to the country for a small price.

APR 22 1942

THE WASHINGTON Tribune, a leading negro newspaper, discusses the situation quite frankly and takes the same attitude of all who know the negro, appreciate his qualities, and have his interest at heart. A recent editorial in the Tribune reflects negro sentiment.

Says the Tribune: "Something stinks in the Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense. This office, headed by Mrs. Crystal Byrd Fauset, was created when Mayor LaGuardia and Mrs. Roosevelt were running things in the DuPont Circle Building. While the function of the Race Relations Unit would appear obvious, we have yet to feel the influence of the unit with its dozen negroes on its pay roll.

"All we have been able to ascertain concerning her duties is that she is hired at $4600 to advise her boss 'what the negro thinks.' She has surrounded herself with 'little race advisers' in the field who keep her posted on 'what the negro thinks' in the region, and she in turn relays this thinking to Dean Landis.

"The Tribune thinks that the employment of some 15 negroes at $4600 a year removes these negroes from the 'turf' but serves no useful purpose and is out of place in the Office of Civilian Defense, which should be building air raid shelters and preparing this country for protection during an air raid, whether the negro thinks or not. It is so much bunk and waste of the taxpayers' money."

APR 22 1942

IN ANOTHER editorial the Tribune denounces extravagance in expenditures for race advisers. Says the Tribune: "The Federal Government is spending $120,000 a year to maintain its Race Relations Unit of the Office of Civilian Defense. This is more money than is spent by any other Government department or agency for advice on negro affairs. The few departments of Government that employ negro advisers receive all the advice they want from one person.

"But the Office of Civilian Defense has employed seven negroes, with the title of 'Racial Relations Adviser,' at salaries of $4600 each. It has one assistant racial relations adviser at $3800 a year; two are employed at $3200 a year, with titles of 'Associate Racial Relations Adviser.' One physical fitness representative is employed at $3200 a year, and an information specialist at $3800 a year completes the list of negro executives in the Office of Civilian Defense."

APR 22 1942

THE TRIBUNE observes that these 12 officials require the assistance of 49 clerks, stenographers and secretaries at an average of $1440 per year, amounting to $70,560. Salaries paid executives in the Race Relations Unit amount to $49,560, making a total of $119,960 for advice on negro relations.

The Tribune sums up the situation logically in these words: "The stake of the negro in the war is as great and in many respects greater than that of any other racial group. By that token negroes should be and are willing to make sacrifices the same as any other race. We have individuals and responsible agencies created to deal with the negro problems. They know those problems. They know what is in the best interest of the race as a whole, and they are willing to impart that information to any governmental agency that requests it, and free of charge."

APR 22 1942

THE ATTITUDE of the negro press and negroes generally is readily appreciated. Negroes do not like the idea of members of their own or any other race snooping around to find out what they are thinking, or, in other words, spying upon them with the definite implication that they are lacking in patriotism and loyalty.

There are no subversive groups among the negroes. They owe no allegiance to any other country. They owe everything, their freedom, independence and equality under law to this country, and are more nearly immune to foreign "isms" than any other race. The suggestion that their patriotism can or needs to be purchased by invitations to dine in a white hotel naturally arouses resentment and shows how much better negroes understand white people than some white people understand the negro.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Position of the Amsterdam Star-News

That there may be no question as to the position of the Amsterdam Star-News during this world crisis, let us state our position.

APR 25 1942

We support with every fibre of our being, the fight of the United Nations against the Axis nations.

We fight meanwhile every foe of equal rights in America and every apologist for the denial of those rights. We do this because America cannot now prevail or long endure unless America is right.

We oppose without reservation Germany, Japan and Italy, not only because they fight our native land, but because they are hell-bent to destroy civilization and democracy.

We denounce Japan's propaganda that this is a Race war, because the overwhelming majority of the millions of the masses of the colored races of the world fight Japan.

Secondly, we flout Japan's race pretext, because Japan fights only for Japanese world domination.

Thirdly, we reject Japan's claim that she fights for the colored race's world equality because her ruthless bloody conquest of the colored peoples of Asia, in order to achieve her world Empire, belies that claim.

APR 25 1942

We support as a practical proposition every advanced step gained for colored Americans, which does not violate their equal Americanism and which does not entrench them as a separate and inferior race group within the Republic.

We oppose without compromising or temporizing all efforts within the race and without the race to segregate the race as a Nation within the Nation.

We reject the "National Negro Anthem" as un-American just as we reject a National Negro Army and a National Negro Navy.

The thirteen millions of African descent in the United States are equal Americans. They must remain equal Americans—nothing more and nothing less. Calm reasoning and common sense compel this sound conclusion. We must fight as colored Americans collectively and individually for every right as equal Americans with all our might.

We as a racial group are of right and as a matter of historic fact, must be militantly proud of our African ancestry and our African fatherland.

We as Americans stand for the progress of all labor, not segregated labor, for equal protection of all citizens under the law, and for equal political rights and representation for all Americans in every State of the United States.

We stand for the rights of industry. We oppose privilege and proscription by industry.

We stand for every cause that needs assistance. Against every wrong that needs resistance.

47n-1942
New Masses
New York, N. Y.
APR 21

Cracking Racism

AN HISTORIC obstacle to our fighting strength and to democracy itself has been cleared away with the Navy Department's announcement that Negroes may now enlist in the ranks and as non-commissioned officers. Up to now they had been admitted into the Navy only as messmen and kitchen boys—a form of discrimination protested by both Negroes and whites who realize that Hitler's racism cannot be separated from his blitzes. Moreover, the Navy decision opens the way for thousands of Negro fighters of the caliber of Dorie Miller, Negro messman who was recently cited by Secretary Knox for manning two machine guns, for the first time in his life, while under fire at Pearl Harbor. No sooner were the enlistments authorized than the Negro people began to respond. In identical telegrams to President Roosevelt and Secretary Knox, the National Negro Congress declared through its president and secretary, Max Yergan and John P. Davis: "We pledge anew our fullest support in the prosecution of this war against fascism." The removal of barriers to Naval enlistment is a democratic victory which should be carried further—to the complete overthrow of segregation, of discrimination in any form, wherever it exists in our armed forces or in civilian war agencies and industries.

APR 21 1942

There was another advance on the anti-racist front recently. The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices "cracked down," so far as it was able, on ten mid-western firms judged guilty of racial and religious discrimination in hiring practices. Some of the firms exposed by the Committee had virtually refused to employ Negroes, and some had extended the ban to Jews and Catholics. In other words, they had violated the President's Executive Order against racial and religious discrimination. The committee has done excellent work in exposing the guilty—in some cases it has extracted promises from the company officials that they will mend their ways. However, to make its work really effective the committee must be empowered by law to *enforce* its recommendations. Racial discrimination is a crime against the nation and should be treated as such.

APR 21 1942

NM April 21, 1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Whites Take Prejudice to Australians

APR 25 1942

By DAVIS LEE
(Editor, New Jersey AFRO-AMERICAN)

NEW YORK—"Australian citizens are the finest in the English-speaking world, but white American army officers are working overtime to poison them against colored people," Frederick Clark and Momolu Sandemannie, merchant seamen, told the AFRO-AMERICAN Monday.

Mr. Clark and Mr. Sandemannie had just returned from Melbourne, Australia, on the Kungsholm, a United States troop transport which was among a convoyed group that arrived in Australia in February with several thousand soldiers, including more than 3,000 colored from Maryland, Pennsylvania, Illinois, etc.

The Kungsholm, formerly a Swedish vessel, was seized by the U.S. Government in January because its owners refused to accept colored seamen.

Admitted Even to Homes

Because of a widely circulated report that Australians were opposed to colored persons entering the country, the two seamen, who have spent thirty years at sea, said both the colored troops and merchant seamen had expected a hostile reception, and were greatly surprised when they found everything open to them, including private homes.

The only colored people seen in the country on their arrival, however, were American soldiers who had arrived ahead of them.

People Called "Finest"

"I was surprised," Mr. Sandemannie said. "For years I had heard about Australia, but those people are the finest I have ever met in any English-speaking country, and the only obstacle thrown in the way of the colored soldiers was by white U.S. Army officers who are working overtime trying to poison the minds of the Australians."

After unloading the troops, the seamen stayed in Melbourne one week. Many of them stayed at the Hotel Victoria and the Hotel London. Others stayed in private homes. While there they saw American race prejudice get its first set-back, Mr. Clark explained.

White M.P.'s Rebuffed

"Some of the colored soldiers visited one of the dance halls and were shown a nice time by the Australian girls. The next night when the colored boys went back the M.P.'s told them that they had orders not to let them in. The Australian soldiers resented this and broke up the dance," Mr. Clark said. "They forced all of the girls to leave the hall."

In order to keep the colored engineers from enjoying the Australian hospitality upon arrival, the white officers withheld their pay, the seaman charged.

Troops Shifted

These troops, after staying in Melbourne a week, were re-loaded on the Kungsholm and dropped off at a Pacific island. The seamen were not allowed off the ship and could not say anything about conditions there.

However, during their stay in Melbourne, the seamen were made welcome in many private homes, Mr. Clark stated. Food was the highest item. A meal cost six shillings, which is equal to $1 in American money.

A bottle of beer cost a shilling, while a drink of whiskey sold for six pence. Clothing is more reasonable, and a twenty-five-dollar suit over there could not be purchased here for $50, Mr. Sandemannie explained. Tobacco is scarce.

Attended Catholic Dance

All of the merchant seamen attended a dance at the Catholic Mission given in their honor, Mr. Clark said, and everything was done to make them welcome.

On one occasion, while at the dance, it was called to their attention that a U.S. sergeant was spreading the report that most colored people have syphilis, but this was not taken seriously by the Australians with whom they came in contact, Mr. Clark said.

Soldiers' Spirits High

Asked whether they encountered any U-boats on the way over or back, both seamen declared that the voyage was without incident; that they had sufficient protection, and that the spirits of the colored soldiers were high; that they continued to express a desire for action.

Many of the white troops were depressed, and some cried all the way over, they said.

It was explained by both seamen that at least two of the troop transports had 100 per cent colored crews.

Mr. Sandemannie expressed keen regret at having lost the address of the parents of a soldier from Sewickley, Pa. The soldier had given him the address and asked him to write his parents.

Knew of Arkansas Riot

Asked from what camp the soldiers had been shipped, both men said they were not sure, but that many of the soldiers told of being in a riot in Arkansas.

Mr. Sandemannie is a native of Liberia, West Africa. He has been in the States thirty years. He is married but has no children. Mrs. Sandemannie is from Alexandria, Va. They live at 302 W. 111th Street, New York City.

Mr. Clark, who lives at 413 W. 154th Street, is a native of the West Indies. He has been in the States twenty-five years. He is married and has two grown children. His son is on a ship at sea.

Montgomery, Ala. Journal
April 16, 1942

Answer To Propaganda

The Roosevelt administration usually has a reason for its acts, even though it may not be immediately apparent. Japan has recently begun a big propaganda campaign whose basis is that this is a white man's war against the colored races. It was designed to rouse race prejudice in the Orient, in India, and among the Negroes of the United States, and thereby to cripple the war effort of the United States and Great Britain. The answer from Washington was to announce that Negroes were hereafter to be admitted to the Navy and Marine corps, and the arrest of Mid-west munitions makers on charges of discrimination against workmen on account of race.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
APR 2 3 1942

—And Was His Face Red

AUGUSTA, Ga.—(ANP)—At least one white Georgian has a somewhat different conception of Negroes following a conversation with a white lieutenant Monday.

The civilian, striking up a conversation with the officer, was heard to say he wanted to join the army and get to be a military policeman "so I can kill me a n——r." Negroes, he asserted, should not be in the army because they do not make good soldiers and don't have any "guts".

The lieutenant interrupted, asking "Do you know what army unit is rated the best by the government?"

"The 69th, I think," said the civilian.

"You're wrong. It's the 24th infantry, an all-Negro unit."

The Georgian turned crimson and walked away.

APR 2 3 1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.



O bedutiful for patriot dream
That sees beyond the years
Thine alabaster cities gleam,
Undimmed by human tears.

APR 21 1942

With brave words and giving, the colored people of Birmingham saluted their country Monday evening. From all their walks and ways, sponsored by all their finest organizations, they poured forth their hearts in allegiance and love for America, for the American process which has taken them farther than they ever went before and will take them farther yet if this war is won right. The best traits of their race (and every race has special virtues) are uppermost in the simon-purity of patriotic emotion of which they are capable in times like these. For nothing-withholding responses they have no equals when given a chance, and it is for such responses that America is calling all of its sons and daughters now.

* * *

One hundred and seventy-two years ago a gigantic Negro named Crispus Attucks was killed in the Boston Massacre. It was the first blood in the struggle for American liberty, and a monument on Boston Common today attests it. Crispus Attucks was a slave.

* * *

There is no story of a greater progress than the men of Attuck's race have written in years since 1770. The fact that the story is still far from complete does not detract from the marvel and immensity of it thus far. The land for which the slave fought and died is so infinitely more worth it to Negro peoples of America today that it is good to know how many of them understand it and are able, when their country is in supreme crisis, to put aside thoughts of getting for thoughts of giving, to ask only to survive and to serve, to postpone all other crusading until the very arena of crusade is saved.

APR 21 1942

"I believe," wrote President James E. Shephard, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, in a recent letter to The St. Louis Post-Dispatch, protesting discrimination against the Negro in defense jobs and the armed services, "that the American Negro is instinctively and incurably American. In spite of the immemorial denials of so many democratic blessings to him, he will be loyal because he knows that at our worst he has higher hopes here than any other land will offer him at its best." This goes for all American groups. There is not one of them, no matter how poorly treated in comparison with the others, which is not better off in this land than in any other on the face of the earth. There is not one of us anywhere that knows a "better 'ole."

* * *

In wartime this thought needs stressing. Especially in time of a war that endangers all crusades by threatening the very arena of crusade. If America goes down, it is not likely that any group will go further down than the Negro. If human slavery, in one form or another, is restored to this planet, the Negro is sure to be one of the slaves.

* * *

True patriotism, of course, asks for no balance sheet. And the patriotism this column has experienced in numerous recent encounters with Negro people in the South is true. But if there were indeed to have been drawn up some sort of balance sheet of Negro affairs in this country at the time of the war's outbreak last December, it would show assets richly exceeding liabilities.

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For one thing, the Negro has been discovered by the Democratic party. That party, having won the Negro vote three times, will always be a bidder for it now. And when the Negro vote comes to be valuable enough to be competed for by the two parties, the fact alone involves a new future for the Negro. The Negro has been discovered, too, by the courts. Supreme Court decisions in the months before the war made history. The decision for equal pay for school teachers, for equal graduate facilities, for equal travel facilities, and against lower court convictions where Negroes were excluded from juries represent enormous forward steps and immense advancements in years to come, even though the advance can be slowed by any sharp aggravation of race relations now in a South which seems to be honestly seeking adjustment to the decisions. And most of all, the government at Washington has discovered the Negro. It has put the alphabet to work for him. Since the Negro as a class is the most underprivileged it is he who has received most in benefits from the New Deal and will profit most from the social and economic measures in years to come as these are consolidated and adjusted.

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The Negro in America does not have democracy, or opportunity, or liberty, to the extent that white Americans have these things, it is true. His struggle for them will go on when the war is won. But while the war is still to be won, and while it continues to be a war between a process towards liberty and one towards slavery, his ability to love and fight for this country as it stands is as proper as it is praiseworthy. There is no perfection here for him, or anybody, but there is the only process on earth that leads that way. And the direction is what counts now.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Text and Pretext

By M. ASHBY JONES.

ORIENT VERSUS OCCIDENT.

APR 26 1942

In its final analysis, the protest of Gandhi and his followers against the British is not economic or political.



Their protest is that the British people assume the right to rule the Indian people on the ground of their superiority as a race. This protest can be readily justified. While there are radiant exceptions — especially among the Christian missionaries — the British people have not even attempted to conceal their sense of superiority. In parliament, the newspapers, but especially in their personal contacts with the Indians, their attitude has been openly offensive.

This is not merely a claim of political superiority, or even of racial accomplishment, but a claim to superiority in racial quality. For this reason Indians are held to be inferior to Anglo-Saxons socially. British clubs exclude Indians from membership. A majority of British officials assume this attitude, and speak openly of the native people as "Niggers." The very fact that there is so little social contact leaves the British official almost as ignorant of the Indian people as those at home. Yet the people at home are forced to receive their information concerning India largely from these officials.

Crux of the Issue.

Here is not only the crux of the issue of Britain vs. India, but of Occident vs. Orient. Up to 1914 the eastern races were inclined to tacitly acknowledge the superiority of the western races. They at least accepted this superiority in the political and scientific realms. Many were beginning to acknowledge the superiority of the Christian religion. Then the war brought the east to the western battle grounds. The soldiers of the east competed successfully with the soldiers of the west. The weaknesses of western political systems were bared before their eyes. The seeming breakdown of the Christian religion was revealed. The Orient was freed from the illusion of the greatness of the Occident and to a large extent lost faith in our political and moral superiority.

APR 26 1942

But strangely enough it was during the post-war period that our western peoples reached the peak of their exaggerated claims of the superiority of the white races. This was the time there appeared a group of pseudo-scientific books attempting to substantiate these claims. It was the period of the arrogance of the "Nordic," foreshadowing the coming of the Nazi terrors. It was during this time that the curse of Ku Kluxism descended upon us, poisoning the very arteries of our democracy.

This racial challenge brought to the front the genuine students of ethnology. From their careful analysis, after the most careful study of racial history, it was proven that there is no such thing as a pure race left on earth, and the claim of biological superiority of one group over another was refuted. That there has been superiority in accomplishments and progress of one racial group over another was readily acknowledged, but that there is any essential difference, which would deny to one group the right and opportunity to compete for the privileges and prizes of life was denied.

The significance of this verdict, which we of the west have already ignored to our peril, is that the eastern races have become clearly conscious of its truth. Witness the awakening of China, like a great giant aroused from a long slumber, to achievements well-nigh matchless in the story of human accomplishment. Already we of this country have paid in tragic penalties—and may have still more to pay—for our criminal assumption of superiority to the people of Japan. Out of this revealing period, also, appeared the startling personality of a Gandhi, calling to the latent powers of a people whose civilization was infinitely older than that of the west. And the world of tomorrow may depend upon the answer which the west makes to the challenge of this little prophet of the east.

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War in the East?

Now the British, the Dutch and Americans are at war in the east. We may be sure that the eastern peoples are asking with deep anxiety, for whom, and for what, are they fighting? Already Japanese propaganda has been busy and effective, broadcasting the answer that they are fighting for the purpose of maintaining Oriental superiority over the Orient. To restore western imperialism in the east. Thus they hope to drive a wedge between the United Nations. China, in order to do her most effective part as an ally of the western nations, must have a clear answer to this question, for an aroused China wants to fight not simply to be free from Japanese rule, but also from British power.

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To make this war a clean-cut, unmistakable fight for democracy, there must be added to the Atlantic Charter a Pacific Charter. Judging from the history of the Occident in the Orient during the years that are gone, there may well be a doubt in the minds of the people of the east as to whether a victory of the United States might not mean a defeat for the democratic aspirations of the people of the east.

That question needs to be answered, too, for the sake of the peoples of Great Britain and of the United States. How we fight depends so largely upon why we fight. We need a great motive for a great task. And for this task we must have no lesser motive than that embodied in our American declaration. "All men are endowed by their Creator with the inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." For this great purpose, and this alone, are we justified in sending our boys across the seas.

47n-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

MP Shoots White Carnival Worker Over Gambling Game

ATLANTA, Ga.—Another in the growing list of incidents showing Negroes are determined to fight for democracy here at the same time they battle for it abroad, was the shooting Saturday night by a Negro military policeman of a white carnival concession operator, after the latter had shot him through the hand.

The white carnival man, John Thomas Asher, was admtited to Grady Hospital in a critical condition, a bullet wound through the groin, while police were holding Private Cornelius Paul, 24. of St. Francis, Lousiana, pending the outcome of Asher's condition. Private Paul is detailed to Camp Wheeler, Ga.

The determination of white officers to take up for their Negro charges was also shown in the shooting after an unidentified white lieutenant held a .45 calbre army automatic at the stomach of a city police officer R. L. Rhodes, preventing him from probably fatally shooting Private Paul.

WHITE POLICEMEN ENRAGED

White policemen were both indignant and enraged over the fact that a white army officer would protect what they termed an "impudent nigger soldier."

Police reports, disputing accounts by eyewitnesses, claimed that the soldier had wounded himself, when he shot through his service cap, which he held in his hand concealing his gun. One of the bullets, according to police version, entered Asher's groin, while the second pierced Paul's left hand.

Colonel John M. Boyer, of the Washington Park Recreational Area, where visiting soldiers are quartered, said late Saturday night that he was launching a military probe of the shooting.

The army officer disclosed his preliminary reports of the affair were substantially the same as that told reporters by eyewitnesses.

"RUN-DOWN" GAMBLING GAME

Paul, who sustained a superficial wound of the left hand, said the shooting followed a dispute over what was described as a "run-down" gambling game. He said Asher had refused to pay him after he had won. When he reached to pick up his money, he asserted, Asher shot him in the hand.

The soldier is being held in the Atlanta jail on a charge of "shooting another." No charges have been lodged thus far against the critically wounded carnival man. Should the latter die the soldier will be charged with murder, police said.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Equalities For All Needed

First Lady Sees Triumph Of Democracy

By S. A. HAYNES

HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—The "four freedoms" which President Roosevelt has made the basis of an honorable and lasting world peace among nations and races in the democratic brotherhood of tomorrow, were thrown into sharp focus by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who told a cheering audience of students, service men, and distinguished guests here Friday night that "four equalities" are essential if the democratic form of government is to survive and become the pattern for peace after the war.

Here for a busy weekend in attendance at the annual meeting of the Rosenwald Fund, of which she is a trustee, the gracious and ever smiling First Lady held the attention of her admirers so aptly that not a ripple of applause greeted her practical, challenging 36-minute address until she had finished, when she received a thunderous ovation.

SPOKE FRANKLY

Mrs. Roosevelt, who was asked to discuss the status of Negroes after the war, quickly brushed the theme aside with the reminder that, "we cannot rightly talk about American Negroes after the war without considering the war itself and its effects on all of us. What happens now has a lot to do with the situation after the war."

She then proceeded in a fluent, free conversational manner, to explain what, in her opinion, civilians can and must do to first win the war, and set certain patterns that the soldiers returning will find when they take up civil life again.

FOUR EQUALITIES

The four equalities projected by the speaker were: equality before the law; equal opportunity at education; equal opportunity for every citizen to get a job according to his or her ability; and a chance to participate in the government.

Most pertinent of Mrs. Roosevelt's discourse were these statements: "When we say we must win the war, we are thinking broadly of the objective — the thing democracy really stands for. Democracy has not achieved the thing that it should achieve, but at least we know where the ideal is accepted we are working towards that objective.

"All of us are going to have to face what we mean as individuals to do to win the war and the peace, by facing what democracy really means to us. We have to clarify a great many things at home and abroad because we have let things slide.

RACE PREJUDICE HIT

"We have not treated other races in other countries on a equal basis. We have accepted peculiar ideas that the white race has something peculiar that set it apart. Now comes this war and we find ourselves allied with the Chinese and Filipinos who are fighting as bravely as the white people.

"Things are happening to our thinking today. We don't begin to know yet what lies before us but certain things are becoming very clear.

"We are going to be one people in the United States, fighting side by side with other races we are going to respect with as much consideration as we do to our allies.

"We are going to come to the end of the war by having learned what we mean by democracy—respect for the individual as a human being. When we come to make the peace, if we are going to live in peace, we can't have contempt for each other — we must have respect for each other, must think of our problems as world problems.

DUTY OF CIVILIANS

"It is the civilians at home that will have to set certain patterns the most important thing to remember is, that they have na obligation to make this a country for which it is worthy to die. We are setting the pattern of what we have to offer to other nations.

"When the time comes to make the peace, if we can prove that democracy can be made to work and that people can accept democratic responsibilities, then we have a basis for peace and planning.

"The future is going to be hard for all of us. Problems will be different. We will face new things and a world that has grown closer together.

"I hope that we will profit by the lessons of history. I am thinking that history and real practical experience may have taught us that there is such a thing as enlightened selfishness.

"FIGHTING FOR OUR LIVES"

"The spirit abroad in the land is a better spirit of cooperation than I have seen in a long time. I don't remember this spirit in the last war.

"We are fighting for our lives for self-preservation . . . there is only one way of living at peace with the world as a whole and that is the Christian way—love your brother, respect for the individual, and finally that all races and creeds are judged by what they are and what they do."

CLOSING BENEDICTION

Mrs. Roosevelt closed with a reverent benediction. Leisurely lifting her eyes toward the balcony where a delegation of Negro service men sat in uniform, and then towards the whole audience she concluded:

"To our boys in the armed forces, civilians in defense work and students—I wish you the blessings of your religion, of devotion to a great cause—a cause of advancing the brotherhood of man."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Soldier In 366th Led Class In Motor School

FORT DEVENS, Mass.—The only colored student in a class of 62, Pvt. Gates Daniels, 366th Infantry, graduated No. 1 in his class in motor mechanics at Holabird Quartermaster School, Baltimore, Md., with an average of 92.5.

Because of his ability, Daniels was retained at Holabird for an additional month as shop foreman.

In recommending him for a junior reserve officer's commission, Captain George K. Stoudt, director of the school, said Daniels is classed "far above the average, very studious, obedient, sober, courteous at all times, and his appearance at all times above comment."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Too Much Killing Mother Asserts

NEW YORK—"There has been entirely too much killing of our Negro boys," said the mother of Private George Hall who was killed in a gun fight at Fort Dix, N. J., Thursday, April 2. Mrs. Fannie Hall of Conyers, Georgia, the boy's mother, appealed to the NAACP for help in investigating her son's death.

"How can we encourage our boys to fight for democracy, if they are going to be killed for nothing?" she wanted to know.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

A Light for the People

To a nation which was shaking off its isolationism and turning its eyes toward the outer world, yet could see only dimly the path to the future, Wendell Willkie last week made a pregnant speech:

"It will be a new idea to many Americans that the United States may in the future need help from other nations. But we do need help if our ideals of personal liberty, of justice, of equality, of hope and growth and expansion, are to survive. We can keep America to ourselves, though I doubt if the America we keep to ourselves would be free. But we cannot keep freedom to ourselves. If we are to have freedom, we must share freedom. . . .

"On Bataan and Filipinos and Americans, fighting side by side, learned the real meaning of equality. We know now, in a way that we could never have known before, the real equality between races. We know, too, that in that idea of equality lies the hope, and the only sure hope, of the future.

"The day is gone when men and women, of whatever color or creed, can consider themselves the superiors of other creeds or colors.

"The day of vast empire is past. The day of equal peoples is at hand.

"Let us keep that aim shining before us like a light—a light for the people of Europe, for the people of Africa, for the people of Asia, for the people of South America and for the people of our own beloved land."

Seldom before had any U.S. leader said, in such clean, earthy words, that the freedom on which his nation was founded meant freedom and dignity for all people of all lands.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
April 18, 1942

NEGROES AND PROPAGANDA

It is a fair assumption that, by and large, the 13,000,000 Negroes of America are loyal to their country in the present war, and that those among them who are capable of understanding the issues, quite clearly sense the deeper issues of freedom and democracy and religion which are involved.

Intelligent leaders of this race in this community and throughout the country are entirely out in the open as to where they stand and as to which direction their influence is leading.

They are outspoken in their devotions and loyalties and are using their heads and hearts in trying to instruct the lesser informed among their people as to where the interests of all of them lie in this deadly equation of life and death for this nation.

But just as is the case with a large section of the white population of this country, there are Negro elements which are sought out by the evil minded and evil tongued propagandists in order to get them stirred up with deeper prejudices and, if possible, to alienate them from the purposes of America in the present war.

Axis agents and sympathizers may be expected to attempt to use these classes of the Negro race for their wicked ends, and it may be that such agents and sympathizers are actually and actively distributed throughout the South, where the bulk of this population resides, in order to sow the seed of disunity, dissension and all types of race distemper.

They hope, of course, to cripple, as seriously as lies in their power, the national effort and to undermine the national will as the United States gears itself for full and all-out efficiency in its war program.

It is rather common talk that somebody has been whispering into the ears of the more ignorant of these people vicious and deceitful thoughts for them to entertain as to what an improved order of life would come to them and to their race if and when HITLER should complete his conquest.

Against such propaganda the wisest leaders of the Negroes are using the utmost of their influence to counteract this evil gossip.

They should be unsparing in a continuation of this effort and their more intelligent and constructive ministers, doctors, educators and others who see through this mischief-making should see that their teachers in the public schools and their colleges become missionaries in the same doctrine of loyalty and devotion to their own country.

Let them tell the pupils in the classrooms, both public schools and their institutions of higher learning, preach it from their pulpits, disseminate the information to all and sundry of their people, that the wave of HITLER'S successes is not the conquering and invincible wave of the future, and that America is not going to be trampled under the feet of this tyranny and brutalitarian.

Let them know the truth and be made to understand that, as poor as they may think their liberties to be under the present order, they are in a paradise of freedom compared to the miserableness of their station if HITLER and HIROHITO were ever to have the chance to dictate to the Negroes their destiny.

Far more cruel than any and all of the historic outrages which the Negroes have suffered would become their portion if the rule of the Axis authority should ever be imposed upon them.

There is no questioning of this fact in the mind of the Negroes who are informed and responsible.

But there is such a large proportion of them that have never been given an opportunity for such self-improvement, and so many more of them who have failed to make the most of what such opportunities they were given, that they are susceptible to the evil tongues of the malcontents.

It is this circumstance which imposes upon the leadership of this race a heavier responsibility for wise guidance and instruction in such an hour as this in the nation's life.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
May 7, 1942

Keeping Up the Morale

President Hamilton Holt and the entire roster of officers of the Macon Defense Recreation committee were re-elected at the annual meeting of that organization, with words of high appreciation of the fine service rendered.

The annual report showed that the Recreation Center on First street had entertained more than 415 thousand persons during the past year, of whom more than 355 thousand were soldiers. The Charles A. Young Center for Negroes, gave hospitality to 48,610 soldiers, with 13,603 entertained at the Center on Clinton road.

The committee spent $13,900 for the entertainment and assistance of soldiers and with federal aid was able to renovate the Volunteers Armory at a cost of $22,800 and construct the Charles A. Young Center for $45,000.

The popularity of the centers is attested by the fact that soldiers used 70 thousand sheets of writing paper and envelopes.

The largest single expenditure directly for the benefit of the soldiers was approximately 5 thousand dollars for music, entertainment and church parties.

The entire community appreciates the excellent service rendered by the committee and is gratified to find that this bread on the waters has come back many fold in the evidences of affection in which Macon is held by the soldiers and their families back home who have written in to express their thanks.

Spartanburg, S. C. Journal
April 30, 1942

Negro War Fund Drive Workers Are Announced

Woodward Heads Unit; Goal of $1,500 Set For Campaign

A goal of $1,500 has been set for the negro section of Spartanburg's United War Fund drive opening May 11 and for which a total of $22,400 will be sought.

This goal was announced this morning by John Woodward, general chairman, and Edward T. Graham, head of the negro USO building and war fund drive director.

The $22,400 total will be used as follows: $15,400 for the United Service Organizations; $5,000 for Navy Relief and aid to dependents of men in other branches of the service; $1,000 for China relief and $1,000 for Russian relief.

The campaign of the negro division will be conducted the same dates as the white drive—May 11 through May 13.

The complete organization for the group follows:

Executive: John Woodward, chairman; Flora Powell, co-chairman.

Administrative: Edward T. Graham, director; Camilus C. Woodson, assistant director.

Clerical group: Helen Garner, clerk; Margaret Gilmore, stenographer.

Division No. 1: David G. Cureton, manager; Bertha L. Rivers, co-manager.

Division No. 2: Dr. J. C. Bull, manager; Maxie Pearson, co-manager.

Team captains: Reds, Floy Mitchum, Roy Hill, Eugene Rivers and Stenson Woodward; Blues, B. S. Smith, Milledge Polite, Julius Williams and Robert Watson.

47m-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Soldiers In Bataan

MAY 3 - 1942

True to their long history as heroes in America's armed forces from Bunker Hill to Pearl Harbor, Negro soldiers have again been placed in the spotlight. This time in the Philippine Islands, in Bataan and Corregidor. Side by side with Filipines were Negroes, Panay, Samar, Cebu, Leyte and Palawan soldiers. Speaking of these Negroes, American whites and Island heroes, Secretary of War Stimson said, "long and gallant defense has been worn down and over thrown. There is nothing but praise for the men who have so ably conducted an epic chapter in the history of the Philippines." And from the United States Negro soldiers have arrived in Australia. The Black Boys too, will fight for the larger freedom of the oppressed of all lands. They will fight valiantly and heroically. And so again Negroes demonstrate by their sacrifices, their blood and suffering that they are Americans Too.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

War Dep't In Denial Of 'Skegee Troop Riot Story

APR 19 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Indignant over what they term "gross exaggeration of a minor incident," war department officials are asking the general public to wi hhold judgment on an affair which occurred recently at Tuskegee, involving a fist fight between two whites and a colored M. P. The affair is now being investigated by the department and a full report is expected at an early date.

It is said that the affair occurred when a colored M. P. placed a colored soldier under arrest for drunkness in the town of Tuskegee A white officer attempted to take the prisoner from the M. P. and when the colored officer resisted a fist fight occurred and the colored M. P. was overpowered.

Members of the 99th Pursuit squadron are said to be confined to the camp pending the outcome of the investigation and it is promised by the war department that a thorough investigation will be made and guilty persons punished.

APR 19 1942

Lurid stories appearing in the press concerning the incident have been greatly magnified, according to officials of the war department and they are at a loss as to why accredited newspapers did not contact the department rather than take the unsubstantiated reports of persons not involved in the matter

Stories of this nature have appeared previously, arousing antagonism where it could have been avoided, they feel, and in its own way the department is doing all it can to ally these mounting grievances which may result in the army forbidding or establishing a more rigid censorship on soldier mail.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Officer Guards Soldier As He Shoots Assailant

APR 18 1942

ATLANTA, Ga. — Another in the growing list of incidents showing Negroes are determined to fight for democracy here at the same time they battle for it abroad was the shooting Saturday night by a Negro military policeman of a white carnival concession operator after the latter had shot him through the hand.

The white carnival man, John Thomas Asher, was admitted to Grady hospital in a critical condition, a bullet wound through the groin, while police were holding Pvt. Cornelius Paul, 24 of St. Francis, La., pending the outcome of Asher's condition. Pvt. Paul is detailed to Camp Wheeler, Ga.

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Police reports, disputing accounts by eyewitnesses, claimed that the soldier had wounded himself, when he shot through his service cap, which he held in his hand concealing his gun. One of the bullets, according to police version, entered Asher's groin, while the second pierced Paul's left hand.

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The army officer disclosed his preliminary reports of the affair were substantially the same as that told reporters by eyewitnesses.

Paul, who sustained a superficial wound of the left hand, said the shooting followed a dispute over what was described as a "rundown" gambling game. He said Asher had refused to pay him after he had won. When he reached to pick up his money, he asserted, Asher shot him in the hand.

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Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGROES BATTLE POLICE

Hempstead, N. Y., May 3 (AP).—Efforts of city police to arrest a Negro soldier precipitated a club-swinging, rock-throwing battle between civil and military authorities and patrons of a tavern in the Negro section of Hempstead early today.

One civilian suffered a possible fractured skull and a woman received a lacerated neck when a bottle struck her. Patrolman John Freeth suffered an eye injury.

The battle started as patrolman Freeth and John Marlow of the Hempstead police force attempted to escort into a patrol car an intoxicated soldier.

MAY 4 - 1942

Crowd Hurls Stones.

A crowd of Negroes poured out of a nearby tavern, hurling stones and bottles. The engagement raged sporadically for several hours and was joined in by the nine carloads of Nassau county police and two truckloads of military police from nearby Mitchel field, who entered the fray swinging nightsticks.

The fighting ceased after civil authorities had made nine arrests and military police seized an undisclosed number of soldiers.

Anderson S. C. Independent Trib.
April 29, 1942

HIT THE TELLEYITES

Nobody wants to muzzle the press in the United States—at least no right thinking people—but it is something of a mystery how such out and out antagonists of everything Americans are fighting for as WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY can be permitted to continue to peddle the subversive stuff he has been cramming into the pages of his Galilean.

Here is a man who in one breath calls for a greater war effort and in the next breath attacks the draft as un-American.

Here is a writer, who in the face of the treacherous attack which the Japanese made upon us, suggests that there be a negotiated peace and that the United States withdraw all its troops to this hemisphere.

Here is a something or other who is cognizant of the cruelty, the murders and the rapes which have been committed by the Japanese and who continuously praises them for "their racial purity."

A rattlesnake has racial purity and so does a skunk, but certainly there is no purity of thought in a man who prints the things in America which WILLIAM DUDLEY PELLEY, the Silver Shirt Chief, has been getting away with.

Strange thing about this man is that he has been arrested time and time again but that he always manages through some miraculous and tortuous legal legerdemain to stay out of jail.

It is as though there were some power bigger than he holding off the hands of retribution from his scurvy neck.

Perhaps the government would do well to focus its attention on PELLEY's supporters as well as on the man himself.

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Negroes in Army Medicine

The army ought to limit its race prejudice, at least when it comes to care of the sick and wounded. Yet it is reported on good authority that the Surgeon General will not permit the recruiting of enough Negro nurses and doctors even to care for the Negro soldiers, nor will he allow corps commanders to use their own judgment in permitting Negro and white physicians to work together, even where they are in the habit of doing so. Negroes are not allowed to contribute to blood banks which are to be used for whites, though science knows no difference between the blood of whites and Negroes; the only differences relate to types which are found in all races. All blood is scientifically analyzed for type anyway, and a patient can be given only blood of his own type. The British story of the army surgeon who played a joke on the Nazi prisoner by giving him Jewish blood in a transfusion can now be revised to illustrate the ridiculous extremes of race prejudice in this country. Fortunately, the microscope and the test-tube reveal no such racial differences in the bloodstream as are apparent to the unaided eyes of the ignorant.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
April 29, 1942

TEN WAYS TO HELP THE AXIS

1. If you see an Army convoy or troop train passing through Montgomery, discuss the event with all your neighbors, giving them interesting details on such points as (a) type of equipment; (b) apparent number of troops; (c) any information on where the outfit came from and where it's headed.
2. Condemn Britain, Russia, China as often as you can. Explain any defeat as either the result of stupidity or cowardice. Express the opinion that it would be better for Hitler to defeat Russia than vice versa.
3. It will help the local situation if you pass on any adverse rumors about British cadets and add any vicious remarks that may occur to you.
4. Pooh-pooh Civilian Defense as a needless waste of time. If you have a friend who is cooperating in some phase of Civilian Defense, kid him with some such remark as, "Having a big time playing war?" Or, "You don't think there'll ever really be an air raid do you, sucker?"
5. Stir up as much race friction as possible. If you happen to be a Negro, be as unpleasant with white persons as possible. And vice versa if you are white. Magnify any instances of friction, or rumors of friction.
   Cuss everybody. Magnify every error that is made by anybody, your next door neighbor, local officials of Civilian Defense, etc. Don't ever appear to be impressed by any progress that is made by anyone. Keep emphasizing the mistakes that a democracy makes, and hint that the dictatorships are much more efficient.
7. Using statistics from year before last's World's Almanac, make an effort to "prove" that there is no necessity for the rationing of sugar, tires or automobiles. Suggest that all such efforts are designed to aid sinister "interests" which have control of the government.
8. Be blue. Try to infect everyone with a sense of futility and defeatism.
9. Everytime you hear rumors of a shortage or impending rationing, run to the nearest store and "stock up." Buy enough to last you two or three years, and if questioned, intimate that anyone who doesn't look after himself first is a "sucker."
10. Try to convince your friends that whether we win or lose this war makes little difference since the world is going to the devil regardless.

(Note: There's no danger that the foregoing list will aid the friends of the Axis. They already know these rules and have applied them successfully in a score or more countries. The rules are reprinted here for the information of blank fools who may not always be conscious of what they are doing, and for the information of thoughtful citizens who should be on the lookout for those who are following these rules.)

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Our Negro Soldiers

An editorial in *Service*, a monthly Negro magazine published at Tuskegee Institute, says, in part: "The colored soldier has a three-way fight in this all-out war. He is being prepared to face an outside enemy who has already voiced his scorn of the Negro as a race. He is seeking to make a showing in an army which has not given him the wholehearted recognition and respect which his position as a soldier and his dignity as a human being demands. And he has a civilian population at home which still views him somewhat askance, and makes him wonder whether or not somebody isn't feeling that he should have on blue overalls rather than the traditional khaki . . ."

There is much of truth in this statement.

Many persons regret that there is not greater recognition of the Negro as both soldier and human being. Certainly the fact that a Negro man is in khaki, wearing the uniform and insignia of the United States Army, which symbolizes the respect and dignity of this democratic nation, should be enough to convince most persons of the Negro's allegiance to and willingness to serve this nation.

But let us heed these words and, when we see a Negro soldier, remember that here is a man who, as all other men in our army, has pledged his life, if need be, to the defense of this nation. And let us give him the respect and the understanding which he deserves—which all men deserve. We are fighting for our belief in freedom, for our belief that man in himself is an end, not just a means to an end. Let us think what this means.

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NEWS

"The Tuskegee Army Flying School, still in the process of growing, is the result of the untiring efforts on the part of many interested and devoted persons who desire to place within your grasp an opportunity to fly in the Army Air Force. You have reached this goal and you join that initial group of pilots who received their wings in this hall last month. There will be others to follow and from this group there will emerge combat units as evidence of your ability and application."

So spoke Col. Frederick V. H. Kimble, commanding officer of the Tuskegee Army Flying School, addressing the second graduating class of Negro cadets in the post theatre.

Among those who received diplomas and commissions as second lieutenants in the U. S. Air Corps from Col. Kimble were: Sidney Brooks, Cleveland, Ohio; Charles W. Dryden, New York City, and Clarence C. Jamison, Cleveland, Ohio; left Chicago University to train for an army pilot. He belongs to the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

The coveted wings were pinned on by Maj. Noel F. Parrish, director of flight training. The invocation and the benediction were pronounced by Lt. H. Henry Hooks, post chaplain.

At the call of Dr. F. D. Patterson, chairman, the members of the Negro Division, War Savings Staff of Alabama, met for an all day session at Tuskegee Institute, Monday, April 27. Jesse O. Thomas, staff assistant, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., met with the group. J. H. Smith, assistant chairman of the Negro Division was congratulated on his recent appointment as assocate administrator for the State of Alabama. Mr. Smith, is the first, and to date, the only Negro to be appointed state associate administrator in nation's war savings set-up.

Much time of the session was given to the discussion of payroll allotment plan whereby all gainfully employed persons will invest ten per cent of their earnings in War Savings Stamps. This plan, President Patterson was happy to announce, had already been enthusiastically endorsed by the faculty of Tuskegee Institute some months ago.

Other plans were approved by the committee for increasing the sales of stamps and bonds in Alabama and similar ones will no doubt be adopted in the several states.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

URGE PRESIDENT TO GIVE NEGROES RATIONING POSTS

Washington, D.C., May 4 [Special].—An appeal for President Roosevelt to designate that Negroes be given representation on price and rationing boards was presented today at the White House after a resolution to this effect was adopted by the Methodist conference of the District of Columbia ad vicinity.

The resolution was delivered by a delegation of the conference. It asserted:

"The 13,000,000 colored Americans, like their fellow citizens, will be vitally affected in all sections of the country by the legal and practical operations and administrations of the Office of Price Administration under the federal government. The resolution declared that for this reason Negroes deserved representation.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

MARIAN ANDERSON HEADED PROGRAM IN CHI WAR RALLY

JUN 6 - 1942

By A. N. FIELDS

CHICAGO, June 4.—Over 15,000 people filled the International Amphitheatre, 42nd and Halsted streets, Wednesday, May 27, to give impetus to the Chicago Musical War Rally in the interest of National Defense. The program was conducted under the auspices of a joint interracial citizens' committee, with top-notch artists and speakers of both races participating. The meeting was regarded as a powerful link of the mammoth mass meetings that are being held in the cities of Detroit, Chicago, New York and Philadelphia. The success of the Chicago meeting was largely intensified by the energetic activities of Jesse O. Thomas, connected with the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., to increase Negro participation and integration in the War Savings program in different states of the union.

MARIAN HENDERSON HEADS PROGRAM

Among the stars of first magnitude who appeared on the program, part of which was broadcast nation-wide, were Marian Anderson, world renowned contralto, Richard Crooks of opera and radio fame, and Olivia de Havilland, one of Hollywood's brightest stars. Local contributions were made by La-Julia Rhea, radio singer and former Civic Opera Star, who led the singing of the Star Spangled Banner and Helen Brown, Willard school student, who led the Pledge of Allegiance. Four eading choral groups, Prof. J. Wesley Jones conducting the Metropolitan Community Church Choir; James A. Mundy, director of the Jubilee Singers; the Chicago Welsh Male Choir, and the Herzl Junior College Girls' Glee club, both directed by Robert Gomer Jones, all played well their parts.

Music was furnished by the Fort Sheridan Army Band, directed by Sgt. Brett Clark, and the presentation of the colors was made by the Giles American Legion Post.

MAYOR KELLY ANNOUNCES A NEW ORDER

JUN 6 - 1942

Bob Brown, noted NBC announcer, master of ceremonies, kept the crowd in jubilant mood. Among the speakers appearing on the program were Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who admonished the citizens of Chicago and the nation that this was a fight, not for material things alone, but, for God, and for the preservation of all things decent in humanity and civilization. Said the Mayor, "This is the dawn of a new day. Prejudice as to race, creed, and color, must be banished from the world, and after this war is over there must be new social regulations, in which equality among mankind will not be just alone a saying, but, a fact. For when the boys, both black and white, return from this war, all prejudice will be wiped out."

DEFENSE STAFF NOTABLES SPEAK

Others who took part in the program were Oscar G. Mayer, chairman of Chicago and Cook County War Savings Committee; Norman B. Collins, State Administrator of Illinois War Savings Staff; Jesse O. Thomas, of the Treasury Department, and the Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor of Woodlawn AME church. The keynote of Dr. Carey's remarks emphasized the importance of the struggle in which America now finds itself and pressed home the thought to black American citizens that they had a two-fold responsibility in the present world conflict, not only to fight for freedom for America against external foes, but, for the privilege of sharing for America with alleged internal friends. Rev. J. L. Horace, pastor of Monumental Baptist church and president of the State Baptist Convention, deliver the invocation.

JUN 6 - 1942

AGAR ADVOCATES EQUALITY AND FAIRPLAY

The speech of the evening was made by Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal and authority on international affairs. Editor Agar didn't pull any punches. He declared that America had disavowed its own ideals, that while it pretends to be fighting for universal democracy and the brotherhood of mankind, it denied the very privileges of equality and fairplay to thirteen million Negro Americans whose loyalty and patriotism has never been questioned. The speaker didn't hesitate to bring to the attention of the fifteen thousand people who filled the Amphitheatre that the prejudice of whites against colored was not only unpatriotic, but immoral, that it was opposed to national tradition and religion, and that it is in substance challenged not only white physical survival, but, was suicidal as well.

"Most of our allies are colored people. If we lose our colored allies, we will probably lose the war. If we lose Asia—and we are in grave danger of doing so, because anything can happen. We are giving the Japanese plenty to propagandize, we are furnishing them the very ammunition they need, one day we give them a lynching in Missouri of a Negro, and the next day we refuse admittance to our country to the Chinese. We are afraid they will pollute this master race. What price this master race? Do we want a world in which minorities are oppressed? If we do, whites are a small minority.

HYPOCRISY WON'T WIN THE WAR

JUN 6 - 1942

"Let us see that the Negro in America really has an equal opportunity. Let us be practical people. Hypocrisy won't win the war. Let us, step by step, banish Negro ghettos, stop robbing him by high rents, remove the poll tax, integrate him in the army, navy, and air corps. The Negro has proved his patriotism. The only thing that is needed now is that the white man mean what America has always said."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Arrest White Soldier For Rape in Australia

JUN 12 1942

SYDNEY, Australia. —(ANP)— Word from allied headquarters here that Pvt. E. J. Leonski, white, former New York newsboy, had been arrested last week on charges 'growing out of the rape and murder of three Australian women, can cause a lot of hearts in the United States to feel lighter. The epidemic of killings and rapings, particularly in three cases which happened close together, had shocked all Australia. The women were Miss Gladys Hosking, 40, a chemistry teacher; Mrs. Ivy McLeod, 40, and Mrs. Pauline Thompson, 31. All lived in Melbourne.

Fortunately the Negro troops who are in the country were no where near the scene of the killings. The reprehensible methods of people and press in the United States which play up sex cases where Negroes are involved although it is improbable that Negroes commit more than a very small percentage of such offenses, led to a blind fear that some hapless colored soldier might be involved.

JUN 12 1942

Australians themselves were astounded. There are no crimes of that sort here or at least rarely and the killings not only caused a sensation but altered the attitude of the Australians toward American soldiers to some extent. The whispered suggestion that it might have been some of the Negro troops might have fallen on willing ears since Australia had never admitted Negroes until this contingent of black troops arrived, had could have been in the vicinity.

It not been known that Negroes Leonski will be tried by court martial.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Hastie Says Skills Learned Now Will Help Negro After War

MAY 29 1942

OMAHA, Neb.—The present war is going to transform the Negro from an unskilled worker to a skilled one, Judge William H. Hastie predicted in an address at a Labor institute banquet here Saturday night, May 23, at the Rome hotel.

The last war brought forth the transformation of the Negro from an agricultural worker to a city worker, he said, and the present world conflict will see the Negro advance another step.

The civilian aide to the secretary of war who came here to participate in the Omaha Labor institute held at the University of Omaha said that American civilization after the war will be an electrical age with more gadgets and time-saving devices than ever before

The technical and industrial training that Negroes are receiving in the armed forces and in civilian industry, he said, will equip them to participate in the post-war economy to a degree never before experienced.

Judge Hastie pointed out that in the army Negroes are being trained not only as soldiers but are being given an opportunity to develop mechanical skills as the nation fills its need for "men behind the men behind the gun."

The war department official found the most encouraging sign in the whole picture of the "Negro in the Armed Forces" to be the integration of Negro soldiers at the various Officer Candidate schools scattered all over the country. They are sent to officers' school on the basis of merit.

MAY 29 1942

He pointed out that in the last war, a special training school for Negro officers was established at Fort Des Moines.

"There are no officer training camps for Negroes in this war," he said, "Rather there are training camps for American officers." He pointed out that Negro and white soldiers are being trained together in every army officer candidate school. There are about 400 Negro soldiers in training now and each month about 100 are graduated, while 100 or more are sent for officer training."

Judge Hastie was introduced by Brigadier General Paul Clemens, representing General Frederick E. Uhl, commander of the Seventh Corps area.

General Clemens, in respect to whose uniform the audience gave a standing ovation, said that he once lived in a town where there was only one Negro family. He said there was no question about this family's status in the community—that the members of the family were treated as were other substantial citizens in the community. He said that a daughter of this family taught in the school of which he was the principal.

The Rev. John Adams Sr., father of Senator John Adams of the Nebraska legislature, was toastmaster.

Judge Hastie, who flew to Omaha, Saturday morning from Wyoming, where he had been on war department business, was interviewed over radio station WOW, Saturday afternoon.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Scott Explains Purposes of MacArthur-Miller Group

JUN 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON

Taking exception to an AFRO editorial criticizing the formation of a MacArthur-Dorie Miller Committee, on the basis that the men were not comparable, James E. Scott, organizer, explained the purposes of the body in a statement this week.

In his statement Mr. Scott says in part:

"As to the name, General MacArthur-Dorie Miller Campaign, I wish to make it clear that there is no idea of placing General MacArthur, the commander of our forces in the Far East, and Dorie Miller, the messman who heroically acquitted himself at the time of the bombing of the Arizona in Pearl Harbor, on the same horizontal level.

Both In Symbol

JUN 6 1942

"The name was chosen because Dorie Miller symbolizes heroism from the lowest level of our armed service, as messman, and General MacArthur symbolizes heroism of the top scale.

Then the perspective is vertical rather than horizontal. one is able to see clearly that there is in this name sufficient latitude to do honor to any and all heroes, be they messmen, generals or civilians performing their duty in the total war effort."

Aims Listed

The aims of the organization, Mr. Scott states, are as follows:

"That a city-wide effort be made to completely unify the citizens of the District of Columbia in a co-operative spirit for constructive utilization in a full and complete desire to win the war.

"It is our desire to help win the battle of production by procuring more adequate training facilities for colored citizens, by obtaining a maximum enrollment of men and women in training courses, by removing all barriers to complete employment and participation in war production, and by urging quick promotion and employment of skilled workers in jobs for which they have specialized abilities.

Oppose Army Segregation

"To insist upon complete and decisive use of our nation's military power by means of full and unrestricted use of colored men in all branches of the armed forces.

JUN 6 1942

"To support with vigor and enthusiasm all the many tasks of civilians in helping to win the war. This means purchase of war savings bonds and stamps, active participation in air raid protection, and conservation of all materials needed for war weapons."

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Assured Of Justice By Mrs. Hobby

Women Urged To Take Part In Program

JUN 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of the National Council of Negro Women, Incorporated, conferred last week with Mrs. Lillian P. Hobby, director of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, on the prospects for Negro Women in this new phase of arm activity.

Mrs. Hobby, according to Mrs. Bethune, gave assurance that she may be relied upon to support a spirit of justice and fair play. Mrs. Hobby in a written statement furnished Mrs. Bethune, said:

"The provisions made for the first officer training school at Fort Des Moines, in Des Moines, Iowa, include the training of approximately 450 officer candidates.

40 COLORED

"Of this number, forty will be Negro candidates. Out of the first eight companies trained and sent into the field, two will be Negro companies.

"Every care has been taken," Mrs. Hobby's statement continued, "to see that equality of opportunity is given every woman, regardless of race or creed."

Mrs. Bethune, speaking as president of the National Council of Negro Women, expressed the belief that this is an opportunity for the service of the best women of the race.

She urged that the women who are fitted for this type of service by possessing strength of character, leadership and cooperative attitude, register and become a part of the program.

JUN 6 - 1942

"The National Council of Negro Women," declared Mrs. Bethune, "reasserts its determination to stand shoulder to shoulder with all other women of the country in bearing our part of the responsibility for winning the war."

NOT POLICY ENDORSEMENT

Her endorsement of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, asserted Mrs. Bethune, is wholeheartedly given, but is not to be interpreted as an endorsement of its policy of segregation.

"This, however," she declared, is the other half of our battle. It must not, in any way, lessen our support or participation in our country's victory effort."

Edgefield, S. C. Advertiser
May 27, 1942

Negroes Spurned German Propaganda Money in Last War

It seems that when the United States entered the first World War one of the big questions in the minds of government officials was how the colored people would react to the war.

We quote from the "Second Report of the Provost Marshall General" in the last war, which was published in book form:

"The attitude of the negro to the war, and especially to the draft, was one of complete acceptance to the draft, in fact, of an eagerness to accept its terms. . . . . .One of the brightest chapters in the whole history of the war is the negro's eager acceptance of the draft and his splendid willingness to fight.

"Many influences were brought to bear upon the negro to evade his duty to the government. . .The attempt to spread German propaganda was a miserable failure. . . .The negroes didn't take to these stories . . .as they were too loyal. Money spent in the South for propaganda was thrown away."

Now in World War II we find our negro friends to be the same loyal patriots. Once in a while there are rumors that propaganda is disaffecting some of the colored race; but, wherever it comes from and in whatever form, it will not succeed.

The negro leaders of this section —all of them prominent in their churches and religiously influential —are loyal and true to their country.

They know what the Japanese and the Nazis would do if they should enslave the world. They understand the complete absence of spiritual qualities in the totalitarian governments.

The Advertiser compliments them on their part in the war program.

* * *

The Theory of a Sound War Tax

The tax question is one of the biggest problems that is now confronting Congress. Whether to lower the level on income taxes, or whether to increase the tax at present levels, is a question in itself. The "check-off" system in which the income taxpayer would have the tax deducted from his weekly or monthly check, or would otherwise be required to pay at shorter intervals than a year, is under consideration.

While increased taxes are pending, there is little likelihood of a sales tax this year, in the opinion of this column.

As this column has pointed out before, war taxes should be based on the theory that government expenditures for war increase the national income and the income of large groups of individuals; and therefore the increased taxes should be taken from these incomes to the extent of their increase before anything like a general sales tax is levied affecting the masses of people whose income never reaches a level for luxury living.

In theory, government dollars spent in the war program should be the primary object of taxation. Should an individual whose pay has been boosted from twenty to sixty or one hundred dollars a week as a result of war work be the first or the last person to pay the increased war taxes?

This is a matter for Congress to decide.

* * *

Attacks on Congress Are Now Dangerous

In the past year our Congress has been subjected to the most severe ridicule probably in its entire history. Much of it might be well placed in normal times; but when we stop to think that we are going through a period in which representative government is at stake, we should not further jeopardize its chance of survival by ridiculing our elected representatives in Congress, which is indirectly ridiculing our representative government.

The pension bill was a mistake; but it might have been better if the American public had ignored it at least for the duration.

The heads of the various government agencies and departments might be subjected to criticism with far less danger than might be the result of ridiculing and lambasting our own representatives whom we can "fire" at any election.

47n-1942

Washington News And Views



By EMMETT J. SCOTT

ON SWEEPING PRESENT WORLD RELATIONSHIPS OUT OF EXISTENCE

The Informer
Houston, Texas

A New World of Peace and Freedom Must Follow the Close of the War—The Democratic South Must Give Up the Old Order of Things

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From far off China comes this thoughtful, challenging word from Madame Chiang Kai Shek wife of the Chinese Generalissimo, upon the occasion marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of her graduation from Wellesley College:

JUN 27 1942

". . . Wars can only be prevented if our world society be so constituted that all races are given equal opportunity to develop their nativè genius, not hampered but aided by stronger and more advanced races. . . . It is paradoxical but true that nations, like individuals, can only permanently enjoy privileges and rights if they are willing to share them with others. . . If they attempt to reserve them solely for themselves they will lose them."

Further, Madame Kai-Shek declared that exploitation, imperialism, and all other anachronisms of our present world society must be swept out of existence; that after victory over our Axis enemies, our world system must be entirely altered; that we must all be free peoples; and that, nations, strong or weak, must deal fairly and squarely with each other.

JUN 27 1942

Chinese Suffering Crucifixions

For support of these convictions, and her hopes for changed post-war conditions, the Chinese people have been encouraged, she said, to stand hard and fast against the Japanese, and have suffered crucifixions because of their faith that the democracies will cooperate to bring into existence a better world of peace, and freedom, and equality in which we all may lvie with some degree of prosperity and happiness.

A better statesmanship is called upon here in our America to be about the business of seeking to realize the potential quality of liberty and freedom here described, that our own disadvantaged and underprivileged groups may take fresh courage for the bitter tasks ahead.

With all the sweat, blood and tears now being poured out, and to be poured out in increasing measure by soldiers and civilians cooperating in the war effort, there is but little or no relaxation of racial discriminations and prejudices by Southern Democratic politicians and peoples.

Perpetuating Ancient Traditions

Apparently, they feel they must publicly and privately humiliate and belittle Negro nationals that ancient traditions may be perpetuated. They are not thinking of a New World Order. The old one is good enough for them. Clearly this was recently indicated by two Mississippi Congressmen, John Elliott Rankin and William Madison Whittington, each a beneficiary of the nefarious Poll Tax device of the Democratic Party of the South which excludes millions of colored men and women and poor whites from participating in Federal, State and Local elections.

Mr. Rankin's outburst was particularly vicious and uncalled for. It served to rekindle fires of hate, and so served his purpose. Carl Sandburg took care of him with withering scorn. Mr. Sandburg wrote:

JUN 27 1942

"You can't agree with a hunk of mud and a child of Adam like Congressman Rankin. You can only offer him a push and a couple of tushes—and let it go at that."

Mr. Sandburg said the Rankin sour note is about the same as you'll find in "Mein Kampf."

"Uneducated" Mississippi Negroes

Mr Whittington, during a debate on the Poll Tax in the U. S. House of Representatives, contemptuously referred to "uneducated Negroes" in Mississippi. Writing as "An American Negro" in the Washington, (D. C.) Post, a correspondent thus presents some of the reasons why so many colored men, women and children are "uneducated" in the State of Bourbonism:

JUN 27 1942 The Informer

"Uneducated Negroes"—indeed! Why?

Here are the facts: Mississippi spends 7 cents for the education of Negro children for every dollar it spends for the education of white children. Mississippi, in 1935-6, spent approximately $2,000.000 for transportation of white pupils, but reported not 1 cent for that of Negro pupils.

And this in spite of the fact that Negro pupils represents 49 per cent of school enrollments—and that more than 50 per cent of such Negro pupils live in rural areas.

In 1935-6 the value of all school property used for Negroes in Mississippi was $3,194,500, and that for white pupils was $45,456,000.

Houston, Texas

It seems pointless and cruel to say the least, declares this writer, that invidious reflections and references should be made in the light of the calculated purpose of a sovereign State to keep nearly 50 per cent of its population in blind ignorance.

JUN 27 1942

A Portentous Future

These are but two recent examples of practiced democracy as upheld and praised by representatives of a section which debases citizenship, and unashamedly makes a mockery of our declared war aims and purposes, matched only by our U. S. Treasury Department which sought "Federally" to discriminate between its white and colored employees in their railroad travel to Chicago. Those responsible, however, did not get away with their discriminatory plan and intent.

The future is ahead of us. It is portentous. Crystal clear however is one fact: Individual human worth, and the dignity and equality of citizenship, the rights of the common man, are to be recognized for what they are in any planning for the future.

Bigotry and intolerance are on the way out, and those who seek to obstruct the orderly processes of human growth and development, and to perpetuate traditions that seek the subordination of men and women of different colors and races, are on the way to deserved frustration and disappointment.

Negroes to Hold Victory Rally

JUN 27 1942

A two-day Negro Victory Conference on the relationship of the Negro people to the war effort opens tomorrow at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St.

The conference is sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee, an organization of prominent Negro and white trade unionists. Its objectives are to:

¶ Mobilize the Negro people behind the Administration's war program. "PM"

¶ Lay plans for complete integration of available Negro man power into war industries. New York, N.Y. "PM"

Paul V. McNutt, War Man Power Director, will speak at the conference's Win-the-War Rally on Sunday at the Golden Gate Casino, 142d St. and Lenox Ave. Others on the program are:

Sen. James Mead (D., N. Y.).

Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio (ALP., N. Y.).

Joseph Curran, president, National Maritime Union.

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Eddie Tolan, Olympic star.

Winifred Norman, Chairman of the National Conference of Negro Youth.

McNutt's address will be broadcast over WJZ 6 to 6:30 p.m.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

The Voice Selects As the Most Important Question of the Week:

Question of the Week:

This week a citywide Russian War Relief campaign will be launched. Should Negroes give it full support?

Pro:

M. Moran Weston
Executive Vice President
Harlem Victory Council

JUN 27 1942

Yes. We should give generously, even until it hurts. In helping the Russian people, in sending medical aid to the Red Army, we are really helping ourselves. General MacArthur has well said "The world situation at the present time indicates that the hope of civilization rests on the worthy banners of the courageous Russian army." Victory for our Allies depends upon the defeat of hitler on the Russian front. Only the Russian people and their Red army have been able to stop the nazi armies. Thus they have given our country and our Allies time and inspiration to prepare and to deal hitler a mortal blow on a second front. This bold attack we are about to make will insure the final defeat of hitler, hirohito and mussolini and the overthrow of their agents everywhere, including America, will doom those who preach race superiority and slavery. Negro Americans especially want this victory. This is the only road to freedom for which we strive. It also means the independence of the one country where race hatred and discrimination have been ended, where citizens of all races —where women—enjoy real opportunity and equal rights. The help we give through Russian War Relief will inspire further the brave people of the Soviet Union and help cement the ties of world friendship which alone will guarantee that a just peace will follow victory.

JUN 27 1942



Con:

Edna Fraser
Writer
New York City

JUN 27 1942

The crisis of the hour calls for positive, immediate and supreme action on behalf of the Soviet Union on the part of all who are sincerely on the side of democracy and the oppressed—no half measures will do — no negative action will suffice. There is a danger that a relief campaign for Russia might distract from the greater need: an immediate, gigantic battle thrust at the nazis on the continent of Europe. Many may give their pittance and—feeling their duty done—forget. Such action or lack of action would be tragic. If there were an all-out effort to sell the seriousness of the hour to the people first, there would be no question about the support Negroes should give the suffering, bleeding defenders of democracy. It is negative and illogical to relieve after death and destruction if it is at all possible to prevent that disaster, in some measure at least. Blinded by self interest, many of the rulers in the Allied countries helped to build nazi power and force, now it is their duty to destroy him at any cost while there is yet time. I am sure the Russians will be willing to wait for the kind of relief our campaign will provide if we immediately hurl with might and fury a great invasion force at the fascist murderers. What are we waiting for? The Russians have already debunked nazi invincibility. Let's debunk her racial bunk!

JUN 27 1942



Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Colored Soldiers Land In Ireland —To Serve As "Service Troops"

COLORED SOLDIERS have landed in Ireland. But the news story hastens to add that these soldiers are for service purposes only.

Service troops are as necessary to the war effort as any other kind of soldiers. These are the soldiers who do the menial jobs. Menial work must be done. We have no objection to colored soldiers rendering any kind of service which is necessary for victory in the cause of freedom. This is our war. There is no job too low, no task too arduous for men of color to do.

JUN 29 1942

But by the same kind of logic, there is no deed too difficult, important or gallant for colored soldiers to do for their country.

History proves that it is not necessary for the United States to apologize for colored soldiers regardless of their status. They acquit themselves well at home or abroad.

Since service troops are necessary, why was it necessary to proclaim to the world that the colored soldiers sent to Ireland were service troops? Who would have complained if they were combat troops?

If colored soldiers can go along with white units in the capacity of menials, why can not they go as members of fighting units?

If colored soldiers are not objectionable **per se,** and evidently they are not, then why are they objectionable? Apparently it is not because they are obnoxious in themselves, but the objection is to equal status. It is the same kind of reasoning which permits a colored nurse to eat and sleep in the "big house", but if she takes off her uniform denies her admittance at the front door.

If colored soldiers are not admitted as equals in white units, then why accept them as lackeys? Since the Army must have its "jim crow", let white soldiers do the menial work for white soldiers and colored soldiers do the menial work for colored units.

All of which proves how silly this whole business of segregation is. A general who is in the heat of battle must have a terrible time planning his strategy, when he has to worry about what soldiers he is to use for fear of crossing the color line.

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MIXED COURT-MARTIAL HEARS CASES IN EGYPT

OCT 10 1942

By EDGAR T. ROUZEAU
(Pittsburgh Courier War Correspondent)

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OCT 10 1942

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 8—(Passed by U.S. Military Censor)—This war has begun to assume its real historical importance. Everywhere one sees the signs—not in the amount of territory won or lost, the cities destroyed, the quantities of war material used or the size of the armies mangled by machines, but in the progress that is being made in appreciation of human values among the rank and file. This is as it should be.

The land will still be here after the war is over. Cities can be rebuilt. Some of the war material can be salvaged and put to peacetime use for the benefit of mankind and Time, the Great Healer, will assuage all broken hearts. But unless the morals of the world take an upward trend and conscience regains its rightful function in the mechanism of man's mind, all of the strife and sacrifice will have been in vain. However, it is increasingly evident that the policy of the Allied General Staff, permitting able-bodied citizens to shoulder the burdens of democracy—without regard to differences of religion or race—is not only working wonders for Anglo-American good-neighbor policy but is also paying huge dividends in the improvement of relations between elements of the same nationality but of different racial strain, and between elements of similar racial strain but of different nationality.

DEMOCRACY ADVANCING

OCT 10 1942

Ironically as it may sound, democracy is making tremendous progress and is achieving its true mission in the Fires of Hell, where men are best able to realize that the pigment of one's skin has no bearing whatsoever on the stoutness of one's heart.

Much of the glorious fighting turned in by British Imperial troops on the Libyan and Egyptian deserts has been credited to India's soldiers and to the Maoris from New Zealand. While recruits have regaled men with stories about the bravery of these men, after each new anecdote I am prone to recall the sage observation of an American lieutenant colonel, veteran of the last World War, who was serving as troop commander aboard a transport zagging its way across the Atlantic at the tail of an American convoy.

SUGGESTS "BEST WAY"

OCT 10 1942

Some months ago—it seems like years—this officer told me interracial understanding is creeping upon us all. I'ts right to prod it along, but it cannot be rushed. The best way to achieve it is to promote appreciation of individual worth, ability and strength of character.

The officer pointed to a Negro machine-gunner high up in a crow's nest, who was intently scanning the horizon for signs of enemy aricraft. Next, the officer pointed to a troop deck below us where a group of colored and white recruits were throwing dice for cigarettes.

"That," said the officer, "has developed since we have been at sea. The boy in that nest up there doing his duty has helped to bring it about."

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PRECEDENT SET

Several weeks later, I was at a certain Allied Nations' base, where an American commander had decided to experiment with a mixed court-martial board to try a number of recruits, white and colored, who had acquired unsoldierly habits of disappearing off the reservation after taps and bed check.

No one around had ever heard of a mixed court-martial board. It was believed to be a precedent in Anglo-American military history and there was speculation on both sides as to how it would work. Those concerned were so close-mouthed about it that I began to fear that something had gone amiss. Curiosity was eating me up. I could not contain myself and, at the first good opportunity, I tackled the white officer who had sat as Judge Advocate.

"It was a fine shownig for both sides," he said, "I was agreeably surprised. I am going to reappoint the same colored officers to the next trial board."

NAMES COMPETENT OFFICERS

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The officer said the colored men were Captains Abner Branch, Corpus Christi, Texas; Harsba Bouyer, Chicago, and John Goldsberry, Worcester, Mass., and Lieut. John Manley, Tuskegee, Ala.

Here is an example of how the Allied General Staff is promoting "good-neighbor" policy. The Army opened a clinic to meet the needs of hundreds of natives employed on construction and maintenance of military roads. One day, an astonishing native came in for treatment of a cut finger. It was not the finger that amazed the doctors, but a large balloon appendage which he was trundling around like a lower stomach. The doctors decided it was nothing more than an intestinal rupture that had run riot, the obvious reason being that witch doctors brew a lot of medicines but do not bother much with surgery.

WIN NATIVES' CONFIDENCE

The doctors operated successfully, replacing the intestines where they belonged, but after that, the military natives had a time controlling the large number of jabbering natives who came in from miles around to be treated by the American medicine men.

Colored doctors at the post, with permission of the white commander, cleaned up scores of cases. The natives brought presents of fruits, young alligators and monkeys to show their appreciation.

NEGRO DOCTORS DID WORK

Among physicians who gave their work to this charity clinic were Lts. Alfred Thomas, Detroit; James Pair, Baltimore; John Washington, Evanston, Ill.; Noah C. McNeil, Columbus, Ohio, and Frederick Douglass, Washington, D. C.

The fostering of "good neighbor" policy also has its humorous side. Captain James Pinn of Washington, D. C., Army chaplain, decided to play god-father to a naked native boy and outfitted him from head to foot. The fun began right there, because it became a common sight to see 20 to 60 naked children trailing the chaplain around.

Chaplain Pinn swore solemnly he would have to go naked himself two years in order to clothe all those nude youngsters.

McNutt Manpower Plans Meet Strong Resistance

P. M. Daily
N. Y., N. Y.

OCT 27 1942

By JAMES A
PM's

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt today faced growing and powerful resistance in his drive for immediate compulsory service legislation.



Maj. Gen. Hershey

With a showdown on the issue believed imminent, Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service, yesterday joined the "united front" of labor, management and Government forces opposed to enactment of new manpower controls at this time.

Meanwhile, members of the WMC's labor-management committee were slated to hold a final session today to complete their report on the manpower situation. The report, expected to register unanimous opposition to McNutt's stand and to ask further trial of voluntary methods, probably will be submitted to a meeting of the Manpower Commission tomorrow.

McNutt Holds Out

OCT 27 1942

Despite these developments, McNutt indicated at a press conference yesterday that he hadn't given up. He reiterated his belief that "a national service act would make easier a lot of things we want to do."

"It's probably not impossible to do them on a voluntary basis," he added, "over a longer period of time. But time is of the essence."

Earlier in the day Hershey told the Senate Military Affairs Committee:

"I am not prepared to recommend additional legislation for manpower control at this time."

Hershey declared that present powers to cancel deferment of workers who refuse to perform essential jobs could be used to ease the manpower problem. Saying, "I do not think we have exhausted available means," he proposed that "we use to the utmost indirect controls while we study the necessity for additional ones."

As an immediate step short-of-law," Hershey urged that the United States Emplyoment Service (USES) be given control of "all other hiring agencies." He said that slashes in the USES budget would hinder execution of this plan.

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While making clear he still favored a national service bill giving the WMC power to dictate management policy and "freeze" labor, McNutt again emphasized that "the matter of timing on the bill must be decided by the Commander-in-Chief and Congress."

Other McNutt Views

McNutt also told reporters:

¶ The WMC had reached agreement yesterday on action relating to the farm labor problem and would announce its decision today. Blanket deferment for certain categories of farm labor has been widely predicted.

¶ "Great progress" has been made in settling the dispute over Negroes at the Kaiser Shipyards. He didn't elaborate.

¶ Selective Service machinery needs reorganization to improve the occupational deferment program. Appointment of technical advisers and changes in the appeal machinery are in order.

¶ "We are getting pretty close" to labor shortages in other industries besides copper and lumber. He didn't specify.

¶ The voluntary manpower drive in Baltimore "succeeded beyond our expectations," but "we were very fortunate there in having a good labor-management committee, and press support." Moreover, the response still wasn't good enough; only 17,000 war workers have been recruited and 56,000 more are needed.

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¶ A centralized authority to allocate manpower between the armed forces and industry is essential.

¶ One aid to the manpower program would be to increase working hours. No change in the wage-hour law governing overtime was proposed.

Asked what he thought of the findings of the Tolan Committee, which sharply criticized the Manpower Commission and opposed immediate manpower legislation, McNutt replied caustically:

"Wasn't the Tolan Committee created for the purpose of studying migration?"

local offices of the U. S. agency could utilize volunteer workers to "search out workers who are needed."

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Idea Favored

Labor representatives in WPB and the Manpower Commission have urged since Pearl Harbor that the USES become the

exclusive "employment exchange" for workers in war time. They have contended that this step would go a long way toward elimination of discrimination and waste in the manpower setup.

Employers who refused to hire Negroes, for example, would be prevented from hiring anybody.

Asked at his press conference whether he favored that action, McNutt said it "would be very helpful." But he added that recent

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Black Belt's Negroes Rise To War Effort

NOV 3 - 1942

Deplore Interference Of Outsiders In South's Race Relations

Negro citizens of Demopolis, in mass meeting, called on members of their race to devote themselves to all out war efforts, wherever they may be and urged that all Americans cooperate for victory.

This resolution, along with others citing the harmony of the white and black races in "the Black Belt of Alabama" were made public Monday at Gov. Dixon's office in a letter from Jerome M. Levy, Demopolis Chamber of Commerce secretary.

Expressive appreciation for the "privilege of being able to carry our share of the burden" in the State war chest drive the negro citizens held the mass meeting to celebrate over-subscription of their quota in the chest campaign. NOV 3 - 1942

The resolutions follows:

"Whereas: Our nation is now engaged in a serious war calling for all-out effort of every citizen.

"Whereas: We, the colored citizens of Demopolis, Alabama, and vicinity have been given the opportunity to do your part in raising and contributing to the war chest drive:

"Whereas: We have been successful in going over our assigned quota. NOV 3 - 1942

"Be it resolved: That we appreciate the privilege of being able to carry our share of the burden in this and other all-out war efforts, and consider it a distinct honor to have been given this obligation.

"Be it resolved: That we are grateful for the fine spirit of mutual respect and mutual confidence which exists now, and has existed for so many years in this part of the Southland between the white and colored races.

"Be it resolved: That we deplore the strikes in many industries which have caused a slow-down in war production and call on all members of our race, wherever they may be within these United States, to cease this sabotage of war production and we urge the same spirit upon all citizens whatever their color, or creed or race.

"Be it resolved: That we also deplore outside interference by people of any color who do not or will not understand the spirit of respect and mutual helpfulness existing between the citizens of the two races of the Black Belt of Alabama; as we, who have lived together in harmony for so long feel entirely competent to work out our own problems together without influence of any other groups. NOV 3 - 1942

"Be it resolved: That we pledge ourselves to all-out effort at every opportunity to do our part in the winning of the war, and as colored citizens of Alabama, pledge our continued cooperation with the white citizens of Alabama of this section whose aim, like ours, is a better America with freedom and justice for all.

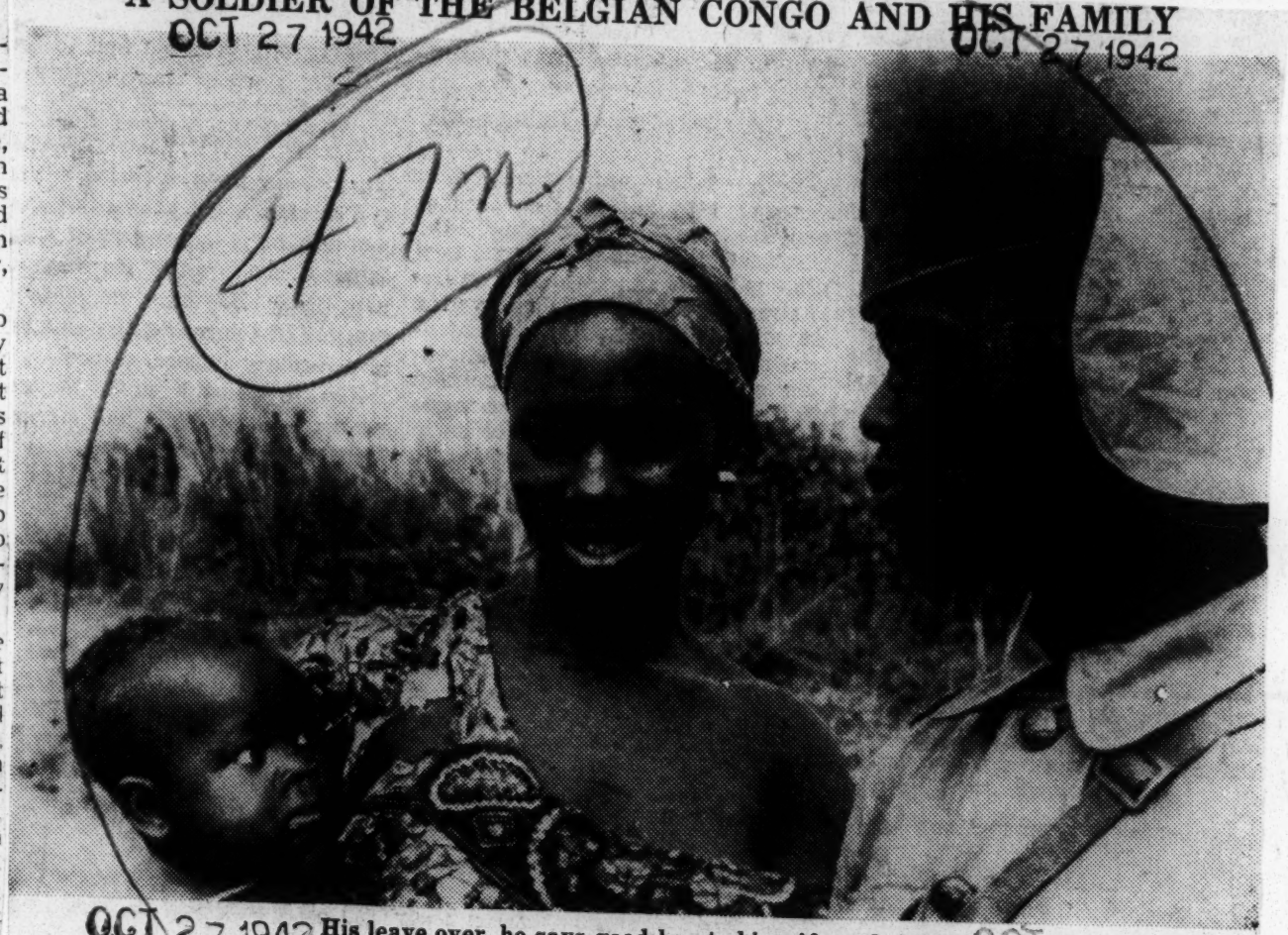
"Be it further resolved: That copies of this resolution be sent to our weekly newspaper and the daily papers of Alabama."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

OCT 27 1942

A SOLDIER OF THE BELGIAN CONGO AND HIS FAMILY

OCT 27 1942



OCT 27 1942 **His leave over, he says good-bye to his wife and child** OCT 27 1942

The New York Times (Belgian Information Center)

47n - 1942
Kansas City Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.

47

Ask Churchill to Tell Americans 'Color Bar Not Custom in Britain'

OCT 9 - 1942 OCT 9 - 1942

House of Commons Members Hesitate To Question U. S. Army Policy Fearing Misunderstanding With American Allies

The customs of racial segregation and discrimination which prevail in America have followed American soldiers into England. There the question has attracted the attention of the press and members of Parliament.

According to a copyrighted story in last Wednesday's New York newspaper PM, written by William J. Humphreys, liberal and labor members of the British House of Commons hesitate to question the jim-crow policy toward Negro soldiers in England for fear of creating a possible misunderstanding with the American people. OCT 9 - 1942

"Some feel they have as much right to comment on the treatment of American Negroes, however, as Americans have to comment on the India problem," Humphreys writes.

The PM story continues:

"Yesterday, the United Press reported Thomas Driberg, Independent, asserted in the House of Commons yesterday that American Forces in Britain are discriminating against their own Negro members. OCT 9 - 1942

"He asked Prime Minister Churchhill to make friendly representations to American military authorities, requesting them to instruct their men that the color bar is not a custom in Britain.

"The question is certainly unfortunate," Churchill replied, and I am hopeful that without any action on my part the points of view of all concerned will be mutually understood and respected."

"William Gallacher, Communist, said he had received a letter, a copy of which was sent to Churchill signed by a number of men informing him that an officer had advised them that Negro discrimination was necessary in London.

"The liberal and radical press have been frankly outspoken in their disapproval.

"In a letter to the editor of the weekly New Stateman And Nation, Dr. Harold A. Moody, president of the League of Colored People, recently accused the government of endeavoring to establish a jim crow attitude in this country. He added:

"Although I admit that in the case of the Americans the question has to be handled delicately because of ingrained tradition, I fell that our government must somehow, and that quite soon, assert that this country will not stand for any Jim Crow attitude."

OCT 9 - 1942

Editorially PM had this to say, under the heading, "On Jim Crow Abroad":

"It was too good a thing to have hoped that Jim Crow would not sail the seas with the AEF. But he did. He has turned up in England.

"Apparently some of the men in the AEF who have gone abroad to fight and die for us don't understand that the Negro troops are abroad for exactly the same reason.

"There is a cruel irony in the words used in the House of Commons that the "color bar is not a custom in Britain." It is implied, only too truthfully, that the color bar IS a custom in the U. S. A.

"Well, we only can hope that the AEF in Britain will do its best to observe the custom of the country, while abroad. Is it too much to hope that in the meantime, while the war for democracy is being won, we will change the custom at home for one that conforms to the democratic ideal?—Leon Edel."

OCT 9 - 1942

LONDON — On his arrival in the British Isles, Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, Sr., reported to Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, commanding general in the European war theater, and Maj. Gen. John C. H. Lee, chief of the Service of Supply. Most of the thousands of Negro troops here handle the masses of army supplies pouring into this theater and are under General Lee's command.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

AXIS RACE POLICY APED IN AMERICA

OCT 17 1942

Bourbons Insist on Jim Crowism Even Among Troops in England; Bias Rampant Imperiling War Effort; U S. Must Purge Itself

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIETT

Hitler and his Axis satellites are laughing at us, because:

1. We, like them, believe in the superiority and supremacy of the white, Aryan race, which, although fighting with its back to the wall, has carried segregation of United States soldiers even to England.

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2. In the greatest battle for human rights and liberties in the world's history, we, Americans, insist on dividing the people on the basis of color and maintaining our age-old system of segregation of white and black folk.

3. While there is a reasonable clamor for a second front in Europe, presenting a golden opportunity to smash the Axis, in which all races, creeds and colors beg to do their share, strong elements in our nation, men and women in high places, are devoting their efforts to keep the black race in chains, to Hitlerize the Jew, and suppress the Catholics.

4. In the Libyan and Egyptian deserts, Nazi General Rommel's victories have been made possible with the help and sacrifices of black African troops.

5. The nefarious work of our internal enemies, America's fifth columnists, has made made it almost unnecessary for Nazi agents, saboteurs, spies and morale wreckers to come to these shores to accomplish their dirty work.

OCT 17 1942

Repercussions Expected

President Roosevelt, Commander-in-Chief of our armed forces, has openly denounced these wretched creatures, and Chief G-Man J. Edgar Hoover is tracking them down, but what is becoming more evident and alarming is the likely repercussion of the ever-widening influence of the American brand of race prejudice and intolerance, tending to create international suspicion, distrust and disunity.

In last week's issue of The Star-News news items were published from London, regarding the Hitler policies of racial arrogance that are being established by U. S. Army authorities in the British capital. These stories were most alarming, to say the least. They charged that segregation was to be adopted in England, so as to keep the colored soldiers from mingling with the whites—American and British. It was also charged that the Negro troops are being used as stevedores, without adequate recreational facilities.

The explosive nature of the resurgence of racism in the nation's war effort should be of particular interest to the President and his advisors, if only to safeguard the unity of thought and action. Because of all the danger spots in the New World, Brazil looms as the point of most serious racial conflict, where American plans to defeat Hitler may meet their most stubborn resistance. Racial prejudice and Nordic arrogance must be suppressed on this side of the America frontier if we are to win this global struggle within a reasonable time and without a disastrous waste of human life and natural resources.

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Brazil is a nation, larger than the United States, with a population of 45,000,000 people, half of whom are Negro or colored. The Encyclopedia Britannica accepts the estimate of Charles A. Gould in the Journal of Geography of April, 1941, that the Negro and mulatto population is 37.2 per cent of the estimated whole.

But if we consider that men as light in color as Walter White, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and Councilman Adam Powell, Jr., are classified as Negroes in the United States and as white in Brazil, it will be seen that Brazil's white population could hardly be more than 10 per cent of the population.

In Brazil's history, the race or color question has never figured. Colored men have held high offices as president, cabinet officers, military leaders, naval heroes, business magnates, and men of affairs in every branch of the nation's life. That condition still exists, and, in fact, only recently it was mentioned in the American press that Brazil has succeeded in bringing forth a new race that is neither white nor black, but a mixture of the white, black and brown races that inhabit the republic.

American racial policy has never failed to segregate the colored race from the so-called superior whites wherever it finds it, at home or abroad; and it is not to be expected that Brazil will be the exception, simply because a war is being fought to save democracy. However, with Dakar in Vichy-French Africa as a base for Nazi submarines and airplanes, Brazil seems to have taken on a new importance in the United Nations' war strategy. If we in the United States can maintain the friendship of the Brazilians, we shall have achieved much in our struggle to defeat the Axis; but if, continuing our policy of race hate, intolerance, and arrogance, we antagonize them because they are largely a colored people, we shall have weakened one of our strongest links. Brazil desires to cooperate fully with the United States, but the question is: Are we decent enough to cooperate with her?

OCT 17 1942

In the United States, the work of the fifth columnists seems to be directed chiefly against the Negro, either to goad him to irrational acts or to weaken his morale to such an extent that he will be of little use to his government and still less use to himself and his race. But not even the machinations of Hitler's American agents, or the more subtle and deadly propaganda of the Japanese collaborators have been able to crack the united ranks of the Negro in the nation's hour of peril. The black man in this country knows only too well the evils which are the warp and woof of his life, but he has remained, and intends to remain, steadfast in his determination to have nothing to do with the foul plans of American fifth columnists to wreck their fatherland.

America is now on trial, not only before the bar of Nazi justice, as perverted as it is, but she is before the bar of public opinion, and the judges are Africans, Indians and other Asiatics, West Indians, and Latin Americans. They will not fail to render a judgment on the basis of this nation's conduct.

OCT 17 1942

America must purge herself of the sins of the Axis. Let there be democracy at home as it is hoped there will be abroad as a result of victory.



OCT 26 1942

C.-J. Photo.

DISCUSSING THE CAMPAIGN are Lieut. Robert E. Skelton, assistant chaplain at Fort Knox, who was the principal speaker at a War Fund rally yesterday at Beecher Terrace, and Judge Mark Beauchamp, honorary chairman of the campaign.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

TO NEGRO YOUTH: A MESSAGE

OCT 31 1942

The Chicago Defender wants to send a short message to Negro youth. It is a short message but we believe an important one.

Prepare for tomorrow—use today as you never used any other moment of your life.

Get into the armed forces of your country.

Get into the shops and factories of the country.

OCT 31 1942

Get into the schools.

Yes, you must fight to accomplish this but above all else—learn to fight!

That is all life is—Fight.

This is a fight for democracy.

Learn to hate. Hate the enemies of democracy abroad and at home.

But remember blind hatred leads to defeat.

Study, study more, study still more. Study in and out of the army.

Study all forms of government, your own included.

Study all forms of oppression, your own included.

OCT 31 1942

Prepare for tomorrow. Have courage, Negro youth—the courage of Frederick Douglass. Today's battle will bring a new tomorrow.

You will be among the leaders of that world if you are prepared.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Wilkie Urges International Racial Unity

OCT 31 1942

Wendell Wilkie's report to the nation Monday evening dropped a bombshell in the laps of diehard Republicans, second front opponents, and those folk who would rather lose the war than see the brown, black and yellow peoples of the world free.

He stated that the natural reservoir of good will towards America was leaking like a sieve; that the people in the East are asking questions such as:

OCT 31 1942

"Is freedom supposed to be priceless for the white man, or for the western world, but of no account to us in the East?"

To quote directly: "In Africa, in the Middle East, throughout the Arab world, as well as in China and the whole Far East, freedom means the orderly but scheduled abolition of the colonial system. . . . I can assure you that the rule of people by other peoples is not freedom, and not what we must fight to preserve.

OCT 31 1942

"People of the East who would like to count on us are doubtful. They cannot ascertain from our Government's wishy-washy attitude towards the problems of India what we are likely to feel at the end of the war about all the hundreds of millions of Eastern peoples.

"If we fail to deliver by force of arms, the independence we have promised to the Filipinos, the whole Pacific world will be the loser. . . .

"Men and women all over the world are on the march, physically, intellectually and spirtually. . . . They are no longer willing to be Eastern slaves for western profits. . . . *The big house on the hill surrounded by mud huts has losts its awesome charm.*

"Our western world and our presumed supremacy are now on trial. Our boasting and our big talk leaves Asia cold."

OCT 31 1942

He ended his talk by saying: "Other peoples, not yet fighting are waiting no less eagerly, for us to accept the most challenging opportunity of all history—the chance to help create a new society in which men and women the globe around can live and grow invigorated by freedom."

47n-1942

Fort Dix Seethes With Racial Feeling, PV Reporter Reveals

APR 11 1942

People's Voice

(Editor's Note: PV is extremely regretful that it cannot give public credit to its capable reporter for the fine job he did in covering the Fort Dix race riot. His resourcefulness in worming his way into a hiding place in the Negro barracks, his coverage of the story — we consider among the outstanding reportorial feats of the year. But—for obvious reasons—we cannot reveal his identity. We're sorry.)

New York Mirror

Special

I LAY hidden for two tense hours in the Negro barracks at Fort Dix, Friday afternoon, while, one by one, the men who had been in the thick of the fight stole in to my hiding place, to whisper bitterly the first complete story of the race riot the night before. In that violent and swift explosion of racial hatred, one white MP and two Negro soldiers were slain, and five Negroes wounded. The story told by these men was one which should have been shouted into the ears of the President of our country; of Southern white MP's being brought to Dix from Louisiana, of how they immediately proceeded to vent their race antipathies upon Negro soldiers; of how Dix has been a veritable cauldron of hate a-brewing for a long time: that this outburst was bound to come (and that THERE WILL BE OTHERS TO FOLLOW).

The flash on the riot had come over the teletype late Thursday night; a phone call aroused PV's managing editor from bed at 3 a.m.; I received quiet but positive instructions to go to Dix and "GET THE TRUE STORY." I remembered those instructions as I lay hidden there in that sprawling barracks—as I listened to taut profanity spewing from angry and resentful lips of men who had faced death the night before—faced it unafraid—fighting for their lives, but not against the enemy which they were being trained to fight.

APR 1942

The festering boil of sullen hatred existing between the overbearing and arrogant MPs and the resentful Negro soldiers of the crack 77th Coast Artillery, which had only been at Dix some ten days, came to a head Thursday night, vomiting an ugly stream of death, blood and violence throughout the area and along the narrow ribbon that is the road dividing the military area from the civilian-owned Military Sports Palace—eating, sports and billiard parlor—in the Pointsville area of the reservation.

When the smoke had cleared, the "reported" casualties were—three dead and five wounded.

Among the other pat stories appearing in the papers and elsewhere Friday morning was this statement by Colonel Dowell, post commander:

"The deplorable Pointsville incident last night in which one white MP and two colored soldiers were killed and five other soldiers wounded has been described by some newspapers as a race riot. I am firmly convinced that this is not the case, nor has there been the slightest antagonism between white and colored soldiers here at any time. Last night's incident was merely a brawl which, if it had to happen, might just as well have occurred between members of the same race."

All these versions seemed to have the excessive virtue of being TOO pat and I was dispatched here to attempt an investigation into not only the true details of Thursday night's flareup but also of the conditions and situations preceding it, which might have provoked such an outbreak.

While Colonel Dowell's statement tended to categorize the affair under the "minor incident" head, still Ed Kirby, chief of the radio branch of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, saw in it sufficient implications to prompt him urgently to request all radio stations not to broadcast the story of the riot.

At present a military board of inquiry is investigating the incident and to date has heard a large number of witnesses, both civilian and enlisted. Brigadier-General Benjamin O. Davis, the army's ranking Negro officer, is also conducting an investigation in his capacity of assistant inspector general and will report his findings to the high command with recommendations and evidences of negligence, etc., if any.

Until that inquiry is completed, blame will not be officially placed. Nor is it within our province to indict or convict.

However, here is the story as told to me by three eyewitnesses to the tragedy, one of whom was a major participant in the scuffle preceding and during the shooting. Here are the facts as told by them; conclude as you see fit:

APR 1942

My first informant, a sergeant who has been soldiering for some 13 years, says that the unit has been moving about the country from one encampment to another and that at each step conditions have gotten progressively worse, with the old enigma of resentful Negro troops being officered by Southern whites who constantly prohibit cooperation or the development of any bond of common purpose among the men or the raising of their morale. These are some of the incidents, as reported to me by the sergeant, which set the stage for the mental attitude of the men resulting in the eruption:

- About three months ago at Marcus Hook, Pa., Colonel McGarragh posted a sign at headquarters advising that any relationship between white and colored males and females would be considered rape and punishable by death.
- Recently they were in a town in which the officers objected strenuously to the hospitality extended them by white residents of the community.
- Since they've been at Dix, word has come to the men unofficially that they aren't to wear the visored garrison caps because "It makes the N—s look like officers." (Every member of the unit whom I saw wore the overseas cap.)
- When the present detachment of MPs came to Dix last December they brought along all of their anti-Negro prejudices and immediately began to bear down on the Negro troops, even to the point of demanding that the troops relinquish seats in the buses to Trenton.

HYSTERIA OVER NEGROES

The hysteria of Washington officialdom over Negro morale is at once an astonishing, amusing and shameful spectacle.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It is astonishing to find supposedly informed persons in high positions so unfamiliar with the thought and feelings of one-tenth of the population. One would imagine they had been living on another planet and yet every last one of them insists that he "knows the Negro."

MAY 2 1942

It is amusing to see these people so panicky over a situation which they have caused and which governmental policies maintain.

Pittsburgh Courier

It is shameful that the only "remedy" they are now able to put forward is jim crowism on a larger scale and suppression of the Negro newspapers: i. e., further departure from the principles of democracy.

The Negro newspapers are, as usual, serving their purpose as purveyors of news of interest to Negroes which the voluntarily censored white press refuses to print; and, as the mouthpiece of an insulted, exploited, segregated and ostracised minority.

MAY 2 - 1942

The Negro newspapers do not make the news, they merely report it.

The opinions expressed in them about the undemocratic practices against Negroes for which this government and this country are notorious, are a very mild edition of the views held by the overwhelming majority of the 13,000,000 colored citizens.

If the Washington gentry are eager to see Negro morale take an upturn, they have only to abolish jim crowism and lower the color bar in every field and phase of American life.

Squelching the Negro newspapers will not make the Negro masses love insult, discrimination, exploitation and ostracism. It will only further depress their morale.

All this should be clear to the most obtuse minds in the capital but it seems not to be, if one is to judge by the increasing queries as to whether this or that Negro editor, publisher or columnist is or is not in the pay of Axis Powers, and veiled threats of "cracking down" on Negro newspapers for recounting factual occurences and preaching the gospel of democracy.

American white people have just begun to talk about democracy since the Allied-Axis War started in 1939, but American colored people have been talking about democracy—and meaning it—since before the Civil War. It is little wonder that the vehemence with which Negro spokesmen demand the fullest democracy for their people should arouse hysteria in those to whom it long has been, not a living thing to be fought for, but a mere vote-catching expression to mobilize the thoughtless and uncritical.

All we Negroes have ever asked and all we ask now is the right of full citizenship in the complete sense of the word, without quibbling, without evasion, without hypocrisy; the right to enjoy fully the fruits of this civilization which we have helped build; the right to stand up as the equal of all men without vicious and insulting restrictions based on the myth of race.

If this is not what we are fighting for, then the meaning of the war escapes almost every colored citizen in the United States, and badgering the Negro press is not going to clarify their thought.

a free land.

If all those in high places in Washington and elsewhere in the country would bend their every effort to see that we received these rights and privileges of citizenship without hateful restrictions there would be no occasion to worry about Negro morale.

There would, in fact, be no Negroes and no whites, but just Americans, dedicating their lives to the preservation of

Greensboro, N. C., News
April 24, 1942

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR.

Negro leaders in the south take the position that their race is unalterably opposed to all the axis stands for, but they are critical of a tendency in the nation to discriminate against the negro in his effort to serve in war work.

Dean James T. Taylor, of the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, in a letter to the public press, writes:

To negroes this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies. On one side are those who despise any semblance of individual liberty and freedom. Against these are those peoples of every race who have been struggling toward democratic government and increasing liberty, opportunity and freedom for the individual. Is it conceivable that negroes, having desired liberty, opportunity and freedom all these years, should about-face and cast their lot with those who seek to destroy the very things they prize most?

Dean Taylor's conclusion quoted above is logically inescapable. For the negro to make friends with the axis is for the non-Aryan mouse to stroke the Aryan cat's whiskers.

The complaint that the negro is discriminated against is a serious one, but it is one which will cure itself the deeper this country gets into the war. Change from peace-time to war-time basis is not accomplished overnight, but our total effort will proceed in the direction of requiring the services of everyone in such station as best accords with his capacity. No one need fear being left out; our danger is too pressing for that.

Meantime the "negro question," so-called, is the problem of two races living together in harmony. Each race has "all sorts and conditions of men" ranging from saint to sinner. The natural cussedness of human beings of whatever color is what makes the problem. If each man acted with scrupulous respect for the rights of others, with undeviating honesty, with uniform kindness, courtesy and consideration, we suspect there wouldn't be any problem.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"The Negroes And The War"

MAY 9 - 1942

THE Richmond Times-Dispatch, an estimable newspaper, miscalculated Negro public opinion in its editorial broadside entitled "The Negroes and the War," Sunday April 26th, against the Pittsburgh Courier, The New York Amsterdam Star-News, the Association for the Advancement of Colored People and its mouthpiece, the Crisis Magazine.

The Richmond paper bracketed the above named newspapers and the N. A. A. C. P. with those "who have no hesitation in belittling America's war effort and arguing that the Negro has nothing particular to gain through an American victory."

The Times-Dispatch also said it is "assumed" that the riots and killings of Negro soldiers that have occurred in training camps are due to "campaigns" carried on by the Crisis and its parent agency, the N. A. A. C. P.

In its bill of particulars the Times-Dispatch erred gravely. It misinterpreted—and seemingly from a lack of background information—misrepresented the almost universal strivings of colored Americans for escape from strangling proscriptions.

MAY 9 - 1942

A correct interpretation would reveal no "demand" on the part of the parties named by the Times-Dispatch for "the complete wiping out of all racial differentiation overnight," and an impartial investigation would show that no such "demands" from any source are responsible for "inter-racial tension among us, and why some Negroes are indifferent to America's war effort."

MAY 9 - 1942

It is not difficult to identify the basis for unrest. Americans of color are now being subjected to forms of repression which (1) deny them the right to work except under sharp class and caste restrictions; (2) that deny them the right to serve the war effort except on a like basis; (3) that expose them to humiliating discriminations in every phase of life having to do with the fundamental right to live.

The Times-Dispatch knows that this is the correct situation, but it retreats behind the declaration that these things cannot be removed or remedied "overnight." Ever since the turn of the present century, when political and economic clamps were placed upon Negroes with the expressed determination to shackle them and to fix them in an inferior position of caste, they have been trying, by friendly negotiation, conciliation, education, religion and every other humble, diplomatic means known to mankind, to lift themselves to the position in American society where they would be accorded the natural rights of man, and legal rights guaranteed American citizens under the constitution.

What have been the results? Ever since the close of World War I, the economic shackles and the social repression have been increasing—from year to year—in rigidity and ruthlessness.

Negroes may suffer in silence the deprivation of the right to vote, but they cannot be expected to suffer in silence the deprivation of the right to live—the right to shelter, clothe, feed and improve themselves and their offspring.

Time is not an element in their dilemma. The wrong mental attitude of America's majority race is the causative factor.

The only important civil gains that Negroes made during the past two decades were in the nature of court decisions—high court interpretations of laws—which presumably eased certain forms of discrimination in the purchase and ownership of property; in the exercise of the suffrage; in revision of jim crow practices in travel, in the salaries paid certain school teachers and improving opportunities for higher education.

All of these ostensible gains with one exception were made as a result of actions initiated by the N. A. A. C. P., and supported by the Negro press and other cooperating agencies.

But for every gain made through a high court decision the Negroes have paid an enormous price in economic losses. Retaliation has been so persistent that there have been few opportunities to consolidate these gains.

Since Pearl Harbor there have been a few gains in employment, due almost entirely to pressure from the Federal government. There have been no gains due to negotiation with or supplication to any state or local government.

There have been a few gains due to the education of a woefully unimformed public opinion, by the Times-Dispatch itself. These gains we hope, will not be lost through the paper's mis-education of public sentiment as reflected in its editorial of April 26th.

We do not know of any responsible or influential individual Negroes or agencies that are "belittling America's war effort," or that are "indifferent" to an American victory. They are clamoring for admission to the armed forces; they are knocking at the gates of every industry in the war program, begging for a chance to serve; they are overrunning training or refresher courses for the improvement of their skills wherever they are admitted to these courses. They are enthusiastically buying defense stamps and bonds to the extent of their ability. They are upholding in every particular the splendid tradition of loyalty displayed by the race in every war in which the nation has engaged. If their morale is somewhat low, it is not to be confused with the state of their patriotism.

MAY 9 - 1942

Their morale has been artificially depressed and may be lifted by removing the artificial depressants. Their patriotism is a thing of the spirit which cannot be destroyed.

47n-1942
Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia


MAY 19 1942

WAR DENTIST AND HELPER—Captain Robert L. Kushner, of the Dental corps, rigged up this old foot-operated drill with a motor so he could do a better job of keeping soldiers and sailors in fighting condition. That's his helper behind him. The Atlantan is intensely at work somewhere on the American front.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
May 10, 1942

HELPING NEGROES TO HELP WIN THE WAR

There is a fine and commendable spirit in the action of the presidents of the University and of Auburn in seeking to get authorization for Tuskegee Institute to sponsor defense training courses.

Failure to set up courses for Negroes under the Engineering, Science, Management Defense Training program of the U. S. Office of Education has been due to a technical regulation which restricts sponsorship of such courses to colleges which have accredited departments in specific fields.

Dr. Duncan and Dr. Denny have joined in giving support to Tuskegee's application to participate in the program.

To fail to make it possible for one-third of Alabama's population make its maximum contribution to the war effort would be folly. The war will be won only by making the most effective use of all our human and natural resources. It is also important to remember that the more productive Alabama becomes in war-time the more productive it will be during the peace that is to come.

Given the opportunity to go all-out in the war program Alabama's Negro population can be depended upon to do its utmost.

Should the present effort get authorization for Tuskegee fail, the next step should be to work out an arrangement for that institution to use the authorization of the University of Alabama and the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. Such an arrangement has worked out successfully for twenty-five years in Extension Service work among Alabama Negro farm families. While funds come to the State through the State Extension Service, a portion is allotted for Negro work with headquarters at Tuskegee.

A similar arrangement, with A. P. I. and the University acting as technical sponsors and with Tuskegee assuming responsibility for developing a program, should be worked out if it is impossible to get direct authorization. Such arrangement certainly would have the wholehearted approval of the State.

Governor Dixon, Dr. Duncan, Dr. Denny and other educational officials who are aiding in this matter are performing a service for all of Alabama. The spirit they have shown is one which should be followed in all problems of similar nature.

Pathfinder
Washington, D. C.

Conscientious Objectors

THREE Negroes apprehended in Washington for draft evasion told the court that they had become Moslems, were registered in Mecca as "citizens of the universe," and were opposed to war on principle because of their religion. The fantastic story did not convince the jurors, who probably knew better than the "converts" before them that Moslems owed their rise to the instrumentality of war.

MAY 9 1942

There can be no question that some of our "conscientious objectors" are unconscionable frauds seeking a way to avoid the dangers of military service. But, at the same time, there are some who are quite sincere, either through personal conviction or by passive acceptance of a body of teaching that includes pacifism as one of its tenets. These constitute a problem for any democratic government that seeks to defend itself in a democratic way.

The popular movie star, Lew Ayers, received considerable public sympathy when he announced himself a conscientious objector ready to take his place in a labor camp, and accept all the other consequences of his stand. This meant, probably, the end of a successful career; separation from a life that brought him riches, influence and congenial companions, and acceptance of drudgery without a future. It was generally recognized that Lew Ayres paid a high price for his conscientious scruples, but that was all that could be said for him.

We can judge of such action better if we can observe it far away, in a clearer perspective. The example of Mahatma Ghandi, in India, furnishes us such an opportunity. This modest little philosopher of great power and

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DEMOCRACY OF DUTCH FLYERS STOUNDS DIXIE

MAY 16 1942

Colored, White Fighters In Same Company Proves Novelty

JACKSON, Miss. — (ANP) —White and colored Mississippians gaped in surprise Friday when, without previous announcement, a train of eight Pullman cars rolled into the station here and unloaded several hundred natives of the Dutch East Indies.

There were men, women and even children in the group which was gathered into buses and whisked away to Jackson Air base, the army flying field located near this city.

It was the appearance of the newcomers which shocked those who watched them detrain. The group was all mixed up so far as color was concerned. Fully one third of those arriving were distinctly colored.

Even though they have a somewhat foreign look, it is fortunate for white Jacksonians that they will be wearing distinctive uniforms so that the Dutchmen will not be taken for American Negroes.

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The visitors will be trained in flying by the U. S. Army Air corps. Thus far most of them speak nothing but Dutch. The group traveled by boat from the East Indies to San Francisco, thence by train to Jackson.

prestige clings to his professed pacifism and non-resistance in the very presence of threatened brutal subjection. By his own involved reasoning, teaching and preaching he has built a smoke screen around him that prevents him from seeing what is clear to the simplest water carrier in his village—that his attitude invites enslavement of his people.

If pacifism is fair and reasonable for one, it is for all. And if a nation, big or little, will not fight for its liberty it will soon lose that liberty to some ambitious and conscienceless nation. If it is better to accept slavery than to fight, then the pacifist is justified. There might be reason in becoming a pacifist nation in mutual agreement with all the other nations in the world. Something might be said for being a pacifist, a non-fighter, as far as aggression against any other nation is concerned. But a man who refuses to defend himself, his property, his wife and children, from rapacious robbers is less than a man. He is even less than one of the most timid brutes.

Militant Press

APR 25 1942

A La Mimeograph

CINCINNATI.—"*Pay Off Day,*" a mimeographed seven-page booklet, is the mouthpiece of a group of local citizens who are disturbed because Cincinnati has not produced progressive leadership and is not following a progressive program. They feel that local Negro leaders of civilian defense have played politics as usual in setting up a black defense council for their own selfish gains.

The statement of position of the instigators of *Pay Off Day* reads: "This country is at war. Not playing tiddledy-winks. This is a nasty war. . . . Uncle Tom must be put to bed for the duration. He is sick and we are sick of him. And sick men cannot fight for double victory—either on the home front or on the war front."

Leaders in this show-down fight are: Stanley Roberts, adviser on Negro affairs, NYA; Lonnie Jones, vice president of Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workers, Local 123, AFL, and Ernest J. Waits, organizer UAW.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Crossing Described By Seaman; Called "Real Soldiers"

MAY 2 - 1942

NEW YORK—Negro troops made a substantial part of the American Expeditionary Force landed recently on the Free French island of Caledonia, according to some of the civilian seamen who made the crossing with the soldiers as crew members of army transports.

MAY 2 1942

The reports now being circulated by these seamen ties in with the War Department's weekend communique to the effect that American soldiers have taken up stations in this Japanese-inhabited outpost in the Southwest Pacific approximately 1,200 miles off the coast of Australia.

REAL FIGHTING SOLDIERS

Henry Smith, of 101 West 115th Street, who made the voyage as a member of the crew of the motorship McAndrews, said that the troops his convoy took over were "real fighting soldiers." They reached Caledonia the second week in March.

The first night they were on the island, Smith said, there was a wild report that a Japanese naval force was on its way to attack Caledonia and that brand new guns were issued to the Negro troops.

He said they were not armed while making the crossing, but that the military commander gave them everything even machine guns, and anti-aircraft weapons as soon as the alarm reached the island.

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Smith said that the empty army transports set sail from New Caledonia as soon as they were unloaded and that all of the crew members were given their discharge papers at a West Coast port. He arrived in Harlem last week after a trip by train across the continent.

SIZE OF FORCE SECRET

Landing of American troops in New Caledonia, the action which the War Department announced in Washington was taken, "with the approval of local authorities," was the first announcement of American troops moving into French territory. The size of the American force was not disclosed.

From a military standpoint, New Caledonia is of utmost importance to the United Nations being close to the route for ships carrying men and munitions to the Australian bases for the projected offensive against the Japanese. It is also considered extremely valuable as an air base.

The island, about 260 miles long, has a white population of 17,300 of which more than 15,000 are French. There are about 1,500 Japanese on the island, most of whom came in as free immigrants, but a small proportion as indenture laborers in the mines.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Suggests Colored American Commission for Latin America

By PETER DANA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Virtually two-thirds of the 150,000 people of Central and South America are of African and Indian descent—of colored blood by North American standards—and are not unaware of the marked prejudice against colored persons existing in the United States, declared Attorney Charles H. Mahoney, former Michigan Commissioner of Labor, and now president of the Great Lakes Mutual Insurance Company, in commenting on our "Good Neighbor" policy in South America during an interview here.

MAY 2 - 1942

Recently returned from his annual visit to Central and South American countries, whose culture and folkways he has studied for many years, Mr. Mahoney spoke of some of his observations in regard to the working of our "Good Neighbor" policy, what it appears to be accomplishing and not accomplishing.

WILL NOT GET FAR

First of all, Mr. Mahoney asserted, the people of the United States will not get very far toward building hemispheric solidarity with the Carribean and Latin American countries, without a careful regard for the racial composition of their populations.

"This is not to say," he advised, "that these countries are not willing to cooperate with the United States in opposing the Axis menace, in fighting Hitler and his 'New Order.'"

MAY 2 - 1942

"Rather it is to say that a great many—all too many—of these people, whatever temporary collaboration may be effected between them and the United States, will continue to regard with suspicion and distrust a country whose official policy permits and even encourages race and color discrimination.

SUSPICION HARMFUL

"It is clear, it seems to me, that the long-range objectives of the 'Good Neighbor' policy will be different of realization so long as South Americans suspect the motives and aims of North Americans."

Mr. Mahoney said he and his party found themselves always, wherever they went in the several countries visited, treated most graciously.

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PARTY TREATED GRACIOUSLY

The Latin Americans, many of them, seem to seek out for special friendliness and conversation with colored persons from the United States. One got the impression, re-enforced by many incidents and on many occasions, Mr. Mahoney said, that these people, whether black, brown or fair, felt something in common with the North American of color.

Continuing, Mr. Mahoney declared that while he noted no special brusqueness exhibited toward white North Americans, he observed that there was a sort of special concern for the comfort and well-being of colored people from the United States.

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This seemed even more noticeable during his last visit than on previous ones.

In view of easily observable facts, Mr. Mahoney says he believes the U. S. "Good Neighbor" policy would be considerably advanced if the government would send a commission of representative colored Americans to the Latin American nations to further the "Good Neighbor" policy and strengthen hemispheric solidarity, instead of so many Southern white Americans and imperialist Yankees.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Predicts Slavery If Germans Win

By CLIFF MACKAY

(WORLD Managing Editor)

MAY 18 1942

Very definite signs that the present global conflict, begun at first to destroy dictators, and later becoming a struggle to preserve democracy, is gradually emerging into a war for the equality of races, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, internationally known scholar, told an audience at Morris Brown College Chapel Sunday afternoon

Dr. Dubois, who is professor of sociology at Atlanta University and editor of the university's publication, Phylon, appeared as principal speaker during the first forum held by the newly organized Gamma Gamma chapter, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority at Morris Brown College. Miss Doris Dailey, basileus of the chapter, presided.

This racial equality which will be insisted upon after the war, the speaker said, has nothing in common with the thought that springs in the minds of most Americans when the subject is mentioned.

ECONOMIC TERMS

"This equality of races," he said, "can at present be best expressed in economic terms. It will mean the abolition of that policy which keeps human ability from expressing itself."

Proof that his long-cherished dream of a Pan-American union has not been dimmed, Dr. Dubois declared that the first move of the darker races after the war should be a determined effort to get "wider acquaintance among peoples who are suffering from the same disabilities as ourselves.'

The speaker, recalling his first glimpse of Germany's colonial idea during an African exhibit, which was never widely publicized, expressed the belief that should the Axis powers emerge the victors, "a dark era would begin for not only the peoples of Africa, but the darker races everywhere."

MAY 18 1942

FUTURE OF RACES

Though American Negroes would possibly never come in direct contact with the Nazis, he said, their racial philosophies would definitely affect the best opinion in America and "the future of the Negro race in America would be exceedingly difficult."

Despite the fact that the "face of the war is gradually changing into a war for the equality of races American Negroes are still doubtful," he said, "that a victory for the United Nations would necessarily mean a betterment of their condition."

This victory cannot possibly be brought about and maintained he opined, without the tremendous and active help that the darker races can give.

Recalling the struggles through which Negroes went for recognition during the last World War, Dr. Dubois expressed the opinion that present-day Negro leaders staging a battle for democracy on the home front have been "unusually successful" in obtaining immediate and probably lasting results.

Charging that American Negroes are prone to over-emphasize color, Dr. Dubois compared this attitude to that of other darker peoples, who he said never thought of color except as in relation to white people.

The part that the darker races must play to bring about the ultimate triumph of the United Nations, he said, "calls for certain sympathy and cooperation with the white races now."

The trend of the war toward achieving racial equality cannot help but mean a vastly changed attitude toward Negroes after the war, he said.

Representatives from three of Atlanta colleges supplied the musical portion of the program. Miss Faustiana Hall of Spelman College sang; Reginald Hawkins of Morehouse played a trumpet solo and Miss Hattie Greenlea of Morris Brown sang.

An informal discussion of the address was held on the Morris Brown campus during which refreshments were served by members of the sorority.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 4 1942

The Fight for Negro Rights

Editor, of The Times-Dispatch,

Sir:

I feel that in all fairness to myself and the other colored persons in Virginia I should explain my (and I think their) position relative to the Negroes and the war.

I have just finished reading your editorial in The Times-Dispatch of Sunday, April 26, entitled "The Negroes and the War."

Heretofore I have always considered The Times-Dispatch one of the most progressive newspapers in the country in its liberalism and in its attempt to understand and appreciate the Negroes' anomalous position in this country due entirely to the Southern white man's refusal to consider him as a full-fledged citizen of the United States; but it seems that you are not as understanding as I had heretofore thought.

From your editorial it seems that you think that the Negro should use every enterprise and initiative in selling war bonds and stamps and in fighting and, if necessary, dying for his country and his country's freedom, and also for the freedom and democracy of the rest of the world, but that he is stepping without bounds and hindering the war effort if he continues to fight for his own freedom here in this country and for an equality in all of the economic, military and civil affairs of life. You seem to think that the Negro should gladly fight and die for freedom and democracy for the Chinese, Filipinos and Indians, but that he should hold in abeyance or entirely cease the fight for his own freedom and democracy.

If our government is sincere in its efforts to abolish Hitlerism and all that it stands for and establish democracy and freedom for all of the people in the world it would be less than honest to grant that same freedom and democracy to all of the people in this country whether he be white or black, and the Negro would not only be dishonest, but a hypocrite as well if he condoned such practices. If this country refuses to abolish discrimination against the Negroes now, while fighting for that same abolition over the rest of the world, what assurance do the Negroes have that this country will grant them that freedom and democracy hereafter? That same proposition was placed before the people of India by England during the last war and later refused, and was again placed before them recently which they rejected and, it seems to me rightly so.

I am a subscriber to the Pittsburgh Courier, the Amsterdam-Star News and the Crisis, and have considered their position that the Negroes in this country have a double duty to fight for democracy, freedom and equality at home as well as abroad, and I heartily endorse it. I would be a hypocrite if I failed to do so.

Your insinuation that the continued efforts of the NAACP and the other organizations committed to gaining equal rights for all persons in this country regardless of creed or color "are bound to result in immeasurable strife, if not additional bloodshed" is not warranted and I am sure not held by the liberal and understanding public. If this country is not willing to grant the Negro all rights and privileges of any other citizen of the United States, in God's name, when will it be willing to do so?

Can this country expect the Negro to give his whole-hearted support in the war for democracy abroad while his own government denies it to him here?

I believe with other well-thinking Negroes, and I am sure that a majority of them agree with me, that the Negro has two wars on his hands, one for democracy and equality at home, and the other that same democracy and equality elsewhere. To paraphrase the words of another distinguished colored man, Dr. Booker T. Washington, I would tell you and all other persons who are willing to fight and die for their own equality and democracy while refusing it to a large portion of fellow Americans, "Let down your buckets where you are and bring democracy home."

MARTIN A. MARTIN.
Danville.

[Editor's Note: Several of the major misconceptions as to our attitude, evidenced in the foregoing communication, were answered editorially by The Times-Dispatch on May 2.]

Winston-Salem, N. C., Sentinel
May 1, 1942

Patriotism Knows No Color

That the grievances and prejudices of the Negro are being exploited during this emergency by the conscientious unthinking and the deliberate grinder of axes there is no longer any question. All over the country appear Public Opinion letters and articles which imply that certain inequities in racial relationships are just now being discovered.

Whether axis propagandists have any part in this is not fully clear, although some intimations are that this is so. But there are doubtless many young, educated and ambitious Negro folk, who without realizing the risks involved in stirring the flames of dying fire on a windy day in March, are trying to emulate those Irish patriots who make of England's extremity Ireland's opportunity.

Obviously, it is no time to settle a family quarrel when the house is on fire. We must first put out the fire, although the several jobs incidental to putting it out should be agreed upon quickly and equitably. There should be no discrimination against our Negro citizens in the war industries, in the armed forces, in the general war effort. But final determination on long-range educational, political and social matters at a time when we must act promptly and forcibly to make sure we retain a society in which we have freedom of choice in deciding these issues is unrealistic.

The intelligent members of both races realize this. But persons who make a living by playing on prejudices, as Westbrook Pegler remarks, must keep alive that source of revenue upon which they feed. If grievances did not exist in this world, complainers would be out of a job, and if everything was perfect, how could a reform society obtain revenues?

Today all of us, regardless of racial antecedents, are called upon to prove that we are worthy of the rights and privileges of citizenship. Patriotism knows no color line, and those who recognize this fact and act in accordance, do much to advance the cause of real democracy in America.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGRO PAIR SENTENCED ON SEDITION CHARGES

Prison Terms Received In Lexington Trials

Special to The Commercial Appeal

LEXINGTON, Miss., May 6. — Jim Barnes and Reuben Payne, negroes, found guilty of violating Mississippi's sedition laws, were sentenced Wednesday afternoon at the conclusion of Circuit Court in Holmes County. Judge S. F. Davis sentencing Barnes to five years in

prison and Payne to two years in prison.

Payne's trial was held Wednesday morning and in a decision requiring even less time than Tuesday's three-minute deliberation over Barnes' case, Payne was held guilty. Payne denied all charges and declared that, after his arrest, he resigned from the organization.

One state's witness described the passive resistance taught by the organization as being patterned after, according to the Holy Moorish Temple of Science instruction, the Biblical incident of the feast of the passover, where the Jews were instructed to sprinkle their doors with blood and the angel of death would pass over those houses. Thus, the organization taught that the German and the Asiatic conquerors of the United States would not harm the negroes who were members of the temple.

The trial ended in record time with R. H. Nason defending Payne, who had been held in Humphreys County jail following his arrest several weeks ago for violation of Mississippi's Jim Crow laws, which state's evidence showed was advocated by the Mohammedan order.

Dist. Atty. Earl Thomas and County Atty. Pat M. Barrett were prosecuting attorneys.

Article in 'Jewish Review' Warns of axis Propaganda

Since the attack on Pearl Harbor, fifth column propagandists have been concentrating on the Negro, seeking a division against national interest. This was indicated in a report of un-American activities published in the current Jewish Review, a weekly publication. The publication wrote: "Pearl Harbor was the green light. Since December 7, four months have passed and the real fifth column has been at work, manipulating the men and machinery so painstakingly prepared in the pre-war years. Leaders were built up; many small groups gradually coalesced; slogans and propaganda lines developed and spread; now all have been marshalled and put into play under war conditions—conditions for which the fifth column is specifically trained. The machine is running smoothly, and the enemies of democracy in our borders have lost no battles, suffered few casualties."

"The Negro population has been caught in the economic pincer, with peacetime employment and WPA disappearing, and defense industries closed. The Detroit housing situation, army segregation and intolerable living conditions have made violent headlines.

"Japanese propaganda, carefully planted in Negro communities since the Ethiopian war, is slowly bearing fruit. Recently a Negro leader declared: 'For the first time in history the Negro people realize they are not a minority.' This remark has significant overtones as japan bids for leadership of colored people, and Britain bargains in India. Army camp killings of Negro soldiers set the stage for pro-japanese propagandists."

In warning against being misled by this fifth column propaganda, the *Review* concludes with the denunciation that in Detroit "the KKK has burned the fiery cross, there have been Negro-white riots, and job displacement by the war."

JAPANESE 'FIFTH COLUMN' ALARMS NEGRO LEADERS

Plan for Series of Patriotic Meetings to Offset Propaganda Upset by Sikeston Lynching.

RUMORS SPREAD 'LIKE WILDFIRE'

Attorney Cites Increase in Inter-Racial Conflicts and Attributes It to Enemy Agents.

Responsible leaders of the Negro community in St. Louis are frankly alarmed at the spread of pro-Japanese propaganda among their people in recent months, a situation which the Federal Bureau of Investigation has traced back to "fifth column" activity promoted here in the 1930's by Japanese agents who formed the Pacific Movement of the Eastern World as a Negro fraternal organization.

U. S. Falls, regional vice-president for Missouri of the National Negro Business League, which has headquarters at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, told the Post-Dispatch yesterday the Pacific Movement had been a "nightmare" to Negro leaders for years.

"We stamped it as a scheme to swindle innocent Negroes, and discouraged it among our people," Falls said. "We did not permit Japanese sponsors to address our meetings as requested in 1932. We were well aware that such movements were unwholesome and unworthy of our support."

Busy Since Pearl Harbor.

Falls said that since the attack on Pearl Harbor word has reached the national headquarters of the league that Japanese, German and Italian agents were trying to stir up unrest among Negroes in this country.

To offset this activity, he said, the league had arranged for a series of patriotic meetings to be held in St. Louis, and had called on its national president, Dr. J. E. Walker, to speak at one of these meetings. This plan, he said, was upset by the recent lynching at Sikeston.

The Sikeston lynching has been widely exploited by enemy agents who use it as an illustration of the injustices which are the lot of the Negro in America and hold out the hope that Negroes here would be better off if the United States lost the war.

"America need have no fear of the Negro turning traitor," Falls said, "if the true principles of democracy are applied to us as to every other minority group. Give us the opportunity to earn economically, fight in all branches of the military service, protect us from mob violence with strong legislation, accord us the rights guaranteed by the constitution of this nation and we stand willing to do our share."

Conflicts Increasing.

Joseph L. McLemore, Negro attorney, said he was very disturbed about the spread of enemy propaganda among Negroes. because many were unaware of its source. Inter-racial conflicts have greatly increased since the war began, McLemore said, and he had no doubt this was due to "fifth column" activity.

Negroes, McLemore said, ought to "raise the devil" in demanding a square deal in America, but it would be stupid for any of them to believe that they had anything to hope for from a foreign power.

Dean W. E. Taylor of Lincoln University Law School said rumors were spreading like wildfire among Negroes, and he had no doubt that these were fed by a "fifth column." It would be ridiculous, he said, for people of his race to put any faith in the promises of foreign agitators. America, he said, was in all the world the nation which treated its minorities best, and Negroes might learn from Korea what they might expect under Japanese rule.

Negroes were quite critical of their status in America, Dean Taylor said, and incidents like the Sikeston lynching played right into the hands of agitators. He said he thought not many would be seriously influenced by the propaganda now being circulated, but that there was a certain element which might take some stock in it.

Many "In an Uproar."

Dr. Oral S. McClellan, former superintendent of Homer Phillips Hospital, said it was unfortunate but true that propaganda rumors had many Negroes in an uproar.

The plight of the Negro, he said, is such that he is inclined to be gullible when foreign agents make promises of better treatment.

The Japanese founders of the Pacific Movement are sought by Federal agents. They were Ashima Takis, who lived for a time in St. Louis, and M. Liang of Chicago, who was Takis' superior.

They gave the organization its motto: "Asia for the Asiatics — Africa for the Africans," and with glittering promises of social and economic equality sought to win support for the Japanese cause.

Most of the several thousand St. Louis Negroes who joined the Pacific Movement have abandoned it, but some are still affiliated with a unit which meets in East St. Louis, and there have been unconfirmed reports of secret meetings of a St. Louis group in the vicinity of Fourteenth and Carr streets.

As conceived by its Japanese founders the Pacific Movement was to have included a military department, with vaguely defined functions to carry out the orders of the grand president general, who was Takis. There is no evidence that the military department was ever realized, although provision was made for it in the movement's constitution and by-laws.

Takis gave the movement its password, "saki"—a variant of what usually appears as "sake," the common alcoholic beverage of Japan. He, too, prescribed the colors for the organization's banners, symbolic of the racial unity he preached — black, yellow, and brown.

47n-1942

Danville, Va., Register
April 25, 1942

THE NEGROES—AND OTHERS—AND THE WAR

The Negro has suffered many discriminations and abuses while striving to lift himself out of the category of the white man's burden. Despite these, and to a considerable extent through the assistance accorded by fair-minded whites, the Negro has made phenominal progress along the road to better living and more useful citizenship. His horizon has been extended in every sphere of life. His status has improved economically, educationally, vocationally and in such matters as housing and health.

Yet the Negro is not satisfied with his progress. Typical of the Negro attitude encountered recently has been the comment of the Negro registrant who asked: "How can we fight for a way of life in other parts of the world unless we are willing to fight for it here?"

One of the Negro's best Southern friends, JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, editor of the *Birmingham Age-Herald*, answers that question in an article reprinted in the adjoining column. We commend it to all Danville citizens, white and colored.

The Register agrees with Mr. GRAVES' opinion that the present is no time for any group to fight at home, except to maintain the status quo. The advice applies with equal merit to the little group in Labor which sees the war necessities as an opportunity to expand their dominance of industry; it applies with equal merit to the demands of the reactionary Southern States Industrial Council, who advocate a return to industrial normalcy and paternalism as known in the pre-Rooseveltian era; it applies to the small group of social revolutionaries Attorney General FRANCIS BIDDLE recently exhorted not to permit the war to suspend the drive to extend New Deal theories and practices; it applies to militant drys who confuse morals and morale and, consequently, again are endeavoring—just as they did when our youth was at war in 1918—to force upon the nation a spurious panacea for alcoholism already proven more harmful than the disease.

We have all the fight we can handle in crushing the Japs and Nazis.

Those of us on the civilian front owe one supreme obligation to the men in service: to put aside for the duration our quarrels, our bickering, our domestic battles; and to devote the time and energy usually spent on internal evolution to winning the greater fight for preservation of the way of life we enjoy, but of which we complain all too frequently.

All the groups now stirring up internal strife, and especially the Negroes, are objects of Axis propaganda They are being encouraged from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo to "keep up the fight at home" for their objectives, whatever they be.

Everyone who does, is fighting on the side of HITLER and HIROHITO; not for his Uncle Sam; not for his race, his union, his association; not for his own best interest.

The times call for self-discipline. Let us all practice it voluntarily and in unity. By so doing, we may avoid a forced discipline imported from outside.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Great Liberal Pleads For Respect For Individual Regardless Of Color

APR 11 1942

THE SALVATION of America lies in the fact that there are liberals who have the courage of their convictions. Among the greatest of these is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President.

Because so many things are happening which makes us doubt the sincerity of some of those who preach democracy, we take pleasure in quoting from Mrs. Roosvelt's "My Day" column, which appeared in the Philadelphia Record last Saturday morning. APR 11 1942

"Today what concerns us most deeply is the necessary change in attitude on the part of the white race.

"The psychology which believes that the white man, alone of all the races in the world, has something which must be imposed on all other races, must go. We know today that our chance to live in peace in the future lies in respect for the individual, no matter what his color. We must have a willingness to accept what anyone has to contribute to civilization and to co-operate in the difficult business of 'live and let live'."

Toiling Natives, Plodding Camels Keep British Air Supply Routes Open in African Wastes

Washington Post - Washington, D.C.

APR 12 1942

By the Associated Press

An Army flier of the Air Force ferry command reported yesterday that thousands of "half-naked African natives" and heavily laden camels are playing a vital part in keeping American long-range bombers moving to distant fighting fronts.

Maj. Geoffrey Bonnell said the natives and camels had made it possible to convert a string of small British air fields into a route across jungle and desert which the big bombers could use in shuttling to the Middle East and southwest Pacific.

"Four months with the ferry command in Africa and the Middle East shows you much of this war has to be won on the ground before it can be won in the air," Bonnell said in the Army Air Force's news letter.

"The ground is being won," he continued. "Airdromes are building up, supplies are coming in, and communications are much improved since we set up the first ferry command base in the Middle East last winter.

Needed Big Airdromes

"There were service stations across Africa when we started, but they were British stations used only for ferrying single-engine ships. The British shuttled the fighters on short hops in squadrons. The bulk of their bombers had to be based on the isles to carry the war to Germany, so the British weren't ferrying big planes and had no need for large airdromes.

"We could use the British stations for forced landings, but to push the big four-motored jobs you need airdromes with plenty of length to the runways. We use the brakes as little as possible to save the linings.

"Existing runways had to be made longer and their foundations strengthened. New runways and new foundations had to be built. For this work natives are used. I have seen hundreds of half-naked African natives carrying crushed foundation stone in buckets balanced on their heads.

"Desert sand has a habit of seeping into your engines while your ship is being warmed up, so concrete platforms had to be built. We use the engines as little as possible on the ground.

Lands Oil Companies

"Planning ahead for fuel is one of our biggest tasks, and the oil companies engaged in the work have done a splendid job in filling our needs. Fueling was done entirely from tin cans when we started. We travel light on fuel, carrying just enough for each trip, and we plan to use it carefully. Save on fuel and you gain on cargo space. And cargo space is gold when it holds tools and spare parts.

"At one desert airdrome they had to employ a thousand camels in addition to desert trucks to keep up with the increasing demand for fuel. Each of the big lumbering animals brought in 35 gallons of fuel in cans."

Bonnell commented that the African landscape wasn't ideal country for forced landings, adding: "flying miles of jungle 50 feet up. I've seen a natural zoo, with lions, elephants, antelopes and all the main attractions."

"We wear summer uniforms topped by pith helmets in which the boys all want their pictures taken, and we are fast adopting shorts. Not that it is hot—a mere 120 degrees when I left. But you get a dry heat over there and it does cool off at night. The heat doesn't seem to affect the engines, but it can affect the men, and keeping fit is important," he said.

APR 12 1942

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

GENERAL MacARTHUR'S RECKLESS STATEMENT

According to press reports, General Douglas MacArthur in a speech before the Australian Parliament, pledged the blood and power of the United States because of race. In telling the Australians that there is a link of racial ties which binds the Americans to the Australians, he, by implication, admits that the so-called interest in China and India is but superficial and goes no further. Otherwise what may be written after the war.

Notice the language used by General MacArthur when he says:

"There is a link that binds our countries together which does not depend upon a written protocol, upon treaties of alliance or upon diplomatic doctrine. It goes deeper than that. It is that indescribable consanguinity of race which causes us to have the same aspirations, the same hopes and desires, the same ideals and the same dreams of future destiny.

"My presence here is tangible evidence of our unity. I have come as a soldier in a great crusade of personal liberty as opposed to perpetual slavery.

"My faith in our ultimate victory is invincible, and I bring you tonight the unbreakable spirit of the free man's military code in support of our just cause.

"That code has come down to us from even before the days of knighthood and chivalry. It will stand the test of any ethics or philosophies the world has even known."

We comment upon the above statements because the general brought the race issue into his prosecution of the war in Australia. By his words he undoubtedly gives comfort to the Japanese in their contention, "Asia for the Asiatics." General MacArthur is telling the Australians that they are bound by ties of blood and therefore they have a common cause. Isn't such a statement fuel for the Japanese propagandists to feed the darker races of India and China? In the meanwhile, a news item coming from Sidney, Australia, says that the Australians do not want American Negro troops in their country. With events happening thick and fast that will soon write "destiny" on the world scroll, many strange things are taking place. The old adage, "politics makes strange bed fellows" may also be applied to war. Despite the stiff-necked attitude of the Germans on the racial question, Hitler had sense enough to proclaim publicly that the Japanese were an Aryan race, making by his decree, the Japs equal to the Germans. That's war diplomacy. A valuable lesson, we think that the Allies' leaders should quickly learn. The sooner, the better. The time may come before the end of this war that the "pure white" Australians will be glad to welcome the black troops of the American army, whose valor and courage are unsurpassed by any blood, whether "Greeks or barbarians."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

War Department's Segregation Policy Basic Cause Of Riot At Fort Dix

THE RIOT at Fort Dix between colored soldiers and white military police furnishes additional proof that the War Department's policy of using white military police in connection with colored soldiers is wrong.

The record shows that the majority of conflicts between white and colored men in the military service involves white military police. That fact sticks out like a sore thumb and deserves serious investigation.

These flareups between white and colored men in the Army also prove that the segregation of troops causes rather than prevents racial conflicts.

The apparent cause for the riot is an argument between white and colored soldiers over the use of a public telephone; but the cause is much deeper than what appears on the surface.

The real cause is the attitude of the officials who control the policy of the United States Army. The Army segregates colored soldiers. The Army places guns in the hands of white military police and refuses to give colored soldier the same privilege.

Is there any wonder that the white M. P.'s think that they are superior to colored soldiers when the United States Army says so?

This question of race can not be settled by catering to racial prejudice. It is high time that the Army stop saying to white men it is all right for you to lord it over colored soldiers, but that colored soldiers must never be given a superior position over white soldiers.

The system is wrong and it will not work. Colored people are sick and tired of accepting an inferior status. There will continue to be bad blood between colored and white soldiers so long as the Army gives one set of men superior positions over the other.

This newspaper does not blame either the white or colored soldiers for the riot at Fort Dix. The blame must be placed on the heads of the "brass hats" who refuse to consider the race problem as a major matter which will never be settled by always compromising justice and decency.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Groups Join in City Mobilization

Hitler would not have enjoyed he parade of approximately 10,000 uniformed women, members of dozens of New York City civilian defense groups, who swept down Fifth Ave. to martial music yesterday afternoon.

The march, which started at 86th St. at 2 P. M. and followed the line of last Saturday's Army Day Parade past the reviewing stand at 67th St. to break up at 64th St., was organized by Mayor LaGuardia and the Office of Civilian Defense to stimulate enlistment of nurses' aides throughout the five boroughs, so as to free trained nurses for Army duty.

Women from every walk of life, young and old, including Negroes, Jewish groups, even a few Chinese girls, marched in grave unity down the Avenue. Many thousands of men, women and children watched from the crowded sidewalks.

Among the watchers were many husbands and children of the marching women, and many youths in uniforms of the armed forces. As the police color guard and the first contingent of women officials from the Office of Civilian Defense passed by, men removed their hats with quiet respect, children and even some women saluted.

MANY GROUPS IN LINE

Before the march, lines were formed on the side streets, all the way up to 110th St. On 89th, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, the women air-raid wardens congregated, most wearing simple armbands over their street clothes, but with a large sprinkling of blue O. C. D. uniforms among them.

"March nicely," an elderly mother told her smartly uniformed daughter, "Remember your posture."

"Yes, and remember Pearl Harbor," the daughter answered. The mother kissed her and walked away quietly, leading a little girl by the hand. "We'll watch for your mummy down the Avenue," she told the child.

The dozens of women's organizations in the march included American Women's Voluntary Services units in their overseas blue uniforms, army nurses in their red-lined capes, the American Red Cross, hospital nurses and nurses aides in white, blue and yellow uniforms, the American Women's Hospital Reserve Corps, YWCA girls wearing armbands, Salvation Army lasses, American Legion auxiliaries, Girl Scouts, brightly uniformed girl and boy cadets from private and church schools, the Jewish Women's Relief Corps, and the British-American Ambulance Corps.

SHOWER COINS

An enormous Red Cross flag, carried horizontally in the Red Cross contingent, was showered with nickels, dimes and quarters by the by-standers.

Conspicuous in the American Women's Voluntary Services seating, which numbered more than 200, was a group of Negro and Chinese women. A contingent of Negro nurses marched by, their arms folded under their capes. Among the YWCA girls, the sprinkling of Negroes was marked.

A group of OCD floats from the various boroughs told the boys, "We Will Not Let You Down," and announced quotas for recruiting of thousands of nurses' aides. Most splendid was the red, white and blue float of the New York War Savings Staff. A.W.V.S. ambulances, mobile kitchen and motor corps service trucks, Red Cross blood donor trucks and ambulances were included in the march.

47n-1942

Mrs. Roosevelt Says:-

"Future Peace Must Be Based on Equality of Races of the World."

PITTSBURGH COURIER 47n

(Excerpts From A Speech Before A New York Forum Last Week)

"There is another thing I think that is basic to establishing or approaching peace, and that is, the decision that the day of the white man's burden is over . PITTSBURGH, PA.

"I don't think there is any question that as a basis for future peace we have got to learn to co-operate with the races of the rest of the world, and treat them with respect as equals and give up our ideas that there is any inherent virtue in belonging to the white race. I think that we will have to acknowledge that people of every race and of every creed, when they make themselves worth while in themselves, are worthy of our respect and of our consideration and of our co-operation in building the peace of the world.

"That is all very well, when we look upon it as something which will come in the future and which has to do with the world as a whole, but it is going to come much closer than that and we are probably the Nation that has got to set the example of how you go about this kind of attitude as citizens.

We have here a nation built with every racial strain in the world, every creed, and there is no use denying that at the present time we are allowing our prejudices to run riot very often and to lead us to do things and to say things and to follow people who do and say things which cause disunity rather than unity, and every time we do that, we lay the foundation for more war, not for peace.

"It seems to me that the thing we can do now, as citizens, to prepare for the future, is to face our own problems, to look at people as individuals, and to treat them as individuals, and when they are worthy of respect, to give them respect, and to co-operate with them to eliminate here the problems which we will have to eliminate in order to establish peace in the world as a whole.

"And tomorrow is not the time to begin—today is the time to begin, and you begin again as you begin in every other instance, with yourself, with what you feel in your heart and with what you say and with how you act, and so, as in everything else, in citizenship it is what I do as an individual citizen that makes my country worth living in, that makes my country worth fighting for, that makes my country the place to which the boys who are willing to die are going to return, we hope, to live that better life that they all long for.

"Now, I think that as we think of our jobs as citizens, those are the two things that we want to think about day by day, because they are the two things that we want to think about day by day, because they are the two main things on which we build now for future peace."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 1, 1942

Voice of the People

Of Dreams

For Travellers and wheels.

Hitch not your wagon to a star,
Experience reveals
That common earth is safer far
In rating life as prose.

Think not that some idyllic height
Poetics will disclose,
So be contented not to dream
As thro' the world you move,
Lest every distant starry gleam
A Jack-o'-Lantern prove.

MARTHA TRENT TYLER.
Montgomery, Ala.

The Base-Stealers

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir:

Please let me say through the voice of the people:

I saw a few days ago through the columns of the Pathfinder that President Roosevelt is asking for a name for this present war. I shall not attempt to name this war, but this is the war between right and wrong.

The world has been playing ball—so to speak. God has been watching the game. All kinds of scores have been made. Jesus Christ is umpiring the game. He is calling all nations to the right base.

Any nation that tried to steal base will be put out of the game, and will never play ball again, for you may get by but you can't possibly get away, and you haven't got by unless you get away.

Right is going to win.

MARTHA J. MINOR.
Louisa County.

Negro Youth and the War

Editor of The Times-Dispatch.
Sir:

Though at many times in the past your paper has been regarded as one of the most liberal in the South, I cannot agree with the attitude taken by your editor in the editorial, "The Negroes and the War," on Sunday, April 26.

I join hands with thousands of other Negro Richmonders in congratulating all those responsible for the patriotic and co-operative parade and rally which was a credit not only to those who participated, but to all our colored citizens. However, I feel that scathing indictments against the NAACP, the crisis and several Negro newspapers were both unwarranted and unjust.

For over 30 years the NAACP has been in the vanguard of the fight for the extension of full rights to the American Negro. Always this fight has been carried on in a legal democratic way. Not at any time has this great organization advocated violence, or riots as the solution to these problems.

Sociology teaches us that riots and revolutions come as the result of unrest and oppression. No amount of propaganda can precipitate a riot or revolution unless there are present within the social order grievances and unsolved problems upon which riots feed.

If you feel, Mr. Editor, that the parade and rally on Sunday were indicative of the fact that the Negroes of Richmond were unmindful of or neglecting our local problems you are woefully wrong. At a time when the battle cry is "total defense" and "all-out for victory," we want these slogans to be meaningful to all Americans, including her 15,000,000 Negroes. We want an opportunity to train, to serve and to lead and to work without being told that Negroes have a place and must stay in that place. Yea, we are weary and tired of being told that the "status quo" must be maintained at all costs.

We want more Negro officers in the army, the lowering farther yet of the bars against Negroes in the navy, more defense training classes, admittance of Negroes in greater proportion into the skilled trades.

In fact, while we are striving to perpetuate our democratic way of life at home and extend it into other spheres of influence in the world, our first responsibility is to make this democracy real and workable at home. The best way we can do this is to abandon our policies of racial discrimination here at home.

Against discrimination both in times of peace and in times of war, the NAACP has taken its stand. We of the Richmond Youth Council pledge our co-operation and support in striving to wipe prejudice and discrimination not only out of America, but off the face of the earth as well.

Your time and your space might have been used more advantageously in airing the problems and suggesting solutions of benefit to all America rather than attacking so ruthlessly and so venomously an organization which is simply seeking to obtain basic constitutional rights for a group of American citizens.

Long live the NAACP. Black America needs you!

RICHMOND YOUTH COUNCIL, NAACP.
WILLIAM F. RICHARDSON.
Richmond.

[Editor's Note: Since the editorial in question stated specifically that the NAACP "has been responsible for many important and justifiable advances on the part of the Negroes," but criticized it on the same ground that President Patterson, of Tuskegee, did—namely, for its failure in the "realm of practical adjustment of Negroes to American life"—it is a little difficult to see wherein we have "ruthlessly" and "venomously" attacked the organization. Our indignant correspondent might be greatly surprised to know the name of a nationally known Negro who has written us from the North in praise of the editorial to which he objects.]

Greenwood, S. C. Index-Journal
May 18, 1942

"NEGROES AND THE WAR"

The Greenville Piedmont last Thursday carried an editorial with the caption "Negroes and the War" which is reproduced in full below.

This editorial is very timely and is warmly commended because of its wise understanding of the whole racial situation in the South and further because of its temperate and sympathetic expression.

Especially impressive are these two paragraphs from the editorial:

"Friends of the colored man know this (the place of time in progress of improvement.) . . .

So knowing, they look with regret and with foreboding on the part of some, both white and colored, to use the war as a means of 'solving' the race question overnight.

It cannot be done, it will not be done, and the result can only be by way of disservice to the colored man."

The editorial in full now follows:

The lot of the colored man in the South has improved in recent years.

His chance for schooling has grown, and, as a result of recent Supreme court rulings and the general trend, will continue to grow.

His economic opportunities, while still far from good, have expanded and will continue to expand as the realization grows that a sub-standard living for any citizen is a drag on every other citizen.

His health has gained with the spread of the public health program and the emphasized fact that germs respect no color line.

This progress, in the light of history and population pressure, understandably has been slow, but it has been encouragingly steady.

Friends of the colored man know this. They know, too, that the whole field of race relations is a highly delicate one and that the amelioration of its problems must be a matter of decades rather than years.

So knowing, they look with regret and with foreboding on the part of some, both white and colored, to use the war as a means of "solving" the race question overnight.

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There have been complaints that the colored man has been discriminated against in the war industries, that he has not been able to join the Navy, except as a mess attendant, and that he has not been allowed to fly for the Army.

Insofar as these complaints have been merited, recognition and adjustment have resulted. The President has ordered job bias to cease, the Navy, has begun to sign colored men for seamen on all-colored ships, and the Army has established a colored flying school at Tuskegee.

All this is as it should be, but the correction of such faults is unfortunately being exploited by some ill-advised persons in an effort to overthrow the whole racial pattern.

It is dangerous business, particularly in the midst of total war when all-out unity is a "must" and strife of any sort, whether of class or religion or race, can serve only one man—Adolf Hitler.

In some cases, the colored man in the South today would be safe in praying that he be delivered from some of his friends, so-called. These fall into several classes. High in the list is the heartless politician who cares naught for consequences so long as his personal ends are served.

For him, for the demagogue, there should be the denunciation:

" . . . . . cursed be the amn
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin."

Then there is the overzealous reformer, whose zeal obscures his vision and who cannot realize that there will be countless generations to come after him and they too must have a share in the slow process of stable and lasting reform.

Had the rabid and violent Reconstructionists after the War Between the States not been of both these types, there would have been an easier problem today.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
May 15, 1942

Negroes And The War

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Time
Chicago, Illinois
FAR EAST

Pacific Charter?

A great awakening of the somnolent East has been foreseen as perhaps the greatest single result to be expected from World War II. There was one great sign last week of that awakening, and of its mood. From India the leaders of the United Nations were challenged to state their ultimate aims in the Pacific area. Said the Hindustan *Times*, semi-official organ of India's Congress party:

"A Pacific Charter along the lines of the Atlantic Charter will rouse the same enthusiasm among the peoples of the Far East as the Atlantic Charter did in Europe. A Charter like this would mean that Burma would become autonomous, Malaya would cease to be a British colony, and the East Indies would become truly Indonesian and not Dutch. Hong Kong will be China's and Shanghai no more an International Settlement. If we believe the statements made . . . recently, this already is the American policy in this war. If this is so, it only remains for America to give final shape to this policy in the form of a Pacific Charter."

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

WOULD ARM NATIVES IF NECESSARY

At a well-attended meeting at the Town Hall in support of the candidature of Mr. J. C. H. Smithers, the United Party candidate in the Provincial Council byelection, Colonel K. Rood, M.P., told a questioner that, if necessary, not only would he, if given the power, arm Natives, but also anyone who was prepared to repel a Japanese invasion.

Referring to the heroism of Native drivers and stretcher-bearers in North Africa, Colonel Rood said that their conduct was in striking contrast to that of the trouble-makers at home, who were, it seemed, prepared to make peace on terms, no matter how humiliating the terms.

Amid applause, Colonel Rood declared that he would sooner take his hat off to the brave Natives in North Africa than to the so-called Afrikaners who skulked at home. The Voortrekkers had armed Natives, and President Kruger had urged the Transvaal Government to arm Native levies. "Why should we object to such measures? Were we any better than our great forefathers?" he asked.

Colonel Rood appealed to industrial employers to work 24 hours a day if necessary in order to provide the Army with equipment. It was their duty not to let the fighting men down, and he urged them to follow the splendid example of the workmen in Britain, Australia, America and Canada, who had not demanded curtailed hours when their countries were in danger.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

BILL ROBINSON AUCTIONS DANCING SHOES FOR $30,000 IN WAR BOND DRIVE

..CHICAGO—(ANP) — Bill "Bojangles" Robinson's famous dancing shoes brought $30,000 when auctioned off Sunday night at the Chez [illegible], where $1,252,300 was raised for war bonds as a feature of "I am an American" day.

Each of those invited to the party at this exclusive night club subscribed an average of $1,750. U. S. treasury representatives were on the spot and guests paid over their checks immediately. The $30,000, which also went into the war chest, was paid by Lewis A. Weiss.

WHY SEND NORTHERN COLORED SOLDIERS SOUTH

During past years we have allowed ourselves to be tempered with calmness as to what the race must undergo in the south, but under certain conditions, one can no longer retain his speech. When one sees during the present crisis, young men volunteering their service, some of them leaving college to don the uniform of the government, humiliated, embarrassed, jim-crowed, called repulsive names and told "you are in the south now," we cannot retain that calmness. We are bound to speak out when we hear that the uniform amounts to nothing to those of that section when worn by a Negro. We are bound to speak out against those who endorse such an antipathy against men who have never given cause for such treatment. If they do not like a man, the uniform of the government should be respected. We cannot concur with sending Northern Negro soldiers South to be trained.

Time
Chicago, Illinois
INTERNATIONAL

Atrocity Stories

The Axis squawked last week about the way Axis citizens, newly released by the U.S., had been treated during their internment:

▶ Axis newsmen, to whom iron censorship is as natural as dictated copy, grumbled that, from March on, their news reading had been limited to the news-crammed New York *Times*.

▶ The German radio claimed that New Orleans jailers had thrown one German woman among prostitutes and an infanticide.

▶ Germans considered it "a hell" to have had Jewish and Negro guards at Camp Upton, Long Island.

▶ Tokyo quoted Italian diplomats who accused Americans on Hawaii of mobbing and lynching Japanese.

▶ Tokyo claimed that the Domei News Agency's New York correspondent had been punched in the face by bullying police, but had floored four of them before he could be handcuffed.

Axis diplomats, who had been luxuriously entertained at posh hotels in White Sulphur Springs and Asheville, did little beefing.

TIME, June 1, 1942

47n-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Stabbed By Jap Diplomat After He Refused $500 Bribe To Mail Letter

WASHINGTON—(ANP) — The unquestioned loyalty of Negroes to the United States government is sustained in a copyright story carried by several large white dailies on the interned Japanese and German diplomats now housed at the fashionable Homestead hotel at Hot Springs, Va.

MAY 23 1942

Declared an outstanding incident, the writer says:

"In the Homestead at Hot Springs, there seemed to have been no organized method of communicating with the outside, such as the guests at another hotel had established. One of the Japanese at the Homestead asked the Negro waiter to mail a letter to 'a friend of mine.' The waiter refused. The Jap offered him $10; then $50; then $100. By the time the offer had climbed to $500, the waiter was thoroughly suspicious.

"'I'm going to report you,' he said.

MAY 23 1942

"The Japanese grabbed a knife from his belt and lunged at the waiter, who had turned away. The blade sank deeply in his back. The injured man was taken to the hospital at Clifton Forge, 15 miles away, where he eventually recovered."

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 17, 1942

The Negroes and the War

Editor of The Times-Dispatch,
Sir:

Your editorials on "The Negroes and the War [April 26 and May 2] were full of goodwill for the Negro race in America. It was astonishing to me that any other American, white or colored, friend or enemy to the Negro, could interpret them otherwise. Of course, a real friend does not always agree with one when criticiziing or offering suggestions. A "friend" who always agrees with one's own opinions, is most likely not a true friend at all.

Of course, I know the Negro masses better than you can know them, in all sorts of organizations—and I know that they are loyal as a group, but with some few traitors, and some very foolish persons in their midst. And I also know how badly they need the sort of friendly advice which was implied in your straightforward editorials. I am sending you enclosed various papers of mine, written, most of them, months before your editorials were written, and as you will see, your mind and my mind have been running in about the same channel.

If any minority people in any nation at any time anywhere ever needed common sense, the American Negro needs it in this emergency. Of course, his country is not a perfect country, and of course it has not been just to him. But only a fool, of the black races, would exchange American democracy for European Fascism. A black American sounds like an idiot when he says that nobody could make American conditions worse for its Negro citizens. German Fascism would make it 10 times worse in the first 10 months.

The Negro is not "satisfied" with American conditions, which does not mean that a sane American Negro wants to import something much worse than American conditions. Besides, we can improve conditions in America—we have improved conditions in America—and we are this minute improving conditions in America. Our religion, our Legislatures and our courts are all implements for improving conditions, even though slowly. But if the enemies of the United States could take charge of this country, our white people would catch the devil and our black people would catch seven devils!

We of all races are on one ship, the United States. If any enemy wants to sink that ship, even if we have been fighting all over it, only idiots would debate whose business it is to keep the ship afloat and sailing.

WILLIAM PICKENS.
Washington, D. C.

[Editor's Note: The foregoing letter is commented upon editorially today under the caption "The Negroes and the War—III."]

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

M. P. DEMANDS EQUALITY FOR ALL COLONIALS

Urges England To Solve Race Problem As Aid To War Effort

MAY 23 1942

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — Progressives, socialists and other liberal-democrats in this British capital are carrying on a campaign similar to that in America headed by the famous international writer and Nobel I rize winner, Pearl Buck; and other well-known intellectuals.

Addressing a colonial conference called by the Fabian society to hear reports upon the reasons why colored races are not supporting the war as they should, Sir Drummond Shiels, a former under-secretary of state for colonies in the Labor government, said that "the conference was out to consider the relationship between the white and colored races in light of recent events, particularly in the Far East."

Other speakers sketched the background of the collapse in Malaya, Singapore and Burma where the natives either remained passive, considering the war a struggle between two sets of imperialists which did not concern them, or as in Burma joined up with the invader in the hope of getting back the land which had been expropriated from them.

MAY 23 1942

End of Imperialism

Dr. Haden Guest, Labor member of Parliament and a specialist in African affairs, told the conference that "very little has been done effectively from the standpoint of the native races. The collapse of Malaya must be seen as the end of the era of commercial imperialism. It was a rotten era and deserved to be destroyed. We need now a new attitude to our own civilization and to world civilization."

Criticising the Alantic Charter as it applies to the Colored races, Dr. Haden Guest said: "The Atlantic Charter has been whittled down as far as India and Africa were concerned. The difficulties caused in India are well known.

"Telegrams had recently been sent from West Africa to the prime minister asking for a definition of war aims. The reply sent back by Mr. Churchill side-stepped any clear and definite aims. If we do not include the Colored peoples in our war aims we are acting narrowly and selfishly.

"The world problem presented by the Nazi challenge to civilization can only be settled by a world solution. We must state our aim as that which will bring into the world an equalitarian civilization into which all peoples, irrespective of race, creed, and caste and color, should enter on equal terms."

Russia Solves Race Problems

Dr. Guest, who has studied the race question in the Societ Union, told the conference that the democracies have much to learn from the Soviets in this respect.

"In 1917, Russia was a metropolitan power and had colonies in Siberia, the Far East and Central Asia," said Dr. Guest.

"The condition of the people in these areas was of a low grade, some of them were as back ard as the people of Africa. But it did not occur to the Bolsheviks to adopt any policy when they came into power other than that of complete equalitarianism.

MAY 23 1942

"Many of the colonial peoples of Russia were illiterate. In some cases alphabets had to be invented. The masses were deeply sunk in superstition, and the position of women was impossible.

"The situation was parallel with Britain's colonial empire today. Since that time the resources of these areas had been developed by the Soviet government and large sums of money spent on the education and health in the same way as in metropolitan Russia."

Equal Terms For Africa

Dealing with the war against the Nazi, Dr. Guest, who won the Military Cross in the last war, told the conference that in the Red army all races white and colored served in the same units as equals. There were no Jim-Crow organizations, and that Colored Asiatics from the Soviet Republics held high rank in the various armed forces including the Red Air Force.

MAY 23 1942

"We have proclaimed our gratitude to the Soviet Union because of the valour and magnificence of her armies, but some of these armies which have driven back the Nazis are colonial armies made up of people who 20 years ago were as backward as some of the natives in Africa."

Concluding his speech, Dr. Guest declared:

"If Africa is to come into the war with maximum effect, it must come in on equal terms and its resources must be developed by applying socialism. It is easier to apply socialism to primitive communities than to complicated and industrialized ones, as the Russian experience shows. The Africans can skip the stage of industrial revolution and become fully developed socialist states."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

A REAL CHARTER OF FREEDOM.

Fortunately, in all the confused and embarrassed thinking about Asiatic problems, the position of the United States is unambiguous and its purpose will remain so unless it is deliberately distorted. The Filipinos are the only Asiatic people over whom the United States has had a governing rôle. That was a very gentle custody when the war broke out. It had underneath it a virtually self-governing nation, definitely promised the responsibilities and privileges of full freedom four years from now.

MAY 21 1942

America does not have to formulate any new program for Asiatics demanding that the charter of liberties be extended to them. That charter of liberties was written in Washington long before Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt met at sea and long before the 26 nations signed a prospectus of freedom.

The Filipinos are not among the Asiatics asking what the charter of freedom means to them. They don't have to depend upon what may develop at a peace conference or what may be the decisions of the nations now fighting the Japanese. And it is quite probable that they will not have to wait until 1946 to celebrate their first Fourth of July, the significant date when they were to have obtained their full stature as a nation if peace had prevailed that long.

When the American and Filipino armed forces have again taken possession of the islands, when

the American flag is again over Corregidor, and the Americans are back on Bataan, this time to receive the surrender of the Japanese, it may be thought quite proper that a part of that victory, whenever it comes, should be the recognition of immediate Filipino independence. The people are prepared for it, they have proved that they will fight for it, and Americans can make their purpose clear to the world by immediate action. When the Jap has been chastened, the independence granted our brothers in arms will be more secure than it might have been in 1946. That the Jap will be put in his place we can admit no doubt.

MAY 21 1942

The remainder of the Asiatic problem is still sunk deep in misgivings and highly charged with old colonial aspirations. The military situation has been worsened by doubts, uncertainties, and resentments leading in many instances to opposition to the opponents of Japan. No subject peoples anywhere can doubt the intentions of the United States and it is to be hoped that nothing in subsequent events will lead them to question the anti-imperialistic disposition of the American people.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 17, 1942

The Negroes and the War—III

WE ARE glad to publish at the head of today's Voice of the People, a letter from DR. WILLIAM PICKENS, one of the most distinguished of American Negroes, for more than a score of years field secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. DR. PICKENS spoke at the Negro mass meeting in Richmond on April 26, in the interest of War Bonds and Stamps, as a representative of the United States Treasury, with which he is now connected.

DR. PICKENS commends THE TIMES-DISPATCH for its editorials of April 26 and May 2, in which we discussed the Negro's role in the war, and the insistence of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People upon complete and immediate equality in all spheres. So far from joining in the criticism which has come from some Virginia Negroes, he found the editorials "full of good will for the Negro race in America."

DR. PICKENS, as should be obvious from his long connection with the N. A. A. C. P., knows the purposes and policies of that organization thoroughly. We did not mention him by name, but it was to him that we referred when we stated in the editorial of April 26 that a prominent official of the N. A. A. C. P. was ousted for going to Tuskegee and praising the 99th Pursuit Squadron there. This excellent all-Negro squadron has been segregated from the white squadrons, and since the N. A. A. C. P. does not countenance any sort of segregation under any conditions, its board adopted resolutions declaring that in view of DR. PICKENS' words of praise for a segregated unit, he could not be "reappointed to the executive staff."

One aspect of DR. PICKENS' letter is particularly deserving of emphasis, however, namely his declaration that the Negro masses are "loyal as a group, but with some few traitors and some very foolish persons in their midst." That impresses us as a sound analysis. This newspaper has never stated that more than a small minority of Negroes were disloyal or engaged in deliberately stirring up discord. We have always believed that our Negro citizens are good Americans, and that the vast majority are good Americans in this war. Anybody who argues to the contrary is doing them an injustice, doing himself a disservice, and promoting interracial strife.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'War Should Bring End To Racial Discrimination' Says First Lady In Interview; Encourages Negroes

By ALVIN E. WHITE

MAY 2 2 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—In a frank and free discussion relative to the Negro's position in the present crisis, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt told Jeannette Welch Friday morning the prime objective of the entire nation was to win this war first, and all other problems were subjected to this primarily.

However, the First Lady did offer some very encouraging remarks.

"Out of this war must surely come a co-operative spirit," she said, "there must not be any one race dominating another. There must be equal economic oportunity but our first inherent decision should be to win this war."

Mrs. Roosevelt outlined the issues involved in the war and suggested ways and means to cope with them. In America, she pointed out, we still have a right to participate freely in the life of America, but in Germany and Japan, the ideas are those of state and not of people. In other words, in America, the people of America come first, while in the Axis countries the state comes first; the welfare of Germany is considered above the welfare of the people who comprise Germany.

MAY 2 2 1942

Her advice to Negroes was to do whatever they could as well as they could, referring to employment where there is still a great deal of criticism levelled at Negroes working in white institutions and in the governmental services. These reports find their way back to the proponents of equal oportunities for Negroes and often prove very embarrassing. There is an idea, Mrs. Roosevelt felt, that the Negro is being propagandized into believing this is a race war, that is, between the white and the darker race.

She emphatically denied this to Miss Welch, stating that those who feel this way should acquaint themselves of the relations between the Japanese and the Koreans, conquered years ago by the Japanese. However, the Koreans have never fully succumbed to the Jippanese yoke and in this world-wide struggle see an opportunity for their independence to be regained.

"We must put all the pressure we can bring to bear on all of our citizens," Mrs. Roosevelt said. "The rights of every group of citizens must be looked after. Personal and social elements will have to wait. But the right of all minority groups would have to be looked upon."

MAY 2 2 1942

The First Lady referred to Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek in discussing the situation, declaring that "this is not an imperialistic war; it is not a British imperialistic war; it is not an American war, but it is a people's war"—the struggle of this people to maintain their own rights and freedoms in the face of the fast-rising tide of state control and absolute dictatorship.

Her talk was not an appeal to the Negroes of the United States in the usual fashion, it was a simple, logical statement of a fact, which sooner or later the lethargic Negro public must realize and face.

Miss Welch, at first was reticent to discuss her interview with Mrs. Roosevelt, but after thinking over the many points Mrs. Roosevelt had raised, which naturally would be of great benefit to the Negro reading public, she thought better and gave an exclusive story to the Associated Negro Press.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

War Department Reiterates Opposition To Having Mixed Races In The Same Regiment

MAY 2 3 1942

Declaring that the War Department's policy is "not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organization," Major General J. A. Ulio of the Adjutant General's office, Washington, D. C., has written Mrs. Genevieve McKinney, chairman of Adult Activities Committee of the Ashland Place Y.W.C.A., in reply to criticisms she wrote to the President following the recent Boro-Wide Conference of Negro Women.

Mrs. McKinney and Miss Jessie Scott, adult activities secretary, on April 29 wrote the President that: "In a discussion on the role of Negro women in the war effort, the conference body recognized that the policy of discrimination in the armed forces of the United States serves as a weapon in the hands of the enemy for disuniting our country behind the war effort today. The delegation recommends, therefore, that the President of the United States immediately authorize the formation of a mixed unit in all branches of the armed forces and their auxiliaries."

MAY 2 3 1942

In reply to the letter, Major General Ulio said that "The policy of the War Department is not to intermingle colored and white enlisted personnel in the same regimental organization. This policy has been proven satisfactory over a long period of years, and to make changes would produce situations destructive to morale.

"In building the new Army, the War Department has made every effort to avoid racial discrimination, and the record shows that success has been achieved in this regard. There are Negroes serving in every arm and branch of the service, eating exactly the same food as white soldiers, living in exactly the same type of quarters, and training with exactly the same weapons. Further, Negroes are being trained for commissions in both the ROTC and Office Candidate Schools, and opportunities for their promotion are being increased regularly."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Jailed for Refusal to Hate Hitler

MAY 30 1942

Donald W. Sullivan, N.J. Draft Dodger, Sentenced to Three Years in Jail; Gets a Taste of Hitler's Medicine.

TRENTON, N.J. — Donald W. Sullivan, unmoved by a lesson in Hitler's racial attitudes, was sentenced to three years' imprisonment Wednesday as a draft dodger.

Sullivan, who is 22 and lived in Newark, tried to join the navy, several years ago, and was rejected. He was later rejected by army recruiting officers because of a minor defect, since corrected. These experiences embittered him.

MAY 30 1942

When he was arraigned eight weeks ago on charges of failure to notify his draft board of a change of address and willfully concealing his whereabouts, Federal Judge Phillip Forman ordered him to read Hitler's book, "Mein Kampf."

Hitler's ridiculing of colored people failed to impress Sullivan deeply. Reminded by Judge Forman Wednesday that the German dictator considered his race only half human, Sullivan replied: "There are a lot of people over here that agree with him."

47n-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York. N. Y.

African Warrior Tribe Joins Enemies of Axis

Fierce Fighters in North Africa Cast Lot With United Nations in All-Out Campaign To Defeat 'Forces of Evil' Let Loose on World

MAY 23 1942

BY GEORGE PADMORE

LONDON (Censored).—The Allies have a new ally in North Africa. And consequently, the Axis a new enemy. For the first time in history, Senussi, North African desert tribesmen, are fighting along side British troops.

Units of these fierce colored warriors have been raised and trained in modern methods of fighting and under the command of British officers, have joined the forces in the front line.

For the Homeland

There, these tough, cunning sons of the sandy wastes are fighting for the liberation of their homeland; fighting for their home ground from much of which the Italians had driven them before the war, and where, ironically, when they became the dupes of Germany, the British fought and beat them in the last war.

Military experts here say the Senussi will be very useful allies. They are born fighters. Are trained to shoot, ride and use a sword almost before they have learned their Arabic alphabet.

In combat, they are fearless, fanatically fierce and ruthless. With their desert instinct they can be a constant nightmare to the enemy. They are hardy and immuned to the deleterious effects of the Libyan climate.

History of the Senussi

The Senussi is a non-conformist Mohammedan sect founded in 1850 by a religious lead, Shiek Es-Senussi, who claimed descent from Fatima, daughter of Mohammed. The sect, whose chief centres of influence were the big oases of Kufra and Siwa, set out to revive the faith and usages of the earlier days of Islam, and recruited many followers in Egypt and other Mohammedan lands.

They are less secretive about their religious rites than other Moslem fraternities. It was largely through Italian restriction of their Tripolitan caravan trade that they supported the German cause in the last war.

Fighting Ex-Friends

Now they are fighting against their former German friends and their old enemy, the Italians, side by side with British, Free French and South Africans. In their fight to regain their homeland, they have the incentive of a burning hatred against the Italians, whom they have fought ever since the Italians defeated the Turks in Tripolitania and Cyrenaica in 1911, and took possession of those fertile coastal areas which Mussolini settled with Italian peasants and turned into "White-man's country" like Kenya and South Africa.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

White College Girls Dance Away Bias

The editorial page of the Adelphi College *Fortnightly*, white girls' school publication, printed a recent editorial entitled *Ironic Contrast*, and made the following observation:

MAY 23 1942

"An interesting and happy contrast comes to mind in connection with last Saturday's Glee Club and Orchestra Dance. Soldiers from Mitchell Field were the guests of the college at this time, and among their were four or five Negro soldiers. We are proud to report that they were as welcome and as well-received as the rest of the group; the girls and faculty members danced with them, entertained them, and were sincerely glad that they had accepted their invitation.

Strange contrast was the violent riot which occurred at the same time in the little Harlem section of Hempstead. . . . It is unfortunate that Negroes are not treated on the same level as white people even when it comes to a little matter of justice. . . . If Negro soldiers are expected to give their lives for the protection of our country, they should be assured of adequate protection. . . . Here at Adelphi, we think we have a rather striking contrast to the above situation, as well as a good example for those who are obviously in need of one."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Pearl S. Buck Clarifies What We Are Fighting For

MAY 16 1942

Pearl S. Buck, famous novelist, writing in a Philadelphia daily paper, delves into the unparalleled confusion of world affairs and emerges with a summation of the clarities that are now appearing and sets forth the ideal for which America is at war.

Explaining that this war is really a score of civil wars and that the reason for past confusion has been that the boundary lines to which we have long been accustomed have faded, Miss Buck states that to proclaim one's self a citizen of a nation means nothing, because within every nation there is the enemy.

She suggests that we listen for the password, "Freedom for All," so that we may discern the enemy.

Allies and Enemies

"If a man is truly fighting for freedom for all," she writes, "he is an ally, whatever his nation or race. If he is fighting only for the freedom of a single group, be that group national, politcial or racial, he is an enemy."

"The world after this war will not be the world we know today," she points out. "Freedom will be established as a principle, or it will be lost. Not race by race or nation by nation, but as a human essence. If by reason of democracy's failure the enemy prevails, the future is black."

Human Equality

America's people have political freedom but not human equality, Miss Buck writes. The people of China have human equality but not political equality. "We are all partial democracies," she states. And continuing, she says:

"The victory that must be ours is that people be free and that there be human equality in the world." This she described as the most ennobling struggle that the human mind has ever conceived.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

DR. L. D. REDDICK WOULD AMEND THE ATLANTIC CHARTER

MAY 22 1942

Noted Fisk Graduate Thinks "Africa for Africans" Would Be Good Democracy

NEW YORK, May 21 (ANP)—An enthusiastic crowd which packed and jammed the Townsend Harris auditorium of City college last Friday evening heard a half dozen African leaders from all parts of continent tell of Africa's role in the present war. This is the first time that the Africans themselves have had an opportunity to make a full presentation of their case to the American public.

In a vivid manner which brought forth applause, cheers and boos from the crowd of students and the citizens, Negro and white, the African leaders described the economic, political and cultural exploitation of Africans by the European prior to the war, yet affirmed Africa's determination to fight shoulder to shoulder with the allied powers against the Nazi tyranny, "if this is a real war for world freedom of all peoples."

The resolutions as submitted to Dr. L. D. Reddick, chairman of the program were as follows:

1. That the Atlantic charter and all other statements of the war aims and peace aims of the allied powers should be specifically understood to apply to Africa as well as to the rest of the world.

2. That the freedom-loving people of Africa should be armed in order to over-throw the Nazi tyranny and establish freedom and self-determination for all peoples.

3. That African culture should be given its rightful presentation in the history of mankind.

Copies of the resolutions are to be forwarded to the President of the United States, the secretary of state, the chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, the prime minister of Britain and the colonial secretary, and the war council of the united nations.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

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Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Mississippi Jails Man for Sedition

MAY 23 1942

LEXINGTON, Miss.— Charged with sedition for cult teachings which included disregard for Mississippi's jim-crow laws, James Barnes, self-styled Moslem, of Mileston, was convicted in the Holmes County Circuit recently and imprisoned for a maximun of ten years or for the duration of the war.

Barnes is head of the Holy Moorish Temple of Science, which he is said to have first organized as a burial society in Chicago.

The prosecution produced an Americanized version of the Koran, Mohammedan Bible, along with cards and insignia issued to members of the organization, as evidence.

MAY 23 1942

Said to Favor Japs

Also presented were witnesses, said to be followers of Barnes, who said he told them that they were "Asiatics" and would be recognized as citizens of the "Asiatic State of North America" when the Germans and Japanese conquer this country, but would have their heads cut off if they took part in the war against them.

Reuben Payne, brother-in-law, of Barnes, was also scheduled for trial on joint charges of sedition and violation of jim-crow laws in Belzoni.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Negro Soldiers Not Permitted In Panama City

MAY 23 1942

Shipping out of New York to pick up a cargo at New Orleans, with a couple of stops at Panama and Cristobal, a US army transport charged its policies aboard ship after seeing conditions in Cristobal. According to a steward, who stopped in the Voice office just off a ship in from Melbourne.

A goodly portion of the crew jumped ship in New Orleans, 136 men to be exact, for they'd been promised 70% bonus money for the Atlantictic voyage and didn't get it. The transport line sent to New York for more men, but couldn't get them, then combed the worst sections of New Orleans for replacements of the crew and got most of them from the section in and about notorious Rampart street.

MAY 23 1942

First stop out of New Orleans was Cristobal, where the US post office has drinking fountains marked **gold** and **silver.** Gold fountains are for whites; **silver** ones for natives and Negroes. Windows where postage stamps are sold are similarly segregated and marked. Clubhouses are similarly labelled—the **silver** clubhouse, according to Steward Doe, is unfit for human occupation.

In Panama City, American Negro soldiers are not allowed in the city at all, but are kept in the malaria-infested jungles, building roads, putting up barbed wire, etc.

Steward Doe was told in Melbourne that Australians had been informed by southern white soldiers that Negroes were slaves without education, adequate clothing and also that they would attack Australian women. During a dance at the St. Francis Hotel southern soldiers informed the manager that unless he stopped Negroes from dancing with white girls, they'd break the place up. Nothing hap-

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Diehards Kill Equality Rider To WAAC Bill

MAY 23 1942

Certain diehard Congressmen went all-out last week to make sure that officials of the new distaff side of the American army would have full power to perpetuate the prejudices of their pants-wearing partners in national defense. It happened when these knights-errant of national unity charged forth to lance to death all efforts which might give Negro women a reasonable chance of equality in the newly-created Women's Auxiliary Army Corps.

These stalwarts of democracy, paced by Republican Senator Warren Austin of Vermont and cheered on by Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts, chief sponsor of the bill, rode rough shod over all legislative protection for colored women's rights and killed all non-discrimination amendments attached to the bill.

The only actual speech against the amendments, however, was the harangue by the gentleman from Vermont. Among other things emitted in 45 minutes, he said: "The amendment is against public interest."

MAY 23 1942

Democratic Senator Robert Reynolds of North Carolina sat quietly by with Democratic Senator Lister Hill of Alabama, member of the Senate Military Affairs Committee and Democratic whip who had previously promised Edgar Brown, National Negro Council, his support of the amendment.

Senator "Happy" Chandler, Kentucky Democrat, clearly indicated his own attitude when he put a leading query to Senator Austin: "In other words, it is your opinion that the amendment raises a question that simply ought not to be raised?"

When the voting was over, when the tumult and the shouting had died, the valiant Vermonter and his crowd had won the day. They had made it a certainty that if Negro women enlisted with white women in the new army of assistant-soldiers, they would enlist as assistants to the assistants.

Japanese Aliens

Common Sense
New York N.Y.

Our readers will be interested to know that more than two hundred distinguished liberals from all sections of the country have signed the letter to President Roosevelt urging him "to extend to Japanese aliens, and especially to citizens of Japanese origin on the West coast, the right to a hearing before civilian boards to attest their loyalty."

MAY 1942

The letter continues "we fully support all necessary measures of counter-espionage for the detection and punishment of spies and traitors. But enforcing the evacuation order on the Japanese alone approximates the totalitarian theory of justice practiced by the Nazis in their treatment of the Jews. . . . This whole process, we believe, is of itself a blow to our democracy and is the type of discrimination which, throughout much of Asia, will greatly strengthen the hands of our enemies."

Among the signers of the letter are: Alfred M. Bingham, George S. Counts, John Dewey, Irwin Edman, Harry Emerson Fosdick, Frank P. Graham, John Haynes Holmes, Harry W. Laidler, Reinhold Niebuhr, Clarence E. Pickett, Norman Thomas, Oswald G. Villard, Carl Carmer, John Dos Passos, W. E. DuBois, Eduard C. Lindeman and A. Philip Randolph.

New York

Readers of COMMON SENSE who would like to sign the letter are asked to communicate with the Post War World Council, 112 East 19th Street, New York City.

MARY W. HILLYER
Post War World Council

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Strictly Loyalty

THE NEWS THAT LEAKED out last week from the center where Japanese and German diplomats are interned under United States guards is fraught with significant interest from two angles, at least.

MAY 27 1942

These enemy aliens, living in splendor and ease at the fashionable Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., are evidently constantly thinking of some plan to contact their fellow countrymen with a view of making their escape. This is indicated, as the news report shows, when one of the interned Japs endeavored to bribe a Negro waiter to get a letter to some "friend," offering the Negro quite a sum of money if he would comply with the request.

Not only did the Negro exhibit loyalty to his country by refusing to be bribed to employ traitorous tactics, but the Jap became so thoroughly infuriated over the Negro's resentment, he plunged a knife into the back of the Negro waiter inflicting serious injury.

Those individuals of other racial groups who are ever ready to question the loyalty of the Negro will have this minor evidence of loyalty to consider, wherein, not only in the face of a substantial financial offer, but where his life was actually endangered, a Negro waiter refused to engage in traitorous conduct.

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On the other hand, the question arises as to the extent a Negro may be protected from these enemies to our nation—Japs, Germans or Italians, which they, in their power and wealth are refused compliance with their demands for disloyal conduct. Just what punishment has been meted out to the Jap subject who assaulted the Negro waiter, is not known. Little surprise would be expressed if it should be discovered the serious matter has been passed over with the attitude indicating a Negro, even in the role of a loyal defender of our nation, has little cause for complaint against this enemy whose every desire is to destroy our nation and its institutions.

MAY 27 1942

Every part and pareel of our citizenry must be assured of ample protection, training and participation in civilian life as war is waged on the designing, treacherous and powerful enemies as is true in the armed forces. Without such assurance, the morale of the neglected group is certain to be seriously affected.

—From The East Tennessee (Knoxville) News.

47n-1942
Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

'Wimpy Specials' For Boys 'Down Under'



American hamburgers are introduced to Aussie soldiers (in big hats) to the delight of Yankee troops. According to the wall menu the "Wimpy Specials" go for nine pence.
—Acme Telephoto

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Name Union and Negro Women Leaders to AWVS

JUN 7 1942

In line with the policy of close cooperation with labor, announced at the national annual meeting of the American Women's Voluntary Service last week, was the selection of two representatives of organized labor on the AWVS National Executive Board, which consists of 26 women.

The two are Miss Rose Schneiderman, president of the Women's Trade Union League, and Miss Helen Blanchard, the League's vice-president and New York City organizer.

Two prominent Negro women were also chosen as National Board members: Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, and Mrs. T. Arnold Hill, coordinator of the two Harlem units of the A.W.V.S.

Whatever failings in democratic procedure still exist in the American Women's Voluntary Services, the inclusion of trade union and Negro members on the National Board was hailed by many in the organization as a great step towards unifying women in their support of the war against Hitlerism.

"News of the inclusion of Negro and trade union women in the executive has been a great stimulus to rank-and-file members in Harlem," said Mrs. James Watson chairman of the 10th Division of the A.W.V.S., in a statement to the Worker yesterday.

Units in several Southern states, Mrs. Watson explained, were represented on the committee which chose the National Board. "The choice of Negro women, especially, represents a great stride forwards towards greater democracy," she stated.

The growing cooperation of the A.W.V.S. with labor has been shown in New York City officials of the organization told the Worker, by the setting up of classes in trade unions in air raid precautions, first aid, nutrition, and other defense subjects. Among unions which have held, or are preparing to hold, such classes are the Millinery Workers; Biscuit Workers; United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers; International Ladies Garment Workers; United Office and Professional Workers; Amalgamated Clothing Workers.

The Women's Trade Union League has also held such classes, and Consumers Union is planning to do so.

JUN 7 1942

In California, the A.W.V.S. course in air raid precautions has been officially endorsed by the CIO and AFL Central Labor Bodies, according to a report by California delegates at the Annual Meeting. In this state, also, one local of the Laundry Workers Union are donating 35 gallons of gasoline each week to the A.W.V.S.

The policy of using only union-made uniforms and stationery, which has been in operation in the New York A.W.V.S. for some time, not only was officially adopted by the National Board at the Annual Meeting—it was also recommended to all units throughout the country.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

WALLACE'S STATEMENT

The single speech which has been pointed to most frequently as the most significant of the war period is that made by Vice-President Henry Wallace and reprinted on this page today.

JUN 9 1942

Raymond Clapper said this speech, made by Wallace before the Free World Association, will rank with Lincoln's Gettysburg address. A manufacturer paid for the reproduction of the speech in a full-page advertisement in one of the New York papers, believing that it had not received the attention its significance warranted. In order that Advertiser readers may have the full text, it is reprinted.

In the past six months Americans have been preoccupied with the urgency of production and the news of military clashes. We are behind the British in the matter of discussing the meaning of the war and what we expect of victory.

Americans should begin now to discuss with each other the implications of Wallace's speech—which is an interpretation of peace aims stated in the Atlantic Charter.

Wallace's theme is that this war is to extend and strengthen the rights and opportunities of the "common man." He sees it as a continuance of the revolutionary struggle begun in the American Revolution and continuing through a series of internal and international struggles to throw off tyranny and repression, economic and political.

The part which Christianity has played in shaping Wallace's social, economic and political philosophy is emphasized in his analysis of the objectives of victory.

If Americans fail to thoroughly understand the type of world they propose to help build after this war, if they have not established that unity of understanding without which effective national action is impossible—we can as surely win the war and lose the peace as we did last time.

JUN 9 1942

It is simpler to give thought to the peace now than it will be once the last shot is fired and the babble of conflicting voices confuses us. The peace should be written not by those who can shout the loudest, but those who can think with the greatest clarity and who have the vision to disregard narrow, selfish interests.

We cannot wait until after the war is over to discuss decisions on which will rest the future of millions of human beings.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

"THE NEGRO'S WAR"

NOT ALL THE PUBLICITY the Negro has been getting lately is of the same undesirable nature as that given by Westbrook Pegler and the Hearst newspapers. The current issu of Fortune Magazine contains a most sympathetic article on what the Negro is fighting for in this war and of the obstacles he faces in getting a job. Although the article is unsigned, it is illustrated by Romare Bearden and Charles Alston, both Harlem artists and much of the factual information seems to have been gathered by Negroes.

The author points out that the Negro is no longer the southern white man's burden but the whole nation shares equal responsibility to see that he is given a square deal.

After reviewing the findings of the Fair Employment Practice Committee and discriminatory practics in the Army and Navy, the article concludes with the following ringing statement:

"In the consciousness of all peoples in the world, this war is being fought for and against the idea of racial superiority. America's Constitution, like Christianity, is based on the principle that every man is born with the inalienable right to equality of opportunity. Whether or not this assumption is "realistic"—we must either stick to it or change sides. Anything else would be not only immoral, it would be a military mistake. For men do not die for causes they are cynical about; and they cannot conquer on behalf of a principle they discount. That one-tenth of our population may lack enthusiasm is bad enough, but not critical. What counts in a war like this is whether the nine-tenths feel at peace with themselves."

The appearance of such an article in "Fortune," which reaches the most influential people in this country, cannot but have a good effect in educating the "right" people on the need for democracy at home as well as abroad.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

SOUTH AFRICANS, WHITE AND BLACK, SEEK SQUARE DEAL FOR NATIVES, ANNUAL REPORT SHOWS

Condition of African People in Urban Areas Call For Immediate and Drastic Action

MUST ARM BLACKS TO PREVENT DISASTER

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa.—(ANP)—A remarkable insight into the spirit of understanding and tolerance being granted the darker races as result of the present world war, came to light recently with submission of the annual report of the Joint Council of Europeans and Africans.

Of great interest to blacks thruout the world, the reports indicated that the past year has seen more advancement in African affairs than was noted in the past two decades. Says the Joint Council's report:

"These changes can best be described as a new climate of opinion in which African affairs are discussed. The prime minister's declaration that segregation has fallen on evil days put the matter in a nutshell. For the first time it is now admitted on all sides that the condition of the African people in urban areas calls for immediate and drastic amelioration. Now at last the new economic circumstances created by the war have opened the eyes of those in high office, and they are lending us their ears as never before.

"We [illegible] with confidence the coming report of the Commission of Inquiry on Urban Areas. Our evidence was welcomed, and we know that our proposals will be well considered. We hope especially to secure reforms in the municipal native revenue account, either through pressure from the central government or through persuasion of the city council itself. Thanks to the careful research of some of our members, and to the vigorous support of one of the honorary presidents, the bishop of Johannesburg, everyone knows what is wrong with the Account in its present form. Income is dependent on rents paid and beer drunk by Africans, and expenditure on African welfare is limited by this income.

"The failure of the Johannesburg city council to make grants to the native revenue account from general revenue is today one of the main obsta[illegible] to African advancement in our city. Happily, there are already signs that this position will not remain as it is.

"The city council has begun to display a more purposeful interest in its Africans than some of us can remember to have seen in its recent record. Unlike other Reef municipalities, it no longer appears before the wage board to argue against the raising of wages. Indeed, it is about to raise the wages it pays.

"Although local government remains our chief concern, we do not forget that we are part of a larger whole. In these grom days, no one dare forget that. Accordingly, we believe that the time has come for all who are unafraid of the future to say in unmistakeable terms that Africans must be trained and armed for the total defense of our common co[illegible]. And the time to do this is now. To wai[illegible] the enemy is at the coast or on our shores is to risk disaster.

"For modern warfare, soldiers cannot be armed and trained in a week. We believe that nothing would so speedily transform the whole atmosphere in which the union wages war as the making of comrades in arms of our African fellow countrymen."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Separate Crews Not Favored

N.A.A.C.P. Says Inequalities May Be the Result

NEW YORK. — Separation of shipbuilding workers into white and colored crews "leads inevitably to misunderstanding and antagonism and frequently to differentials in working conditions," it was asserted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in a letter to the Sun Shipbuilding and Drydock company at hester, Pa.

The letter, addressed to Joseph G. Pew, president, said the Association "views with concern" the announcement that the company will hire 9,000 Negroes in a separate shipyard. This is diametrically opposite to the principles for which our country is fighting, the Association said.

The N. A. A. . P. made clear that it does not question the importance of the proposal to the 9,000 Negroes who would be hired. It stated, however, that the plan may be in violation of the President's Executive Order 8802, which specifically bans discrimination in war industries. Developments of the last few months during which white and colored Americans have begun to work side by side on an equal basis in plants in the North and South are mose desirable, the N. A. A. P. said.

"All Am[illegible]ans are fighting in a common cause to preserve the democratic way of life here and in other parts of the world," the Association stated, pointing out that segregation is undesirable and would make it easier, when production is cut, to shut down the plant in which the segregated group is working, but that if the members of the minority are integrated into a plant along with workers of the racial groups, discrimination would not be as easy.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

DRUG STORE PORTERS TO HELP WAR EFFORT WITH JUBILEE AUG. 1

With the sale of war bonds as its theme, the Drug Store Porters' union will present a victory jubilee Aug. 1 at the Savoy ballroom, South Park way and 45th street. Announcement of the event was made by Adam D. Booker, president of the union.



Adam D. Booker.

A queen of the jubilee will be selected from the club or organization which purchases the greatest number of war bonds and stamps. Booker explained that groups and organizations attending will represent the allied nations and that the "nation" having the largest "population" at the celebration will be given a war bond. The "nation" making the largest war bond purchase also will choose the queen.

Cornelius Maiden, AFL general organizer, has been named honorary chairman. The union is composed of some 9,000 porters.

"The porter is usually on or near the bottom of the bracket when it comes to income," Booker said, "but I assure any one that in loyalty to the government and desire to win this war we are at the top." He added that more than 75 per cent of the union members purchase war stamps every payday.

Houston Post
Houston, Texas

Negro Orator to Give Insight on War Here

The negroes of South Texas will be given authentic insight into war conditions when Roscoe Conklin Simmons, negro orator of Chicago, addresses a mass meeting at 3 p. m. next Sunday, June 21, at the Coliseum. Simmons will talk on "The War and the Negro."

A choir of 100 voices, under the direction of Minnie V. Smiley, will sing. The negro Boy Scouts will give a flag demonstration and serve as ushers. C. W. Rice, chairman of the committee on arrangements, said there would be reserved sections for whites. The program is sponsored by the Colored Workers' Aid club, with headquarters at 419½ Milam.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Joe Louis, John Woodruff 'Tops' Among Negro Athletes In Service

Stars of the sports world, from top flight luminaries to rookies in all branches of athletics, have swapped their flannels and silks for Army uniform and are carrying on at posts throughout the country, the War Department revealed today in a partial list of sports figures now in service.

Baseball, football, boxing, golf, track and field, basketball, all have contributed their share, both professionals and amateurs. Almost every large post in the Continental United States can produce its headline figure. And the sectional and state champions total into large numbers.

Perhaps the most publicized of these sportsmen-soldiers are Private Joe Louis, world heavyweight boxing champion; Sergeant "Hank" Greenberg, star of the Detroit Tigers baseball club; Corporal Jim Turnesa, golfing great; Norman Standlee, of the Chicago Bears football champions; and Lieutenant John Woodruff, Olympic track champion.

A host of other greats, both of the present and near-past, are numbered among the Army's athletes.

Baseball, for instance, has contributed not alone Greenberg, whose mighty batting feats group him with Babe Ruth, Ty Cobb and Hans Wagner, but Cecil Travis and Buddy Lewis, of the Washington Senators; Hugh Mulcahy, of the Philadelhia Phils, and a score of other big leaguers. A host of minor leaguers, their names too numerous for listing, are in the Army.

Football, both professional and intercollegiate, is well represented. Standlee, of the Chicago Bears, has been mentioned, but there are also Dave Smuckler, of the Philodelphia Eagles, and Ralph Miller, Green Bay Packers linemen, from the pro ranks.

Martin Chanez, captain of the Oregon State eleven which won the Rose Bowl championship in 1941, is one of the intercollegiate stars in the Army. Frank Foley, one of Harvard's great backs; Grenny Lansdell, all-American quarterback for South California; Johnny Mohardt, an all-time Notre Dame back, are others.

Golf has sent Corporal Jim Turnesa into the military service. This member of a famous golfing family at the recent Professional Golfers' Association national championship fought his way to the final round, only to bow to Sammy Snead by a narrow margin.

Corporal Ed "Porky" Oliver, who won a National Open Championship, only to be disqualified for teeing-off fifteen minutes too early, is another crack golfer in olive drab. Private Vic Ghezzi, former P.G.A. national champion, is a third great link star now in the Army.

Among the golfing amateurs are Bud Ward, winner of the National Amateur crown in 1941, and Walter Hagen, Jr. captain of the Notre Dame golf team.

Two of the greatest middle-distance track stars of recent years are in the Army. Besides John Woodruff, Charles "Chuck" Fenske, Wisconsin's great miler who wrested the national indoor crown from Glenn Cunningham in 1940, is included in the list. Woodruff, while a college student and later as a member of the United States Olympic team in 1936, was rated as the best in the world at his distances, the 440-yard and 600-yard runs.

Louis Zamperini, the Pacific Coast miler, and another member of the 1936 Olympic team, is in the Army. With his is Allan Tolmich, one of the great hurdlers of recent history, holder of seven world's records. Other track greats are Dick Ganslon, Columbia's pole-vaulter; Lloyd Thompson, national high-jump champion of 1938; Clark Mallery, high-jump star from the University of Southern California, and Sam Francis, Nebraska's shot-putter.

Basketball stars are numerous. There is Herb Brogan, captain of the most valuable player in the Seton Hall star and later voted Michigan's 1941 five; Ed Sadowski, American Basketball League while a member of the Detroit team; Mort Lazar, New York University's great forward; John McGowan, a member of Long Island University's championship team in 1941; Joe Killian, University of Georgia and all-Conference star of 1940; Thurman Hull, University of Texas crack, and an all-Southwestern choice in 1940; Juile Kastner, Brooklyn College star.

Hank Bunoski, an all-round college star who played football, basketball and baseball at St. Bonaventure College, and who later became a baseball star, playing with Buffalo in the International League, is a Cororal in the Army.

Louis Bush, a ten-letter man, while a student at Massachusetts State College, and another minor league baseball player, also is in olive drab.

While Joe Louis and Billy Conn, former light-heavyweight champion, are the more famous members of the boxing fraternity in the Army, there are numerous young ring stars as well. Jackie Wilson, one of the contenders for the world welterweight championship, is now a soldier. Private Anthony D'Avanzo, better known as Babe Donetti, was Golden Gloves open featherweight champion of 1939. Young Kid McCoy, Michigan welterweight, is now in the Army records as Private Adam Pianga; Private Anthony Tuffo, Golden Gloves featherweight champ of 1940, is another soldier.

Among the boxers is Private Sigmund Stadtlander, at one time lightweight champion of Germany, who claims to have been the last Jewish athlete in that country to participate in sports with people other than his own race.

Marty McGann, widely known as a boxer and trainer, is an athletic director in the Army.

Tennis has contributed Eddie Alloo, Bob Briggs, Russell Bobbitt, of Georgia Tech, among others.

This is a very partial list of stars and near-stars of the athletic world now in Army uniforms.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Sun Shipbuilding All-Negro Yard Dangerous Precedent For America

THE Sun Shipbuilding Company has completed plans to employ between 6,000 and 9,000 colored workers in all the branches of shipbuilding at its yards in Chester.

That is big news. On its face that is good news. But unfortunately the management has adopted a policy of segregation.

The announced program is to place all Negroes in one yard. These workers will be upgraded and permitted to advance to any position which they are able to fill.

Nine thousand men gainfully employed are a powerful economic factor. Ships are the life line of America now and will be essential to business after the peace. As the picture now looks, men who build ships will be employed for a long time; and those who are skilled will be in great demand.

THE TRIBUNE has given this matter deep and sober consideration. We have talked to men and women in an effort to get a cross section of opinion.

The man on the street thinks that it is a good idea to employ colored workers on the basis of fitness, rather than color; but believes that the segregated yard is dangerous for the future.

"It will be an easy thing to close down the yard in which all colored workers are employed when business slackens after the war," is the point most often expressed.

Another question raised is, "What will happen to the colored workers who are now employed by Sun Shipbuilding Co.? Will they be transferred to the segregated yard?"

Segregation is wrong in principle. Experience proves that there is no such thing as equality of opportunity under a segregated system. Segregation always means discrimination.

Because THE TRIBUNE has always fought for jobs for colored people, it has approached this question of a separate setup by the Sun Shipbuilding Company very carefully.

It is this newspaper's considered judgment that the policy of a separate yard for colored workers is unnecessary, undemocratic, and will not in the long run help either America or colored people.

It is exceedingly unfortunate that the officials of the company did not secure and heed the advice of thoughtful Negro leaders who hold the opposite point of view.

It is not too late for the officials to change this policy and place colored workers in all yards and departments.

This war is being fought for democracy. Segregation will destroy democracy.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Valaida, Freed by Nazis, Back in U.S.

Actress, Who Left Here in 1938 for Tour of Europe, Interned in Denmark; "I Never Was So Glad to Get Back to America," She Tells AFRO; Will Go to Hollywood to Make Pictures.

JERSEY CITY, N.J.—Mrs. Valaida Snow Berry, well-known actress, was among the 187 passengers who arrived here Tuesday morning aboard the S.S. Gripsholm from a Swedish port.

The passengers, all American citizens, had been interned in the Scandinavian countries following German occupation. Mrs. Berry, who was in Denmark filling engagements, was also interned when the Axis took over the little Danish country.



MRS. VALAIDA SNOW BERRY

Met by an AFRO-AMERICAN representaitve as she came down the gangplank from the giant Swedish vessel, the famed actress, who left the United States in 1938 for a tour of Europe with a small revue, gripped the reporter by the hand and exclaimed:

"I never was so glad to get back to America. Honestly, I never really appreciated my country and my people until now."

Mrs. Berry had appeared in London, Paris, Egypt, Holland and all of Scandinavia, she said, and had just begun an engagement in Denmark when the Germans occupied the country. While she was interned and put on short ration, along with other Americans, she was treated very well, she said.

However, the suspense one undergoes in wondering what will eventually become of one is nerve-wracking, Mrs. Berry added.

In order for the United States Government to effect her release, it had to exchange two German prisoners, she explained. The S.S. Gripsholm sailed from a Swedish port for the States on May 20. Mrs. Berry was put aboard a German plane and flown from Denmark to Sweden to make the connection, she said.

Asked about her plans now that she is back home, Mrs. Berry said that after a conference with her booking agent in New York City Wednesday, she will leave immediately for Hollywood. After a two-week rest, she will make a picture. The actress did not reveal the nature of the film or give the name of the studio that has her contract. No one met Mrs. Berry when her ship docked, and when asked whether her husband was expecting her, she said that she didn't know, nor did she know whether he is in New York or California.

Nation
New York, N. Y.

The Shape of Things

THE MEMORIAL DAY SPEECH OF SUMNER Welles might have been written as a supplement to the now famous address by the Vice-President at the *Free World* dinner three weeks earlier. It put into the language of plans and intentions the fundamental democratic principles set forth by Mr. Wallace. "The age of imperialism is ended," said Mr. Welles. "If this war is in fact a war for the liberation of peoples, it must assure the sovereign equality of peoples throughout the world. . . . Discrimination between peoples because of their race, creed, or color must be abolished. . . ." Such words express more than a hope; they imply a promise. They could not be spoken on a solemn public occasion by the Under Secretary of State without being taken throughout the world as an official pronouncement of the government of this country. Ordinary people everywhere will accept them as our plan for a post-war world. They will create hope in millions of hearts, will arouse fears, too, and some resentment, for they already announce the dissolution of empires for the preservation of which many statesmen in the United Nations believe they are fighting. They imply a willingness on the part of the United States to undertake jointly with its allies not only the winning of the war but the overthrow of powerful and vested political interests. It is a tall order, but we are glad the Under Secretary had the courage to formulate it.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

British Losses Laid to Failure to Use Natives

Failure to use native man power is the cause of British defeats in the far east and the same blunder in the near east will bring similar results unless the empire consents to an army of 200,000 Jews in Palestine. This was the warning Pierre Van Paassen, author of the best selling "Days of Our Years," and other speakers delivered before 550 persons who last night attended a meeting in the Congress hotel.

Sponsor of the meeting, billed as a testimonial dinner to Van Paassen, was the committee for a Jewish army of Palestinian and stateless Jews, of which he is national chairman. It achieved an enthusiastic response to the committee's aim: Mold public opinion so that congress will adopt a resolution filed last November demanding that the British permit formation of the army.

"The fundamental trouble is not military at all," said Van Paassen in speaking of far east defeats of the British. "It is political. There is no lack of man power. There need be no lack of equipment in the richest war products producing regions in the world.

"There is no lack of reserves. The Dutch East Indies alone could, without a single bomber, have swallowed 10 times the Japanese army of 20,000 men that took Java.

"There can be 10 million Indian guerrillas barring the way of the Japs tomorrow if England gives the word.

"Gen. Rommell, commanding the Nazis in Libya, has 100,000 men. The British have 50,000. But if England gives the word there can be 100,000 Jews rushing to the side of the British and Poles in Egypt."

Telegrams were received at the dinner from a number of officials, including six members of parliament, and Sir Josiah Wedgwood, who recently caused a furor by making a short-wave broadcast from London to Jews here in which he said:

"The Arabs are an excuse, not a reason! Ask no more from Britain. Ask America to give you arms and mandates."

Sen. James E. Murray (Dem., Mont.) declared that calls have been coming to America regularly from the Libyan battleground asking for more man power. We have supply bases and a token force there now, but lack ships to transport the men wanted, he said.

"As a matter of cool logic then, a Jewish army 200,000 strong based on the middle east is practical," he said. "Then all that America need furnish is equipment, for we know that the bulk of this army is in the middle east. Furthermore, we know that these men are partially trained, know the terrain, and above all, have a fanatical urge to fight the common foe."

In the midwest the campaign is led by Irving Taitel of Chicago, a lawyer, who declared that to the Jews who would form the army it is a "holy war."

47n-1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
MAR 18 19

Start Fighting Fire Now

There are many big civilian defense jobs to be done. And one of the biggest is the creation of an adequate fire defense in this country. That is a job which must be done by all the people.

The two coasts of America are definitely combat areas. Both are susceptible to air and naval attack. In addition, many important inland points could be reached by a determined enemy. These are facts, unpleasant as they may seem. And if attack comes, the thermit-magnesium bomb is almost certain to be the principal weapon used. Mild in appearance, weighing but slightly more than two pounds, it is one of the most terrible agents of destruction ever invented by man.

Luckily, these and other incendiaries can be controlled. Their danger can be tremendously minimized if trained men and women are available to fight them. England was saved by its fire-fighting forces. Perhaps, some day, that will be said of American cities and towns. And these forces will consist very largely of volunteers—people who give their time and services to civil defense after working hours.

Even if we are not attacked from without, this work will produce fine fruit. As C. Lester Walker writes in Harper's, "We are a profligate race where fire is concerned. . . . The flames have taken $3,000,000,000 of our property since 1929 and each year 10,000 lives. So if the war-born alarms and precautions cut our normal fire losses even ten per cent, all the effort, time, and money—and even the hysteria—will have been worth it."

MAR 18 1942

Every civilian can help in this war against fire. Do your share—and start doing it right now.—

—Industrial News Review

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chicago Daily Demands Colored Troops Be Taken Out Of The South

APR 4 - 1942

CHICAGO (ANP)—Slaying of an army sergeant by a policeman in Little Rock caused the powerful Chicago Tribune last week to reiterate its stand against Negro soldiers training in southern camps in an editorial which said:

"The fatal shooting of a Negro army sergeant by a city policeman in Little Rock, Ark., provides additional proof, if more is needed, that the army is making a mistake in sending Negro troops into a southern state for training. Only two months ago 29 Negro soldiers, almost all of them from the northern states, were injured in a riot in Alexandria, La. Last summer there were clashes between Negro troops and white citizens near Gurdon, Ark. These incidents run all the way back to the Brownsville, Tex., riot."

APR 4 1942

Cite Little Rock Riot

"The report on the Little Rock shooting comes from the city policeman who killed the sergeant. The victim is said to have joined Negro civilians in attempting to release a comrade who had been arrested by military police and to have used violence again the city patrolman. No matter who started the row, the disorder was no isolated incident, and the whole series should demonstrate to the war department that it is asking for trouble when it persists in sending colored troops into a known climate of racial intolerance.

"The War Department—after the Alexandria shootings—recognized the army's responsibility for maintaining order among troops on leave by promising to correct deficiencies of military police control. The performance has not lived up to the promise. If the War Department expects creditable conduct in battle from its colored troops, it will get them out of the south. The morale of these soldiers cannot remain good if they know that anybody can shove them around."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO TROOPS FROM CHICAGO IN AUSTRALIA

MAR 30 1942

Specialized Units Will Do Building Work.

BY JACK TURCOTT.

[By wireless to the New York News and The Chicago Tribune.]

UNITED STATES ARMY HEADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 29.—The army today relaxed its ban on mention of the hundreds of American colored troops it has brought over to Australia.

Wartime regulations do not permit identification of the outfit but it is permissible to say that the men are specialized ground troops who will work mostly on construction jobs. The majority are from the St. Louis and Chicago areas.

MAR 30 1942

Australia's policy excludes colored persons from permanent residence on the continent. Approved by all political divisions of the country, this policy was designed to prevent immigration of cheap labor, with its consequent lowering of wage and living standards for Australia's whites.

Natives Live on Reservations.

Australia's aborigines, totaling about 100,000, live on reservations in northern and central Australia or on the small islands around the continent.

I crossed the Pacific on the ship transporting the colored Americans and knew the anxiety felt by the officers concerning the possible frigidness of the Austalians toward violation of the commonwealth's policy. All felt that the ship's arrival would result in some unpleasantness.

But their worries were uncalled for. The colored boys, thinking Australia was Africa, crowded the decks and peered out of portholes during the docking, and the Australian officials greeting us showed no surprise at seeing virtually no whites aboard.

The troops remained aboard ship for several days and when permitted to go ashore behaved like typical American doughboys. They strolled the streets of the large city, looked in the stores, drank beer, and visited the movies.

MAR 30 1942

Australian Curiosity Wears Off.

Most Australians had never seen an American of color and at first frankly stared. But their curiosity soon wore off and they accepted the fact that colored troops are a part of the United States army and are therefore most welcome here.

MAR 30 1942

Occasionally a colored soldier is seen in the street chatting with an Australian girl, but there has been no trouble and Australians are confident that the national white policy is thoroly understood and respected by the whole population.

The colored boys took the crossing in good shape, despite the discomfort of extreme heat and close quarters. The only breach of rules was the smuggling aboard of a mongrel dog named "Dopey." When it was discovered here that Australia, a rabies-free country, does not permit the direct entry of foreign dogs, "Dopey" was hidden and fed scraps of the troops' mess, but officers discovered him and ordered him returned to America.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Welcomed On 'White' Continent

Color Barrier Is Relaxed as War Measure

APR 3 - 1942

Negro troops are in Australia and are receiving a warm welcome from the citizens of that continent which before invaded by war was reserved for whites only."

Rumors have been current for several weeks that American Negro soldiers were in Australia but official confirmation was given only last Friday when Secretary of War Stimson reported at his press conference that Negroes were included in the American Expeditionary Force led by General Douglas MacArthur.

On the heels of the statement of Secretary Stimson, who gave merely the bare fact that Negroes are in Australia, came word from Byron Darton, a war correspondent for the New York Times, that the Negro troops have been received well.

APR 3 - 1942

Policy of Long Standing

"There is a long standing 'white' Australian policy," Darton wrote, "which is accepted by all political parties here. The aim of that policy is to protect the Australian worker from competition by any other people—black, brown or yellow—who might accept lower standards than the white persons accept in this land of strong trade unions and paternalistic social legislation."

But as a war-time measure, Australia has laid aside her color bar. Expressing the attitude of the Australian government toward American Negro soldiers, Army Minister Francis Michael Forde said, "We look on the Negro troops as part of the United States army and we would not be so presumptuous as to place any bar against any form of assistance to the defense of this country. We have been assured by your generals that these men are good soldiers."

The Negro troops now in Australia, Darnton reported, are not combat troops but are trained ground units. They are doing construction jobs necessary for the American war effort.

Darton said that the non-combat unit of Negro soldiers was ordered aboard ship at the eleventh hour.

Australia's policy of allowing none but white persons on the continent is so deep-seated that the official handbook, "Australia" published by the Australian National Publicity association under authority of the commerce minister sets forth the reasons for the "all-white" policy.

APR 3 - 1942

'For Economic Reason'

The handbook says: "To the principle of a white Australia all political parties in the commonweath subscribe for the economic reason that the white man's standard of living would be endangered by the introduction of colored laborers who would be prepared to accept wages and to work and live under condition that are not acceptable to the white workman.

"Were colored labor not restricted, the ultimate results would be that white workmen in Australia would be forced out of employment by cheap labor with a sub-consequent dislocation of national life. Thus the immigration law was so designed to exclude colored persons from permanent residence in Australia.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

AUSTRALIANS CHEER U. S. NEGRO TROOPS

Greeting to First 'Smart' Unit Ashore From Convoy Cited in Disclosure of Presence

MAR 30 1942

By BYRON DARNTON

Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AT GENERAL MacARTHUR'S HADQUARTERS IN AUSTRALIA, March 29—United States Negro troops, whose presence here could not be mentioned in dispatches until today have been well received. The ban was lifted with the announcement by Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson at Washington that Negroes made up part of the American Army in Australia.

A long-standing "white Australia" policy has been accepted by all parties here. The aim of that policy is to protect the Australian worker from the competition of any peoples, black, brown or yellow, who might accept lower standards than the Whites will accept in this land of strong trades unions.

Before the landing from the convoy there had been concern about the reception of the Negro troops; this concern has been proved unnecessary.

What happened was that when the ships unloaded the first troops ashore were miscellaneous service troops. Such troops had not received the intensive drill given the combat units and so did not present an ultra-smart appearance. As these white units marched out of the dock gates there was only scattering applause from the small crowd gathered there.

MAR 30 1942

But when the Negroes appeared there were loud shouts of approval and much handclapping, for they managed to look smart and soldierly, despite the fact that each man was laboring under the burden of a barracks bag.

From the writer's own observation the Negroes with the A. E. F. here are good soldiers. On one occasion in particular the men handled themselves in examplary fashion.

The ship encountered a fierce storm with a seventy-five mile wind was caught in the trough of the waves so that it became impossible to steer her. After nightfall it was necessary to turn her about facing the wind and to drop out of the convoy.

In the midst of this operation a huge wave crashed through the portholes, inundating a passageway below decks. Some white troops aboard were momentarily in a near-panic. But the Negroes, some of whose quarters were a foot deep in water, responded most quickly to the assurances of the officers. The damage was soon repaired and all the soldiers were back at their card and dice games.

The Negroes already here are described officially as specifically trained ground troops, but not combat units. They are working at a multitude of construction jobs necessary to the United States war effort here. The non-combat unit aboard the ship on which the writer traveled was ordered aboard at the eleventh hour.

The policy of excluding non-whites is so widely accepted here that it is set forth in "Australia," an official handbook of the country put out by the Australian National Publicity Association under the authority of the Commerce Minister.

The handbook says:

"To the principle of White Australia all political parties of the Commonwealth subscribe, for the economic reason that the White Man's standard of living would be endangered by the introduction of colored laborers who would be prepared to accept wages and to work and live under conditions that are unacceptable to the white workman.

MAR 30 1942

"Were colored labor unrestricted the ultimate results would be that the white workmen of Australia would be forced out of employment by cheap labor with the consequent dislocation of the national life. Thus the Immigration Law is so designed as to exclude colored people from permanent residence in Australia.

The attitude of the government toward the American Negroes was expressed thus by War Minister Francis M. Forde:

"We look upon the Negro troops as part of the United States Army and we would not so presumptious as to place any bar against any form of assistance to the defense of this country. We have been assured by your generals that these men are good soldiers."

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

For War Service

Man Power Unit Planned For Negroes

JUN 2 1942

Washington Bureau of Chicago Sun

Establishment of a Negro man power service under the War Man Power Commission to work toward full utilization of Negroes in training and employment phases of the war production program was announced yesterday by Paul V. McNutt, commission chairman.

The new Negro service will assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries and direct attention to possibilities for using Negro man power when local training programs and defense housing projects are being planned.

The service will cooperate with the President's committee on fair employment practice in the investigation and adjustment of complaints involving any alleged racial discrimination.

It will make available to prospective employers and to labor organizations comprehensive data concerning the field of Negro employment and will suggest methods of using Negro labor.

Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been made director of the new division, which will be under the over-all supervision of Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director of the War Man Power Commission. Dr. Weaver has a long record of service in behalf of Negroes, having been chief of the Negro employment and training branch of the OPM and WPB for the last two years, before which he was adviser on Negro affairs for the Interior Department and the U. S. Housing Authority.

JUN 2 1942

Firm Plans Training School for Negroes

St. Louis, June 20 (AP).—The United States Cartridge Co. announced today it planned a training school for Negroes with the ultimate aim to have one manufacturing unit at the small arms ammunition plant here entirely Negro-manned.

A few hours after the announcement by the Western Cartridge Co. subsidiary which operates the war plant for the Government, 200 Negro men and women in single file circled the plant bearing banners protesting alleged discrimination against Negroes. The man leading the march, which lasted about 45 minutes, carried an American flag. There was no disturbance.

JUN 21 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Between the Lines

FEB 28 1942

(By Dean Gordon B. Hancock for ANP)

Pearl Harborism Among Negroes III: Why Not Protest in White Press?

WHEN I arrived in Richmond 20 years ago, my enthusiasm for the cause of Negro betterment knew no bounds. After three years of study in the East and contacts with the fuller life offered there, and after turning down two fine opportunities to remain there, there was a sense of sacrificial responsibility to help right the wrongs of my less fortunate people. I proceeded to chart my way in my new environment and began by registering my protests against anything that contravened the rights of Negroes. I was aware of the fact that being "nasty" was no part of protest, and that straight argument on strong points was not spectacular and would not bring a kind of "popularity," but it would get definite results in the long run.



Dean Hancock

I found that little use was being made of the white press of this State and city. All of the Negro's protest was being registered in the Richmond Planet which the immortal John Mitchell was editing. I turned to the white press and whenever I had any protest to make I made it through the white papers. My first protest was against a column called "Good Morning Judge" where Negroes who came before the police court were burlesqued. The editor pounced upon me in an editorial and called me a "schooled" Negro, intimating that I was "schooled" but not educated. Very shortly a cultured white woman took my part and very soon "Good Morning Judge" disappeared. "Hambone Meditations" went the same way.

FEB 28 1942

"Make Great Mistake"

My point here is, Negroes make the great mistake of making their protests through Negro papers which are read primarily by Negroes and are silent in the white papers where their protests might be carried to those for whom they are intended. I see no point in making brilliant protests for Negroes to read except insofar as we want to be heroized by Negroes. If we want our protest to get results why do we not send them to the white press that is always open to any sensible and intelligent discussion of any current question? It has come about that here in Richmond Negroes are more and more making use of the white press and there are some indications that we are getting somewhere, albeit all too slowly.

We have arrived at a stage in our social and economic development, when the Negro himself needs teaching. It is true that the white man needs to know how we feel about some matters; and what is more interesting many of them want to know. Why not then let him know through the press he certainly reads rather than through the press that he reads only uncertainly?

Should Be Set Right

The white man needs to be set right on matters pertaining to the Negroes; but Negroes need to know that protest without a program comes to naught; that protest is but a small fraction of what it takes to advance the race; that Negroes have a responsibility in the situation as well as the whites; that intelligent use of opportunities is just as essential as the opportunities themselves, that in the world of tomorrow it is the efficient man rather than the logical man who is going to live; that the group without vocational training is going to perish in spite of their protests.

FEB 28 1942

One of the things that doomed Pearl Harbor was the utter complacency of the officers in charge. They had a good time while the defenses were unmanned. They assumed that their own heroic opinion of America was shared by the Japanese. Being an American was fine, but being prepared would have been finer. It does not matter how fine Negroes are and how equal to the white man they prove themselves, unless they have a program for their own advancement they are going to perish. There is no/future for a race that majors in protest and minors in a program. At Pearl Harbor they majored in good times and jealousy and minored in preparedness. Our present program is based upon hope and not upon reality. We need a program.

47n-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Effects of War Are Evaluated By Writer

By AL WHITE

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—The first six months of the war have passed. Negroes are interested to know just what has happened and what, if any, have been the real gains, not only to them, but to their country.

As far as the United States is concerned, there have been no real smashing successes, but a few scattered skirmishes which have been called victorious. On the one hand, we have had the loss of Guam, Wake, and the Philippines and a crushing blow at Hawaii at the very outset of the war.

But Negroes, as part of the United States, have made gains at home and in the armed forces which have been all the more remarkable because of the concessions made.

NOW MORE OFFICERS

In the army alone, there are now more officers either in active service or in training than we had in the last World War. Negroes are being trained for officers in all branches of the service and are acquitting themselves creditably. In the air corps, there is a lieutenant colonel, and there will be other Negroes with higher ratings than second or first lieutenants. Negroes are in the air corps, they are in the engineers, in fact in every branch of the service.

In the navy, the recently announced policy has given new hope to the Negro, and with the formation of the Negro division of the marine corps, history will be written. Already, several qualified Negroes have been received by the navy and given chief petty officers' ratings, something it has been difficult for them to achieve before unless it was in the division of mess attendants.

On far flung battle areas, Negroes have been assigned to important tasks. They are serving as missionaries in Australia, the queer land which hitherto barred all Negroes from living there. Their conduct and comportment will do much to show the Australians the error of their ways.

PROGRESS SEEN

In the government departments, there has been a gradual break down of the prejudices which have kept Negroes in the background, and there is promise of even greater breakdowns on the part of certain hitherto tough departments. Hundreds of Negroes have been given employment in Washington and more are being brought in as the occasion demands.

In the industrial field, Negroes have made considerable gains, only after the President himself indicated his desire that Negroes be given consideration, and in almost every instance where Negroes have been given the opportunity they have done a good job.

Cracking the hitherto closed aviation industry was one of the highlights of the past six months. Many have sought credit for making these things possible, but the Negro press more than any other agency, consistently hammering away at the injustices perpetrated against Negroes, had an important part in bringing these things about.

MORE JOBS TOO

Shipyards, machine shops, all kinds of industries are throwing down the bars in the face of the war god and Negroes are profiting to the extent of which they are capable.

Certain gains in the political field have been won and for the future, there will be a concentrated effort to repeal the vicious poll tax and to alleviate the suffering of Negroes in general throughout the country.

Various groups have sprung up to present the cause of Negroes throughout the country and many new friends have been outspoken in seeking redress for the Negro. Through these and the Negro's own effort, the first six months of the war have not been a total loss on the home front, although the reverses suffered by the United States reach down and touch the most insignificant citizen. As the war progresses and victories come to the armed forces as expected, victories will be won on the home front.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NOTED REPORTER SEES PROGRESS IN FIGHT OF NEGROES

JUN 20 1942

By HERMAN HILL

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jun 18.—"The American Negro has but one course to pursue in this world-wide conflict. He must stand shoulder to shoulder and give his all to the allied nations' cause of world freedom. It is the race's chance for freedom or slavery. If the Negro thinks he suffers in the United States from oppression, he has felt nothing to compare to the treatment he, along with the rest of the universe, will know should Japan and the other Axis powers succeed in their quest for world domination.

"I know. I have been an eye witness to Japanese conquest. The Negro has a splendid age-old tradition of bravery and loyalty to maintain. He cannot afford to fail in this crisis."

This, dramatically, did Cecil Brown speak at an exclusive interview held with the writer Monday at CBS's Radio Center in Hollywood.

Mr. Brown, long, lanky, a dynamic personality, nearing the end of a nation-wide lecture tour, won international fame and recognition by his frank and unbiased eyewitness writings of the war in the Far East. He was a survivor of the sinking in the Indian Ocean of H.M.S. Repulse, giant British warship. He was on the Java war front, witnessed the fall of Singapore and was the recipient of scatching criticism from official British sources because of his vitrolic attacks directed against English laxity and carelessness.

PROGRESS BEING MADE

Going further, Mr. Brown admitted the plight of the Negro in America and acknowledged the many injustices meted out to the race. "Yet," he averred, "we are making tremendous strides as a nation in eliminating racial bias. Time and progressive thinking will some day soon wipe out the evil traditions of the past. Our task now is to win the war, all of us. Make no mistake about it, the Japanese is a formidable enemy, wise in the ways of war, brutal, courageous to a fanatic degree, who is fighting not by rules but to win. He bars no holds. Death means nothing to him."

Brown pooh-poohed Japanese propaganda, that this is a racial war. "One has but to see what they have done to innocent Chinese to thoroughly dispel this fallacy." Continuing the correspondent explained, that Japan's idea of conquest was similar to Germany's. They want to establish a co-prosperity sphere in the far east. They wish to set up a new order in Asia comparable to what Germany is attempting to do in continental Europe. As for the fancy promises the Japanese are making India, Brown commented, "Yes, they'll promise anything. Promises are cheap."

JUN 26 1942

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO DOCTORS AND THE WAR

IN A RECENT LETTER to the editor of The New York Times, Dr. William A. L. Styles of Flushing, N. Y., calls attention to the fact that the Army will need 50,000 physicians if the war continues into 1943. There are approximately 180,000 licensed physicians today in this country, of whom 80,000 are of military age level of 45 years. According to Dr. Styles, the Federal Procurement and Assignment Service, working through state medical channels, is finding the task of recruiting a sufficient number of physicians next to impossible.

As a solution of this problem, Dr. Styles suggests that our government draft the 6,000 refugee physicians from Europe into our armed and civilian service.

We would like to add to this suggestion that Negro physicians be given more consideration in this matter, and since they are citizens they deserve first consideration in the effort to augment the medical corps of the army.

Except for Dr. M. O. Bousfield, who has assumed the rank of Lt. Col. as head of the new hospital unit at Fort Huachuca, and his staff, our observation is that little consideration has been given the Negro physician in the present war.

There will be similar shortages of manpower in many lines should the war be prolonged, and in every instance where qualified Negro citizens can be found they should be given considedation before refugees and other non-citizens are called into the government service. The quality most needed at this time is loyalty and no refugee can give the kind of allegiance to our government that its Negro citizens have given and are giving.

JUN 13 1942
JUN 13 1942

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Joe Louis, Marian Anderson And Others Appear on War Bond Rally

Other Celebrities Included Paul Robeson, Olivia DeHavilland, Mr. Justice Murphy, Charioteers

JUN 20 1942

(BY ROLLO S. VEST)

DETROIT—Here in the Motor City last Sunday at the huge Olympia Stadium, home of the Detroit Red Wings Hockey Club and scene of the big indoor fights, over 20,000 people gathered for the initial Inter-racial War Bond Rally. The admission was 10 cents which entitled its holder to a 10-cent defense stamp. Patrons paid as high as $50 for a seat. On the bill were: Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Bill Robinson, Screen Actress Olivia de Havilland, Joe Louis, the Charioteers and Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy.

A simple, short talk by Joe Louis, making his first public appearance as a corporal, was the hit of the afternoon.

Plainly lost for words as 40,000 eyes were focused on him, the Brown Bomber said: "The American Negro is fighting as hard as anyone else for victory. You don't need to put on a rally like this to make us buy bonds—just give us a chance at some of those jobs we are qualified for and we will buy you everything you need." Blushingly, and as shy as a school boy caught in his mother's jam, he thanked the audience and returned to his seat.

Justice Murphy highlighted his talk by reminding the large audience that Hitler and his crowd had finally found out they were not supermen. "I wish those gentlemen (Hitler and Tojo) were here today," he said, "I would place them around Joe Louis and show them who the superman is."

Screen Actress Olivia de Havilland gained a tremendous ovation with the reading of James Weldon Johnson's "Battle Hymn of the Republic."

A report at the end of the meeting revealed that over a quarter million dollars worth of defense bonds and stamps were sold.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

MAN POWER AGENCY WILL AID NEGROES

New Service Is Set Up to Work for Their Full Use in War Production Program

FOR STUDY OF COMPLAINTS

Unit Headed by R. C. Weaver Will Join With President's Discrimination Group

JUN 21 1942

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, June 20 — A Negro manpower service to work for full use of Negroes in the training and employment phases of the war production program has been set up by Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission. Dr. Robert C. Weaver is director of the new division.

The new service will assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries and will compile and give out information relative to availability of Negro manpower and training programs. It will direct attention to possibilities for utilization of Negroes when local training programs and housing projects are being planned.

The service also will cooperate with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the investigation and adjustment of complaints involving discrimination or failure to utilize to the fullest exten available Negro manpower or to extend training privileges to Negroes.

It will present to prospective employers and to labor organizations experiences in the field of Negro employment and indicate methods of achieving such employment with a minimum of difficulty.

Dr. Weaver was chief oh the Negro Employment and Training Branch of the OPM and WPB for the last two years. Earlier he had served as adviser on Negro affairs to the Department of the Interior and the Federal Housing Authority. He is a native of Washington.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Negro Gives Boots To Help Kick Japs

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CLARKSDALE, Miss., June 19.—Declaring that he would gladly go barefooted to help his Uncle Sam, Joe Crockett, 65-year-old negro on the Sherard Plantation at Sherard, pulled the rubber boots from his feet and presented them to Fort Alcorn, chairman of the county Salvage for Victory Committee in Coahoma County.

Mr. Alcorn approached the negro, who was in the field chopping cotton and asked him if he had any rubber to donate to the Government.

"Dese are all de rubber I owns," said Joe. "Yas sah' you can have dez boots to help whip de Japs." Joe looked mighty pleased when Mr. Alcorn informed him that his sacrifice would certainly help in winning the war.

JUN 20 1942

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Randolph Tells Why He Didn't Make His Talk

A. Philip Randolph, director of the March-to-Washington Movement, who was cheated out of the opportunity to deliver his speech before the 20,000 people in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, took the disappointment good-naturedly and Wednesday afternoon he received reporters in his 125th Street headquarters to discuss the address he was scheduled to have made.

JUN 20 1942

Starting promptly at 8 o'clock, the program was going strong at 11:45 and Mr. Randolph's name had not yet been reached. Arrangements with officials at the Garden called for vacating the premises at midnight sharp or for payment of an additional sum, which the March-on-Washington crowd considered prohibitive. Therefore, after Mr. Randolph was introduced at 10 minutes to 12, he merely sought endorsement of two petitions, introduced Mrs. Annie Waller, mother of the condemned sharecropper, Odell Waller, then closed the meeting.

Unity Exemplified

Asked what he thought of the meeting and how he felt about not having been able to make his speech, Mr. Randolph said: "I think it was a grand meeting. The important thing was the assemblying of the Negro people. The whole objective was to corral the Negroes so that they might exemplify by their unity their desire to secure the eight points enunciated by the March-on-Washington Movement.

Declaring that it would be hardly necessary to go into the details of the speech he was to make, Mr. Randolph said there was one or two things he would like to have clarified.

"Questions have been asked what sort of people compose the March-on-Washington," he said. "Our answer is loyal, patriotic Negro Americans who love their country, love their race and love the human race.

No Use for Nazis or Reds

"We have no use for the Nazis, Communists or Fascists or their works," he emphasized. "We consider them a menace, a nuisance, a danger and a pestilence to Negroes, labor and our country."

On the question of the organization being all-Negro, Mr. Randolph said: "Some criticisms have been raised of an all-Negro movement." Then he asked the question, "Why should that be? The Zionist movement is an all-Jewish movement, but this doesn't imply that it is anti-Gentile.

Cites K. of C.

"The Knights of Columbus is all-Catholic. But that doesn't mean it is anti-Protestant or that they may not join with Protestants on a common program of civic righteousness. Because Protestants and Catholics don't include Jews as members does not indicate that they are anti-Semitic. Trade unions do not include non-workers; that doesn't prove that they are anti-all non-workers.

"The March on Washington Movement," he continued, "believes that the Negro must assume the major responsibility for the solution of his problems and must supply the money to pay the price, make the sacrifice and lead the fight. This doesn't mean that it is anti-white, anti-Semitic, anti-Catholic, anti-Protestant, anti-Holy Roller or anti-interracial movement."

Democracy a Failure

American democracy was branded as a failure, a miserable failure. It has failed because it is a limited and racial and divisible democracy, he said.

"Our Declaration of Independence," Mr. Randolph said, "says that all men are created equal, but it is actually made to mean that all white men are created equal. Because the American brand of democracy has winked and connived at, aided and abetted Jim Crow in reducing upwards of 20,000,000 Negroes to the status of half-men, America will have to answer to the 1,700 000,000 colored peoples everywhere before the bar of world opinion," he declared.

Upholds Roosevelt

Mr. Randolph hailed President Roosevelt the world's greatest living statesman and champion of democracy. Directing his words to the Chief Executive, he said, "May your strength and courage and will and devotion to the ideals of democracy, liberty, justice and peace never fail you. We believe we are upholding your hand when we fight for the Four Freedoms for Negroes in our land."

Mr. Randolph said America's greatest tragedy was not the treachery of the Japanese at Pearl Harbor, but America's profession of fighting for democracy while denying it to her own citizens because of color. He said America's big guns will be invincible only when her democratic soul is invulnerable.

47n-1942
Argus
St. Louis, Missour:

MARCH FOR JOBS—EXTRA!

Extra, Extra, Extra!!! Hundreds of workers and interested citizens will march on the small arms plant here Saturday!

Because they have constantly been given the "run around" about jobs, a local committee made up of many of the colored people of this community, is sponsoring a "march on the TNT plant for Saturday."

This demonstration, according to the leaders, was decided upon as a last resort this side of the March on Washington which is crystallizing in all sections of the country at the present time.

As to the wisdom of this dramatic demonstration on the part of the Negroes of this community, one has but to look at the cause which has goaded them to action. Then, too, equally important is the fact that any gains which may be made along this line will be helping to enforce the President's order against discrimination in war production plants.

We have begged, pleaded and conferred and fussed, but the situation seems to be getting worse. Therefore, anything we can accomplish in a legitimate and legal way, we shoud not hesitate to do. If the Negro does not find his place in industries now we feel he never will. As was stated in these columns last week, we repeat, why is it that the Negro is to be denied work? What has he done to have this ill-fated practice forced upon him; or what is it he has failed to do? He is constantly knocking at the doors of the army, the navy and other armed forces of his country for a chance to fight for his country. Whenever the opportunity has been given him he has bared his breast to the enemy's steel and given of his life blood freely in defense of this country. Therefore, we ask again, why is it that he is denied the opportunity to work for an honest living, just as other men and races do?

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Jim-Crow Travel Plan of U.S. Treasury Unit Blocked

WASHINGTON

Wholesale protests last week forced the U.S. Treasury Department to abandon jim-crow arrangements for transferring one of its units to Chicago.

Originally slated to travel in separate coaches of a special train, colored and white savings bond unit employees of the loans and currency division, Bureau of Public Debt, began leaving Monday by whatever means they chose.

To Be Reimbursed

Approximately 500 colored and 1000 white employees are involved. They will be reimbursed for their transportation expenses at the rate of first-class train and lower berth fares, plus $4.50 per day en route.

Also abandoned was a plan whereby whites would be temporarily housed at the Stevens Hotel and colored employees elsewhere. All will now arrange their own housing and be given $5 daily settling-down allowances—single persons for four days and married ones for fifteen.

Groups File Protests

As soon as the segregated proposal was announced, about two weeks ago, employees began raising objections. They were joined by the United Federal Workers of America, a CIO affiliate; the National Negro Congress, the NAACP and several other small organizations.

Attacking the proposal as undemocratic and a clear violation of the President's executive order forbidding discrimination in the Federal service, these objectors cited civil rights laws in Illinois and other States through which the special train, with its separate dining car as well as Pullman provisions, would have to pass.

Hotel Not to Blame

Treasury Department officials were also reminded that, contrary to the assertion of those arranging the jim-crow pligrimage, the Stevens Hotel in Chicago has ben known to welcome colored guests.

According to one worker, the white girls, most of them Southerners, positively beamed with importance when the original plans became known.

"Those who had been fairly friendly with the colored girls began to walk around the office with a superior air," this worker declared. "They took on a different attitude as soon as it appeared that the department was upholding and furthering segregation."

Apology for Change

When the proposed plans were suddenly dropped, the employees were assembled and an official told them that the department had decided to discard its "elaborate" plans for their convenience.

"But," the official is reported to have said apologetically, "the dropping of our plans is not the fault of the department!"

This apology for being prevented from carrying out a jim-crow plan was a bitter pill for several of the colored workers to swallow, but is had its effect upon the white employees.

For, according to one report reaching the AFRO, the white girls became friendly again—just as soon as the announcement was made that they were not to get special consideration.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negro Labor Parley to Hear Curran Message

Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, who is now in London for an International Labor Office conference, bears with him a statement from the Negro Labor Victory Committee here urging a program for full integration of the African people in the war against Hitlerism, it was revealed yesterday.

Curran will present the statement to British trade union officials in behalf of the committee here, a spokesman said.

Curran is listed as one of the principal speakers at a Unity for Victory mass meeting on June 28 in Harlem which will follow a two-day Victory Conference co-sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

In the event that Curran has not yet returned to this country by that date, a message from him will be read at the meeting, it was announced yesterday.

Other speakers at the mass meeting will include Paul V. McNutt, head of the Manpower Mobilization Board; Winifred Norman, chairman of the National Conference for Negro Youth; A Clayton Jowell, Jr., City Councilman, and Charles A. Collins, co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

McNutt's address will be broadcast over station WJZ.

The two-day conference will tackle a three-point program of jobs and job-training for Negro workers: full equality in the armed forces; and full participation by Negroes in Civilian Defense.

Congressman Vito Marcantonio and Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, will address the conference.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

"THE NEGRO THREAT TO DEMOCRACY," SALS LANIER!

Hampton Institute, Va.—"The Negro in America presents a threat to democracy", writes Hampton Institute's dean of instruction, R. O'Hara Lanier, in the March 15 issue of Frontiers of Democracy, in an article entitled, "What the Negro Faces In a World at War".

Dean Lanied said that, "To have democracy the Negro must be included. Without him, as one-tenth of the population, this nation drifts slowly toward the fascist state. To the Negro, Fascism vested interests, and the myth of racial superiority, are as great threats as Hitler. Negroes believe in democracy, but are forced into the position of fighting for a chance to defend democracy abroad and at home.."

"Never before in the history of this country", declares Lanier, "has there been so much doubt in the minds of Negroes as to the efficacy of American democracy. The army has had its troubles at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, and Alexandria, Louisiana. One Negro soldier puts it, "I might as well die here for democracy as on a foreign field against an enemy I do not know or have never seen'."

The National Youth Administration has, at every Congressional inquiry on the expenditure of funds, been brought to task for insting on a fair and equitable distribution of Federal funds."

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

HARLEM BLACKOUT

IF YOU CAN'T ATTEND the protest mass meeting at Madison Square Garden, on June 16, which is being sponsored by the March on Washington Committee to protest against jim-crowism and segregation in the armed forces of the nation, the defense industries and the federal government bureaus in Washington, you can aid the cause, if you live in Harlem by joining in a "blackout" of your premises between the hours of 7 and 11 p. m. on that date.

Such a move will help focus public opinion on this meeting and its underlying causes, and the committee has suggested the following plan of action:

1. All lights in buildings, homes, taverns, saloons, stores, theatres, and places of amusement should be put out or have the shades drawn so that no light appears from the street.

2. Negroes attending night schools should refrain from attending the night of June 16 and the Board of Education should be requested to close such schools in Harlem.

3. All Negro ministers are requetsed to refrain from holding church services of any kind and advise their members to attend the mass meeting at Madison Square Garden or join in the "blackout" protest.

The neighborhood should be patrolled by a squad of voluntary Negro police to see that the "blackout" is accomplished quietly and to urge retail merchants in the neighborhood to close their places of business during these hours. Such merchants who refuse to cooperate should be black-listed.

By your support of the mass meeting and the "blackout" you show white America and official Washington that the Negro intends to fight with all his might to put an end to jim-crowism in America while he helps to conquer and crush hitleristic Germany, fascist Italy and militaristic Japan.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

AN EDITORIAL

PREJUDICE IS DISLOYAL

While Americans of almost all races and religions prepare to fight abroad and on the sea, a quiet campaign is being carried on to support them in an essential way on the home front. Their task will be easier and shorter, and they will return to a happier homeland after the war, if the evils of intolerance and inequality of opportunity are abated. The speeches and discussions which have accompanied Harlem Week have revealed distressing facts about the plight of New York City's Negroes. Harlem's recent "crime wave," as Dr. Robert W. Searle, general secretary of the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, said this week, was in reality "an overt manifestation of the underprivileged and overcrowded conditions" under which Harlem's citizens live. What the Negro wants most is a job. If he could get one "a great many of his problems would be cut off at the source."

Something is accomplished just by making this condition public. Ill will is not half so common a factor as ignorance. Something can also be done through such orders as that of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which this week cited eight concerns in New York and New Jersey for discriminating against qualified persons because of their race or religion. Such discriminations affect not only Negroes but many others who are thoroughly good Americans. Once the principle of inequality is established there is no telling who will be the next victim.

This nation is the result of a wonderfully successful experiment in blending many races, cultures and religions. Our strength in this war, our ability to appeal to the Chinese, the East Indians and others whose help we need, just as much as they need ours, comes largely from this peaceful blending. It is disloyal, even subversive, to obstruct its further development. The principle of legal equality is the very foundation stone of our system. And, despite setbacks and outbreaks of intolerance, it works. The Negro is a shining illustration. In the eighty years since he was freed from slavery he has made progress such as no comparable mass of people has ever made in so short a time. The friendship of kindly and civilized white persons, North and South, has helped him to realize his capabilities. But this friendship must be wiser and more general. We cannot tolerate, at this time of all times, any refusal of the fair chance to which he has equal claim with all other Americans.

New York Times

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The Way Forward

The hearing conducted in Birmingham by the president's Committee on Fair Employment Practice was a substantial success. It was an intelligent, constructive effort to deal with minority problems in war industries. These problems are of great and urgent importance to the entire nation. Certainly we all know they exist. It did not take the committee hearing to show that. But this inquiry did emphasize the fact and the importance of these problems.

It stressed for the public that full and fair opportunities are not always provided for Negroes in our war industries and in training programs for war work.

It brought out that such discrimination cannot be charged to any one group alone.

It suggested that sincerity and good intention often lie behind discrimination, although in some cases selfishness and narrowness may be to blame.

It underscored the urgency of efforts to solve these problems and overcome discrimination and injustice.

It made clear, we hope, that the purpose of the committee is to combat this discrimination and promote fidelity to our basic national ideals; that the committee was not concerned with social practices and customs.

Despite the difficulties and perplexities involved in the committee's great problem; despite the misunderstandings, baseless rumors and prejudices which inevitably confront such undertakings, the hearing proceeded in an orderly, enlightened way. That in itself is no little achievement. For it was a demonstration that difficult problems of this kind can be thus met.

It showed that the dire prophecies and fears that often are circulated in connection with such efforts can be greatly exaggerated, or even groundless. Realization of this, it seems to us, is of great and pressing importance. For it will help to maintain a positive and creative approach to such matters, rather than the attitude which would seek to deal with these problems by denying them, or attempting to suppress them.

Many of the dire troubles of the modern world are directly due to failure of men of intelligence and good will to face and deal with old problems, familiar injustices. Our complexities and tragedies are only going to increase unless we face such problems and take a positive attitude in trying to solve them.

This committee's effort represents such a positive method. It demonstrates the constructive approach and that this approach is open. As a nation, as a people, we should follow through in this spirit and method, if we expect to go forward with hope.

The committee made one strong emphasis of incalculable value. It drew a clear distinction between fundamental justice and social practices.

There are, of course, social discriminations and segregations of many kinds, among members of the same race as well as between members of different races. Some of these discriminations and segregations are both understandable and justifiable; some of them are, of course, unjustifiable.

A certain segregation is generally practiced against a bounder or a dissolute person, whatever his race. That can be understood certainly. On the other hand, courtesy and consideration are due all persons, no matter what their race or color. The whole matter of social customs is one that is so complex, having to do with so many factors of background, habits, congeniality and tradition, that it is something that simply cannot and should not be dealt with merely by legislation and governmental action. It must be met by the conscience, human spirit and good sense of people in all groups. Problems of this kind—and they are very real and difficult—can be met, basically, only by an understanding and cooperative attitude among all groups and classes.

One thing is certain: the world is going forward, nor is this nation, through a spirit of hostility and warfare between groups and classes.

But there are problems affecting

avoid affording opportunities for misunderstanding and for misconstruction of its own purposes either by those opposed to fundamental justice or by those seeking to use this effort for extreme and unwise purposes.

its responsibility and its task. It does well to do so. But in doing so, it committee is doing a vital service in

sharply defining

47n-1942

Incident at Tuskegee Not Complete Secret

Special

TUSKEGEE, Ala.—Cracker resentment against Negroes in uniform flared briefly in this peaceful town last week, only to be slapped back into the dust by the New Negro —Negro youth who strike back—Negro youth who don't don't mind trading their lives for real freedom.

The incident started in Tuskegee, when a white policeman attempted to arrest a Negro student pilot attached to the aviation training base at Tuskegee Institute. A Negro MP on the scene, having seen no reason for the arrest attempt, took the student flier into custody, led him to a car for return to the airport. Then things started popping.

First there was a shot, which struck the soldier in the back. It didn't kill him, and whites suddenly converging on the scene decided to finish the job. They rushed the MP and his charge, tied them to a tree, prepared for an old-fashioned lynching bee. Everything was made ready for a burning at the stake, true Indian fashion.

But someone in Tuskegee had telephoned the air base, and before the fires could be started truckloads of soldiers, armed with lead pipes, wooden clubs, anything formidable enough to show the mobsters the error of their ways, came to the rescue. The soldier is reported as being still alive at press time.

Because of a veil of secrecy shrouding the affair, perfect accuracy cannot be assured. A second version of the clash reports one Negro, three whites killed.

Whatever the final, true story will be, this conflict of cracker ideology and fair play proves one thing—the Negro will no longer permit himself to be pushed around.

Soldiers on the post, according to one report, have been disarmed and rearmed, and it is said that Negro officers there have ordered all short arms loaded, that they would assume responsibility for whatever might occur.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING



by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

Reproducing a recent column of ours against those who are agitating the Negroes, The Danville (Va.) Register comments editorially: "The Register agrees with Mr. Graves' opinion that the present is no time for any group to fight at home, except to maintain the status quo. . . . We have all the fight we can handle in crushing the Japs and Nazis. . . . All of the groups now stirring up internal strife, and especially the Negroes, are objects of Axis propaganda. They are being encouraged from Berlin, Rome and Tokyo to 'keep up the fight at home' for their objectives, whatever they be."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Col. Julian Leaves Air For U.S. Army

NEW YORK.—The Black Eagle of Harlem, Col. Hubert Fauntleroy Julian, abandoned his wings this week after 18 years of soaring in various countries of the world and became an ordinary earthly creature as a buck private in the United States army.

Julian, who was a captain in the Finnish air force after the finish of the Russian-Finnish war, stated that being too old for the air corps (35 years), he enlisted in the army before being called.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TWO COMPANIES OF NEGROES ASKED

MAY 3 - 1942

Openings for two companies of Negroes for non-combat duty in the U. S. Army has been announced by the U. S. Army Recruiting Office here.

The National Automobile Dealers Association Ordnance Battalion, sponsored by automobile dealers and being formed to serve the ordnance department of the U. S. Army, has openings for 360 Negroes for positions as mechanics, carpenters, cooks, clerks, typists, laborers, motorcyclists, bricklayers and non-specialists.

Age limits are from 21 to 44 inclusive. All Negroes in Class 1-A who have not been inducted are eligible.

MAY 3 - 1942

Negroes with education and knowledge of mechanics may qualify as corporals and sergeants. Non-specialists may qualify as privates.

The group will be known as the Fourth Battalion of the 302nd Ordnance Regiment.

Full information may be obtained from the U. S. Recruiting Office, Room 29, Federal Building, Birmingham.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Anxious To Help Win War

APR 30 1942

Negroes comprise 36 per cent of Georgia's population, but they want to to contribute "50 per cent to winning this war," Dr. J. W. Holley, of Albany, asserted today.

Called on for remarks at a tate citizens' defense meeting, the director of Negro defense efforts in Georgia declared "the Ngro's democracy hangs on th fate of the white man's democracy and we know it."

APR 30 1942

He said "they say the Negro has never had as much democracy as the white man, and maybe he hasn't, but the 13,000,000 negroes in this country have more democracy than any 13,000,000 anywhere else in the whole world."

Holley said 80,000 of his race were registered for defense work in Georgia to date, adding that some 30,000 Negro farmers would produce a large amount of food for civilian and military populations.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
April 27, 1942

Negro Soldiers

Editor The Telegraph:

I laid all work aside Army day and went to Macon, Ga. I saw the great Army day parade. The most beautiful picture I have ever seen. It filled my heart with joy to see the group of Negro soldiers of the 16th battalion of Camp Wheeler. Their perfect marching was something to be admired by everyone and the band played so well. After the parade was over I went to the camp. I was treated very fine by the white soldiers of the camp. They explained every question I asked them with courtesy. After going through the white soldiers' part of the camp, I went through the colored section and viewed that great 16th. They are the finest specimen of humanity with their perfect march. I would say that Hitler's gopse step does not compare with their perfect marching.

I want to say the American Negroes have never failed you. They played their part in the Revolution and the Civil War. The Negro soldiers charged San Juan Hill with Theodore Roosevelt in the Spanish - American War. The American Negro turned the tide of battle in the first World War, and they will do it again. The American Negro has produced five world champions, namely: Bishop L. H. Holsey, the world's greatest preacher; Dr. Booker T. Washington, the great educator who taught education of the head, heart and hand; Jack Johnson of his time, the greatest boxer; Eddie Tolan, the world's greatest runner; Dr. George Washington Carver, the great chemist that has caused us to value the lowly peanut, and still we have Joe Louis, the present champion of the world, and he is a great soldier.

The Negroes of America tunnelled the Hudson river in New York. The American Negro built the Georgia Southern and Florida Railroad with picks and shovels and wheelbarrows. They have made the red hills of Georgia grow wonderful crops. We will not fail you at home nor on the battlefield. We are a part of this great America and we will do our part. We will fight the battle. We will build the camps and depots. We will grow the food. We will grow the cotton to make the clothes. We will work anywhere and not strike and after all is said and done from our meager income we will buy bonds for victory.

LAWRENCE BANISTER.

Perry.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES AND THE WAR

To the Editor The News:

Let's understand each other. Here we are, black and white, living in America, a land dedicated to the proposition that "all men are created equal," and are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." For more than a century and a half now, we have been struggling to realize this goal for our nation. Yesterday, we had not arrived, we shall not arrive tomorrow. Let's all Americans admit that we have not yet attained a society or government in which these "inalienable rights" are guaranteed to all individuals. It will be best for all of us to face this fact frankly and honestly, and then make a sincere effort to correct all political and economic practices which undermine the pillars upon which our democracy rests.

At the present time democracy, as never before, is being subjected to the scrutiny of friend and foe. Our American way of life is being challenged by forces within and without. These enemies of our system would substitute for our liberties and freedom tyranny and regimentation. Most Americans, black and white, are against these common enemies. When Negroes insist upon full participation in the war effort of his country, we do so because we believe that it will require the full use of all available manpower and material resources to win this war. We believe further that individuals or groups who use the present emergency to realize purely selfish ends are just as much enemies of democracy as the totalitarian powers whom we fight.

Each day brings new evidence of the need for an all-out effort on the part of everyone, and we feel that those who deny every loyal American citizen the chance to do his part, whether in the armed forces of the nation, the training centers, or industrial plants, are a menace to our successful prosecution of the war. On the other hand, citizens who permit themselves to be denied the chance to help win the war without protest and without exposing to public opinion those individuals or groups who engage in these un-American, and at present, subversive activities, are also aiding and giving comfort to the enemies of democracy.

Negroes want to win the war. We are willing to fight and work to win the war, and we do not propose to stand silently by and see democracy crucified on a cross of gold, greed, prejudice or self-centered selfishness.

To Negroes, this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies. On one side are those who despise any semblance of individual liberty and freedom. Against these are those peoples of every race who have been struggling toward democratic government and increasing liberty, opportunity and freedom for the individual. It is inconceivable that Negroes having desired liberty, opportunity and freedom all these years

should about-face and cast his lot with those who seek to destroy the very things he prizes most.

As American citizens we shall continue to strive for a full measure of the rights, opportunities and obligations which the Declaration of Independence and the constitution guarantee to all Americans, at the same time we are irrevocably opposed to any nation that makes war upon our country.

JAMES T. TAYLOR,
North Carolina College for Negroes.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

THE FORT DIX BATTLE

The promptness with which the Army board has pushed the investigation of the gun battle which developed last Friday between military police and Negro soldiers at Fort Dix, N. J., is an encouraging sign that Army authorities are taking a more healthy and serious attitude toward the relations of the two races in the service of the United States.

Though we appreciate the fact that there were not wholesale arrests of Negro soldiers which was true of previous clashes, we are nevertheless firmly of the conviction that until drastic punishment is meted out to the overbearing white military police whose overt acts complicate an already strained situation, these ugly incidents will continue to disturb the morale and endanger the security of the Negro soldier.

We believe, moreover, that the root cause of these recurrent racial outbreaks must be sought in the pattern of segregation established by the Army and to which its officials are yet clinging tenaciously. As a result Negro soldiers are being killed systematically within the very compound of the training camp. Unless severe repressive measures are taken at once there will not be many Negro soldiers left to fight abroad.

Richmond, Va., Times-Dispatch
May 2, 1942

The Negroes and the War—II

THE widespread misinterpretation by leading Virginia Negroes of our editorial, "The Negroes and the War," published April 26, makes necessary this amplification of what we said on that occasion.

Some of our critics appear to take the view that we said, or implied, that the Negro should accept all adverse discrimination without complaint. We are at a loss to understand how such an implication could have been found in the editorial. On the contrary, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People was complimented by us for achieving "many important and justifiable advances on the part of the Negroes," and we spoke favorably of "legitimate and much-needed further improvements."

As readers of the N. A. A. C. P. weekly bulletin, we are familiar with that organization's extremely militant attitude. This newspaper has fought for many advances on the part of our colored friends, and will continue to fight for them, but it cannot subscribe to the attitude of the N. A. A. C. P., which insists upon wiping out all racial distinctions immediately. Here is a quotation from the *Arkansas Democrat* of Little Rock:

"Recently an official of the N. A. A. C. P. visited Tuskegee Institute in Alabama to see how the 99th Pursuit Squadron was getting along. The 99th Pursuit Squadron, as you probably know, was established by the War Department in answer to demands that Negroes be permitted to serve in white units. The all-Negro unit was designed as a compromise.

"The N. A. A. C. P. official was very well pleased with the result, and made the mistake—for him—of saying so. He was unceremoniously fired by the organization which is leading the Negro's fight for freedom at home. The reason: By approving that project, he tacitly approved the policy of segregation of whites and Negroes. To the N. A. A. C. P. this was treason, because the organization has made it plain that it will sanction no segregation."

The Times-Dispatch said on April 26 that "an attempt to enforce immediate revolutionary revision in customs and practices that have grown up over decades and centuries of usage," would be more harmful than otherwise to the Negroes themselves. It did not reiterate its long-time opposition to Ku Kluxery, lynching, police brutality and similar discrimination, for it assumed that its readers were sufficiently familiar with its attitude on these points. It did not recapitulate all the arguments it advanced last year in a series of editorials urging that Negroes be given their share of jobs in defense industries.

Yet this newspaper is confronted with demands from persons wishing to know whether it approves the foregoing indefensible practices. Of course it does not. Our sole point in the editorial in question was that insistence by a minority of radical Negro leaders upon an overnight revolution in racial attitudes would provoke endless trouble, and not advance the cause of the Negro. We did not say, as one correspondent has it, that colored Americans should abandon their efforts to improve their lot.

There is also indignation on the part of some over our statement that certain Negroes "have no hesitation in belittling America's war effort." Have our correspondents read the article in the April *Harper's* by EARL BROWN, prominent Negro newspaperman? MR. BROWN went much further than we, when he wrote there: "Because he must fight discrimination to fight for his country, the Negro today is angry, resentful and utterly apathetic about the war. 'Fight for what?' he is asking. 'This war doesn't mean a thing to me. If we win, I lose, so what?'"

We don't consider this attitude justified, but, if MR. BROWN is to be believed, it certainly exists. Our colored citizens can take this view, if they want to, but they ought to realize what they are doing, when they take it.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 29, 1942

THE NEGRO QUESTION.

To the Editor: In his letter of April 21, Mr. Stroud asserts: "Some Negroes are trying to use democracy and Christianity as stepping stones to political and social equality." My first thought, when I read this statement, was: And why not? But if Mr. Stroud is implying that "some Negroes" neither really believe in nor actually practice the basic principles of either democracy or Christianity, any more than some white people, then I think he has something of a point.

From my own experience as a Negro I know quite a number of Negro parents, preachers, teachers and leaders in other social and public agencies who seem to think they have done their full duty if occasionally they "talk" about democracy. Far too many of them still hold on to "the dear old habitual life of hates and profits and competition and pride." And when it comes to politics they, too, often work for self-glorification and "the spoils of office" rather than for the general welfare.

I think Pearl Buck knew this, though she said it not, when she wrote her letter to the Negro citizens of America. When she spoke of race prejudice she was talking of prejudice against the Negro race. (But most of us know there are class and caste prejudices within each race which deny the democratic principle in both theory and practice.) She divided white Americans into three groups: (1) those without race prejudice, (2) those traditionally conditioned to believe in racial superiority who are now beginning to see they have no factual ground on which to stand, and (3) "those white people in whom race prejudice is deeply ingrained because tradition still holds them bound, or because their lack of intelligence and economic opportunity demand a class yet lower than their own so that they can feel superior to somebody." With only a slight change in the description of the third class, Negroes can with equal justice similarly classify themselves. So what! So members of both races, indeed of all races, should make it a practice to continuously search their own hearts and minds.

MRS. M. H. WALKER.
Rocky Mount.

Birmingham, Ala. News
April 22, 1942

The Negro's Part

Amid the difficulties of reconciling the wartime differences between the Negro and the white man, it is a healthful sign to find many Negro leaders realizing the fact that the primary job now is to win the war. Unless we win the conflict there will be no Negro-white question because both white and Negro alike will be subject to domination by peoples who think themselves superior to all who live in this country.

The sane viewpoint was taken here this week by Dean William Pickens, nationally known Negro leader, in a Negro rally in behalf of the sale of War Stamps and Bonds. "There is," he said, "no domestic problem that can be more than secondary to the international problem." He also expressed the conviction, an important one for Negro and white leaders alike, that the Negro's best chance to work himself up is here in the United States.

There is the call to full Negro participation in the war. If the war is lost, the Negro's position will be worse. If he fails to join with the white man in the winning of the war, his future will be no better and possibly worse than it is now, even in case the nation wins.

There are injustices, it is true. White people do not always exercise the judgment and the magnanimity they should. But in that fact there is a challenge to Negroes to prove themselves. Let them lay aside grievances for a time while united we accomplish the greater task, and thereby they will strengthen their claims upon greater consideration.

The News believes that most Negro leaders hold to the idea that now is not the time to press for adjustments of internal differences. There is an enemy on the outside to be fought. Where is the wisdom of fussing over a division of treasure when the treasure itself is in danger?

Those Negro leaders who are now agitating for more Negro rights are hampering the war effort and thereby injuring their own race. They resemble the people of France who remained divided over internal matters while an enemy prepared to conquer them.

It is a simple matter of putting first things first. Let Negro and white man win the war. Then, and only then, can their common problem and common destiny be worked out. And by helping to win the war the Negro will have increased the chances of getting his just com-

plaints heard. He will then have proved his worth to fuller participation in the delights and privileges of the land he has helped to save.

47n-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Way to Win the Peace

Sometime ago in this column we pointed out that in our international relationships Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt should expand their Utopian views beyond the "Atlantic Charter." We suggested at that time there was serious need for a "World Charter" which would quite largely be a moral pact formed between the "free' and the 'unfree.'

Twenty-three years ago when we concluded a great world war, the nations who won the war did not win the peace. Secret pacts and secret agreements to again divide the world into economic spheres of influence, to be continued as the loot and prey of dominant and powerful races, controlled the peace parley held in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.

There were more than 80,000 words used in the final draft of that document dictated by Lloyd George, Orlando and Clemenceau, but every word in that historic document catapulted the signator nations into the awful caldron of blood and tears where the world now finds itself. England, France and Italy won the war but they did not win the peace.

This week there is being conducted at the University of Oklahoma the fifth annual institute on international relations. Distinguished scholars will enter into the discussions and although Westbrook Pegler thinks individuals who talk about interracial brotherhood are "hopheads," there are those participating in the Norman parley who feel that the crux of international relations rests in willingness of dominant nations to relinquish their selfish grasp upon weaker peoples. It is rather disturbing when we hear one of the speakers allege that in the peace conference of 1919 it was the Japanese delegation asking that racial equality become an integral part of the League of Nations.

JUN 20 1942

Just at this time when everywhere over the earth men are talking about the problems of peace, we hear discussion of secret pacts, and redivisions of the earth, as it relates to darker peoples. We see evidences of selfishness in England's unwillingness to grant freedom to India and Japan's desire to control China, and it is refreshing this week to listen to a statement made at Norman by Dr. E. Raymond Wilson, a member of the American Friends Service Committee.

Dr. Wilson is quoted Monday in the daily press as follows:

Wilson, speaking on "Some Problems in the Spiritual Reconstruction of the World," listed five problems representative of the spiritual field which statesmen and people of the allied nations will be called upon to solve in the establishment of peace.

The first is, he said, whether the peace shall be based upon revenge or upon cooperation. The Mosaic law reduced justice to "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," whereas the New Testament eliminated revenge as a moral and spiritual principle.

What About Racial Equality?

Secondly he said, what about the rights of the colored races?

"One of the roots of this war goes back to the 1919 peace conference, when the Japanese delegation asked for the recognition of the principle of racial equality in the covenant of the league, which was denied by Great Britain and the United States.

"While the population pressures can't be solved by migration, won't the policy of exclusion in Australia, Canada, and the United States have to be revised?"

On Power or Justice?

He said Negroes all over the United States are asking whether they are to be accorded full participation in the democracy they are asked to fight for, and added that China and Russia, the latter with its many races, are now our allies.

The third point Wilson stressed was that "Shall we organize the world on the basis of Anglo-Saxon power, or on the basis of justice and the participation of all who will coperate n the minimum terms necessary for international organization?"

"Is it not as wrong and futile to try to organize the world on the basis of master nations as it is to organize it on the basis of master races?" he asked.

JUN 20 1942

Other Route Held Uneasy

His fourth point was the question of whether we are going to try to maintain peace by military occupation and unilateral disarmament of certain countries.

"For one or more nations to be forcibly deprived of their arms while other nations retain the right of maintaining or expanding their military establishments can only produce an uneasy peace for a limited time," he declared.

Some conditions of an adequate peace settlement, Wilson asserted, are that it should be universal in its application, whether all nations can be brought within it at once or not; it should have the participation in, and consent of, all who are to be bound by it; it should be flexible, to meet differing conditions in different countries; it should develop a sense of social responsibility so that the people will want to live up to it; it should be dynamic—subject to change and providing for the machinery of change—and it must be stable.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARMY HEADS LAUD COLORED SOLDIERS FOR SPLENDID JOB

JUN 20 1942

WASHINGTON, D.C., June 18—Camp Polk and Camp Claiborne, both in Louisiana, will soon be linked together by an inter-camp railroad line which is rapidly progressing towards its ultimate completion, according to the War department.

Now, for the first time in Louisiana Army camp history, the Army's engineering units will have a full scale, "working model" railway to study not only primitive and pioneer railway construction methods but other military men can, under similated conditions, checkerboard troop movements against the innumerable obstacles encountered in working through dense junglelands, under all conditions of nature and of man.

The success of this undertaking goes to a handful of U.S. Army engineers who, with raw, recruited colored soldiers, moulded into shape a topnotch construction outfit within an unbelievable short space of time, and then stepped face-to-face with the ticklish job of building this camp-linking road with about 95 per cent manual labor.

For the first time, Army officials will be able to see troop transportations practiced within close proximity of their base establishments.

In addition, the railway builders of future Army rail projects will have the longest "model" with which to tinker and analyze, as well as perfect the finest railroad construction regiments in its history, from the first shovel of soil to the initial chug of the locomotive as it starts its problematic journey from one camp to the other.

NO MATTER-OF-FACT JOB

So efficiently and so successfully does the Army do things that its jobs are more or less considered as a matter-of-fact issue with most people, so too, was this railroad building program of the colored engineering units, but it was more than just a matter-of-fact issue. It was a real job, well done in commendable fashion.

Out of nearly 50 miles of wooded land the engineers tore a clearance for the railway, tore it through a hilly forest where there was no sign of civilization — nothing but rolling and twisting hills which faded across countless creeks, bayous and swampland. Even the Calcasieu river had to be spanned.

The space for the railroad itself was unlimited, but so was the number of obstacles to be overcome before the road became an actuality. But these men, who set out to conquer the North Louisiana woodlands with their specially trained colored soldiers, had to do it quickly, for their full-scale model was eagerly awaited by high Army officials.

JUN 20 1942

BUILT 25 BRIDGES

Early in December, 1941, the 91st Colored Engineers set out from Camp Claiborne to begin the task of clearing the right-of-way route, and to eliminate large scale grading and heavy machine work they squirmed their way around many hills instead of going through their bumpy midriff. Thus was time and money saved in addition to valuable experience gained.

During the course of their labors, the 91st was relieved by the 98th Engineers, also colored, and by May 16, last, the clearance, long since accomplished, was enhanced by the completion of 25 bridges and trestles which spanned these creeks, and bayous, and the rolling Calcasieu.

Manual labor placed the huge timbers, many weighing more than 600 pounds, into positions where giant spikes were knocked home to hold every cross section anchored for permanency.

One of these bridges is a monument to the Army engineer's ingenuity, for it spans the Calcasieu River for a total distance of 2,800 feet from opposite approaches and is a silent tribute to the work of these colored soldiers upon whose shoulders the success of the arduous work depended.

RAILS BEING LAID

One company is now engaged in

placing the rails, beginning at Camp Claiborne, and progress has run ahead for many miles to date. At Camp Polk, the 98th Engineers have completed several switch sidings, and their track connections now reach out toward the woodlands, awaiting the day they join the approaching rails and complete the link which welds the main line.

Hard as the work was, every colored soldier knew he was being prepared for bigger things, things like building railroads which will mean uninterrupted movement of American troops in perhaps some far corner of the world.

His actions bespoke his military training, a noted feature in his bivouac in the woods, between the camps. Of the four companies, one remained in each camp, and two were sent into the hills to expedite construction. Camping out as they were, and working at the mercy of the elements, these men welcomed their tasks.

They seemed to enjoy that self-sustained life in the woods where they dined under tents from their own movable field kitchen, and treked back and forth from their work each morning and evening, for under the blanket of the night they sang to the fullest content of their musical hearts.

WIN OFFICIAL PRAISE

Now, that they have moved back to Camp Claiborne, their "home," there isn't a man among them who isn't glad they got the experience and from all outward appearances they're ready to build another railroad in any corner of the world.

In the course of their training and actual work, the men have seen a field telephone system strung from one end of the line to the other.

With only a few weeks left all rails will be placed into position, the camps of Polk and Claiborne are eagerly awaiting the day when the first trainload will move across the road, actually 47.6 miles in length, and begin a first-hand training program for the soldiers of the nation.

It is worthy of the highest praise, the work these colored engineering companies accomplished and their officers are justly proud of them as of the monument to their fireless toil, according to War department officials.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Direct Our Blows Where They Will Do The Most Good

(AN EDITORIAL)

DEAN William Pickens in an address on Friday night, pointed out a fact which should cause all colored Americans to stop and think.

"I still believe that we could not save any part of of America, least of all the American Negro part, if we lost America as a whole."

TODAY FASCISM IS THE NEGROES' WORST ENEMY! It makes no difference whether at home or abroad. Any man, be he colored or white who is fighting to establish or maintain fascism is against colored people. And fascism must be defeated on all fronts if colored people are to survive the present debacle.

The chief powers fighting Hitler and all his imps are the United States, Great Britain, Russia and China. These governments, regardless of their past histories, are now on the firing line to defeat the aggressive plans of a particular kind of fascism.

It is pure nonsense to desire Great Britain to get licked because Britain has been, and is even now, unfair to the colored people of the world. Britain is now the partner of America—our partner.

China has received ill treatment from both America and Britain, but the Chinese would be stupid indeed were to refuse the assistance now offered by America Britain.

There are some people in both Britain and America who object to their respective countries joining hands with Russia to defeat fascism now, and to make the peace after the war. These unrealistic people would rather hold fast to their old hates and prejudices than do things which will assure victory. But genuinely democratic Americans, those who place the freedom of the people above everything else, are thankful that they have government officials who are wise enough to join in with all those who are opposed to the Hitler way of life.

American colored people have a just complaint because of discrimination and segregation. They would be less than human if they remained quiet. THEIR WRONGS MUST BE RIGHTED. Any colored man who advises colored people to stop protesting against the forces which are responsible for their unsavory conditions is not only a traitor to his race, but a traitor to the United States.

A traitor to his race because equality of opportunity will never come to colored Americans unless they work and fight for it. A traitor to his country, because the unity of action necessary for victory can never be attained, until all the groups in America get down to the cold business of doing everything humanly possible to defeat Hitler. AND THAT UNITY CAN NEVER BE ATTAINED IF THIRTEEN MILLION AMERICANS ARE KEPT OUT OF SHOP AND FACTORY, AND OFF THE FIRING LINE.

But, in our fight for equality, it is important that we colored Americans place the attack where it properly belongs. We can ill afford to attack our friends. Such an attack will injure our cause. We can less afford to aid our enemies, either at home or abroad.

If we are reckless in our attack, we will do both, injure our friends and help our enemies. If we direct our attack with profound strategy, we can do two things: (1) Assure the defeat of foreign fascism; (2) and attain equality of opportunity for ourselves and the other people of the world.

The present Administration in Washington has shown a desire to adjust some of the injustices which colored Americans endure. SOME government officials have attempted to conform to the administration's pattern for fairness. SOME business executives have by their actions attempted to carry out the President's Executive Order against discrimination in employment. SOME labor organizations are endeavoring to break down the bars which prevent colored workers from producing the essentials of war.

There are others in government, in business and in organized labor who are attempting to continue the old system of exploitation and supression. Against these we must continue to direct the full force of our fire. To all others we pledge every ounce of support which our loyal and patriotic colored citizens can give to the end that the forces of democracy may quickly triumph over Hitlerism and his Japanese imitators.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Nurses Are Graduated

SANDERSVILLE, June 16 — Graduating exercises for the first class of Negro women in Georgia to complete the six-weeks home nursing course as prescribed by the American Red Cross were held Monday night at the T. J. Elder High and Industrial school.

The class was taught by Mrs. H. L. McCaskill, white registered nurse, and finished its class sessions nearly four weeks ago. Twenty-three colored women received their Red Cross home nursing certificates at the eexrcises from Dr. O. L. Rogers, county health commissioner. Three short plays were given by members of the class, and Dr. Rogers presented Mrs. McCaskill a gift on behalf of the group in appreciation of her services.

Receiving certificates were Janie Jordan, Jessie Andrews, Carrie Pate, Ethel Bailey, Mamie Dean, Minnie Lee Cooper, Mahalie Warren, Belle Swint, Alamae Daniel, Rosa Mae Williams, Mary Roberson, Ella Perry, Jennie Wise, Cora Hall, Inez Anthony, Anna Counts, Katie Lou Curry, Ella Gainer, Lucille Irwin, Laura Morris, Marian Smith and Harriet Cooper.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Harvard U. Group Flays Prejudice

NEW YORK. — Negroes should get a fairer deal in the armed forces. In employment and race prejudice should be combatted "in whatever form it may appear," resolved the steering committee of American Defense, Harvard group, representing some of the most distinguished men and women in the educational world.

In a letter to the NAACP, the Harvard group said: "We feel strongly that race prejudice has no place in the scheme of things that we hope will emerge from the war."

47n-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

McNUTT TO SPEAK AT NEGRO VICTORY CONFERENCE

Paul V. McNutt, head of the Manpower Mobilization Board, will speak at the Victory Mass Meeting at Golden Gate Ballroom, 142nd St. and Lenox Ave., initiated by the Negro Labor Victory Committee, Sunday night, June 28.

"Accept with pleasure," said the Administration spokesman's wire yesterday to Ferdinand C. Smith, vice-president of the National Maritime Union and co-chairman of the committee.

The campaign for equal job opportunities for Negroes and for full equality for Negroes in the armed forces in the interest of victory over the Axis will keynote the mass meeting.

McNutt will speak with Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union; Winifred Norman, chairman of the National Conference for Negro Youth; A. Clayton Powell, Jr., American Labor Party representative in the City Council, and Charles A. Collins, the chairman of the meeting, who is also co-chairman of the Negro Labor Victory Committee.

An Army band is expected to furnish music.

HITS SEGREGATION

Curran struck hard against segregation of Negro workers in a statement to the Negro Labor Victory Committee office at 217 W. 125th St.

Commenting on the proposal of the Sun Ship Building Co. to hire more Negroes, but to segregate them from white workers, Curran said yesterday:

"To put a fence around Negroes and say: Here is your province. Here you may roam at will, is no solution to the problem of discrimination. It is simply another way of discrimination.

"The real solution to the problem is real equality. Nothing else will do."

That solution, said the seamen's leader, has been found on NMU jobs, where Negroes work, eat and sleep with the rest of their fellow workers.

More than a hundred AFL and CIO labor organizations, including New York's CIO council, will be represented at a Trade Union and People's Victory Conference, Saturday, June 27, under the auspices of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, which is calling the mass meeting the following day.

Vito Marcantonio, American Labor Party Congressman, will speak at the afternoon session of this Congress with Sabina Martinez, organizer of the Cleaners & Dyers, Local 239, CIO, and Harry Reich, president, Cooks Union, Local 89, AFL.

Ferdinand C. Smith will address the morning session.

Both Negro and white delegates will take part in this Victory Conference, said Dorothy Funn, co-chairman of the regional committee of the Teachers Union in Brooklyn, who is a member of the Conference Arrangements Committee.

"Both Negroes and whites have an equal interest in winning this war against the fascists," she said.

Delegates will report at the conference on the victories they have won in their shops against discrimination. Some of these victories are substantial, like the victory of Local 475 of the United Electrical & Machine Workers union, whose agreement requires employers to hire 10 per cent Negroes.

Other trade union leaders on the Arrangements Committee with Mrs. Funn include: Co-Chairmen Charles A. Collins, business agent of the Hotel & Club Employers Union, Local 6, AFL, and Ferdinand C. Smith; vice-chairman George Brown, international vice-president, the Hotel & Restaurant Employes International Alliance, AFL; Amy White, delegate from the Greater New York Industrial Union Council, CIO; Ewart C. Guinier, president the New York District, State, County & Municipal Employes, CIO, who is also secretary of the Victory Committee; James Alston, business representative, the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, Local 623, AFL; Arthur Garvin, organizer, the Hotel Front Service Employes, Local 144, AFL; Thomas Jasper, assistant business manager, Fur, Floor & Shipping Clerks,, Local 128, CIO, and Sabina Martinez.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

YOUTHS GET BEARINGS IN COAST GUARD

Writer Finds Boys Eager for Training to Combat Axis Sub Menace on Coastline.

By JAMES BOYACK
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, July 2 — The first group of colored boys to enlist in the Seaman's branch of the United States Coast Guard in its long and colorful history began their third week of baisc training at Manhattan Beach Training Station here this week with "all hands" reporting "All's well."

After three months' study, these Negro pioneers in the nation's oldest naval service will specialize in various departments so as to qualify for petty officer ratings as gunners, yeoman, machinists, boatswains, storekeepers, radio men, signal men and other key members of a ship's fighting crew.

READY FOR THE ENEMY

From what a foot-weary reporter observed following them around from morning until the sun's golden crest dipped into the sea, Uncle Sam is going to be proud of his new colored mariners, and enemy submarine commanders had better "shove off" right now while the going is good. For these boys from all sections of the nation and from all walks of life, looked as though they are going to add glisten to the Coast Guard shield, distinguishing badge of the service. They will add new meaning to their honored motto, "Semper Paratus"—Always Ready.

As Billy Rowe shot the exclusive pictures, we talked with a few of the Coast Guard's recruits.

Each and every one is proud of his uniform and the Coast Guard. All realize that here on Manhattan's sandy shores the race is on its mettle, and that the attitude of the Coast Guard and the American people towards expansion of colored personnel may be seriously affected by their record.

But pulling for them is Alabama-born James H. Mills, Company Commander, with the rank of Signalman First Class, who is described by one boy as "our father, mother and brother too."

BOYS PROUD OF JACK DEMPSEY

On their side also are the colored platoon leaders including Assistant Company Commander Cornelius Foote, Luther Hicks, an old Hampton boy, Robert Jordan and Jewel P. Word, who used to be a Courier staff photographer in Chicago. Then, you won't have to look far to find soft-spoken Chief Petty Officer Murray Richardson in his trim khaki Coast Guard uniform. At night before the boys "turn in" they listen eagerly to "The Chief," as he tells them about the old days and the distinguished traditions of the Coast Guard. For he's an old timer among the colored personnel in Uncle Sam's armed services.

Maybe you've heard that Uncle Sam's white soldiers are proud that Corporal Joe Louis "is on their side." Well, they've got nothing on our boys at Manhattan Beach. If you catch them any afternoon after boat drill you'll find them gathered around Lieut. Jack Dempsey, the Ole Manassa Mauler himself, as he teaches them the noble art of self-defense, with no holds barred. You see, Lieut. Dempsey has taken a special interest in Company 8.

"We have a fine group of colored boys here," he told us. They are eager and willing to learn. And that is the proper attitude of every young man who wishes to become a competent Coastguardsman. We are doing everything possible to send them along to their new duties in the very finest physical condition."

FINDS HEAVY POSSIBILITY

Asked if he had discovered any boxing talent in Company 8, he replied:

"Yes. There is an apprentice seaman named Paul Wyatt who used to box as an amateur in Oklahoma City. He is a 220-pound heavyweight who has definite possibilities. Unfortunately, however, we have a big job on our hands right now. We are concentrating on training all our men for the battles ahead on the oceans of the world. We've got to knock our enemies right out of the ring. Nothing else will suffice."

The colored enlisted men live in a neat, cheerful-looking, comfortable row of cottages similar to those in which millions of Americans spend the summer at the sea shore. The bed linen is spotless; the big wool blankets warm. They go to sleep each night to the crooning of the waves.

Up at 6 a. m., at the call of the boatswain's pipe, they spend until 7:30 a. m. cleaning up, tucking away a substantial hot breakfast and tidying up their quarters, after which they "turn to" until 11 a. m.

RECRUITS EAT GOOD FARE

As the cool, off-shore breeze wafts across the beach, these dusky sailors concentrate on their studies, which may include lessons in signaling, taking rifles and revolvers apart, the manual of small arms, infantry drill, boat drill, or the courtesies and customs of their chosen branch of America's fighting forces.

At 11 a. m. they clean up for mess (lunch to you), which today consisted of delicious baked fresh mackerel with creamed stewed celery and mashed potatoes and bread and butter. Also mixed salad, pineapple pie and coffee.

The Coast Guard believes in providing the best food for its members, both ashore and at sea. The meals are well-balanced and are served in a wide variety. Lieut. James J. Liddy, Commissary Officer, told us that some of the boys gain from 12 to 20 pounds on the diet. The sea air gives them a fine appetite. They can eat all they want. He hasn't noticed that the colored boys eat more than their white buddies. "Just about the same," he says.

CONCERNED ABOUT FOLKS BACK HOME

From 1 p. m., they "turn to" again until 4 p. m., and mess call. From then until 10 p. m., there is more study and recreation, unless there is special duty to be done.

What do the boys want most from home? Letters . . and more letters. They always like to hear from the folks.

Today under the war-time jurisdiction of the Navy Department, the Coast Guard is engaged in many types of naval service, such as convoying, submarine chasing, patrol duty and general coastal defense. One of its traditional responsibilities is to bring prompt and effective aid to all vessels in distress off our coasts.

When these stalwart Coastguardsmen step aboard ship, both Hitler and Hirohito will soon learn that Negro America is solidly behind our country's war effort. When these Negro fighting men leap to their battle stations and man the guns, the submarine commanders will quickly find out that they enlisted in the Coast Guard to get a chance to blow the "Master Race" out of the water and to keep America free.

If you want further information on how to join these gallant sailors in their battle against slavery, simply write to Chief Petty Officer Cecil Forester, 1 State street, New York, N. Y. He'll be glad to help you. You see, he is colored too.

Pensacola, Fla. Journal
June 9, 1942

Races, Creeds United in War Program

ONE OF THE BEST examples of co-operative war spirit is the state defense council school in civilian protection conducted at Florida A. and M. college for Negroes in Tallahassee.

The course opened with Negro educators and civilian defense enrollees from all over the state in attendance. Major-General Albert H. Blanding, head of the Florida citizens' defense corps, and George L. Burr, Jr., executive director of the state defense council, spoke during the two-day session of basic training. The course will continue through next week.

Dr. Harold Richards, FSCW physics department head and chairman of the state defense council university department, is director of the school. Leading educators in Florida participated in the instruction and Dale Mabry field contributed a room full of gas, gas masks and a realistic tear gas demonstration. Malcolm Yancey, chairman of the Leon county defense council, is co-operating and is on the program. Earl Russell, representing the Tallahassee fire department, conducted the demonstration with a practice incendiary bomb which fired real magnesium.

President J. R. Lee of the college opened the proceedings with an address of welcome and members of the college faculty assisted throughout the instruction period. Trainees are housed at the college under arrangements made by the college, Dr. Frederick D. Inge, chairman.

One would look a long time to find a better co-operative spirit and mutual helpfulness between races than this. It gives the lie to the enemy propagandists and thoughtless citizens who have spread statements designed to create unrest and antagonism. The record speaks for itself and louder than any subversive rumor. The fact is, as shown by this record, Floridians of all races and creeds are working together in close co-operation to win a victory which is as important to any one person as it is to another.

This is everybody's war. Negro citizens of Florida know it and have shown on this and many previous occasions that they are willing and anxious to carry their full share of the war burden. In the volunteer registration last year more Negro women than any other classification signed up to do unpaid war work. Negro children of Lincoln high school made a remarkable record in the sale of war stamps and bonds, a record which places them at the top of energetic and patriotic service here and throughout the state.

Trainees registered for the course at A. and M. show by their presence that they are ready to spend money and time to train for war service. We do not need any more proof than these examples to be convinced that our colored people are loyal and true to our country and state. Other proof is available, however, on every hand.

Civilian defense preparation deals heavily with protection against the fire bomb. The little two-pound incendiaries scattered over wide areas start hundreds of fires and demand knowledge and skill of every householder.

This is of special significance to Negroes since great numbers of them live in frame homes closely spaced on the block. An incendiary attack on a Florida city would probably be especially severe on the Negro population.

For this reason training in protection against incendiary bombs should extend into every Negro home. The state defense council course will prepare a large number of qualified Negroes to fan out instruction in their home communities.

There are other vital phases of the program but fire bomb defense alone as started during the course now in progress may be expected, in event of attack, to save the lives of thousands of persons.

Trainees at the course realize the responsibility that rests upon them and are entering upon their studies in a serious and conscientious spirit.

We congratulate them and the A. and M. college. We congratulate Florida on its good fortune in having such loyal and conscientious Negro citizens.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Race Troops Lauded On Construction Job

MELBOURNE, July 2—Negro troops of the Engineer Corps have played a most important part in the building of 100 military airdromes and thousands of miles of strategic roads in Australia, according to a report from Brigadier General Hugh Casey of the Engineer Corps.

The race troops have been laboring in a gigantic construction program under the supervision of the Allied Works Council and the United States Army Engineer Corps.

Despite the lack of labor, plants and machinery, one giant airdrome, costing nearly ten million dollars, was built in 71 days, with Negro troops playing a major part in the accomplishment.

JUL 4 1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

U.S. Will Draft 14-16-Year-Olds for War Work by '44

By. Dr. Malcolm MacLean, chairman of the FEPC, opening committee hearings in Birmingham, Ala., Thursday.

"By January 1, 1944, we will need between 10 and 12 millions in the armed forces and between 20 and 30 millions in defense industries.

"We must then have under training or employed, all available men and women whatever their race, creed, color to the extent of going into the 16-year-olds and maybe the 14-year-olds. By that time, half of the rural schools will be closed, high school enrollment will be 50 to 60 per cent less and college enrollment reduced 20 per cent.

"We are not interested in social reforms or the political implications but solely in getting enough men and women to meet the needs of war industries."

JUN 27 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

THE World TODAY
By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

Negro workers in Nassau getting 80 cents a day while white American workers alongside them get $1 an hour on the U.S. base will thrill at the news that the Duke and Duchess of Windsor are enjoying their stay at New York's Waldorf-Astoria hotel.

* * *

COLORED WAR DEPARTMENT workers may now eat in its Arlington building's cafeteria despite Virginia's jim crow law. James Harold, the Negro War Department employe who first tried it got his skull cracked by a white guard, which blow required several stitches. Before this war's over Negroes may be eating in all cafeterias everywhere.

* * *

Barred by their officers from entering 20 places of public accommodation in Walla Walla, Washington, Negro soldiers of the 25th Infantry will be gratified to learn that "appropriate steps" have been taken by the War Department. What those steps are Judge Hastie doesn't say.

JUN 2 - 1942

SOUTH CAROLINA'S NAACP is raising $6,000 to fight the lily-white Democratic primary. A monumental task that, but it can be accomplished. The reason why more Negroes do not vote in the South is because they do not want to put forth the money and effort required. Granted the poll tax is bad, how many can afford to pay it do so?

* * *

Jack Dempsey, former heavyweight champion whose educational background is practically nil, is now a lieutenant in the Coast Guard. Joe Louis, current heavyweight champion of equal educational attainments is a mere corporal. Dempsey managed to escape service during the last war for democracy. Louis volunteered for this one while giving $125,000 to Army and Navy relief. Nevertheless Louis is a corporal and Dempesy a lieutenant.

* * *

REPRESENTATIVE SAMUEL DICKSTEIN accuses Columbia university and other medical schools of barring students not socially acceptable to them. This is old stuff to Negroes, but now Jews are beginning to feel it and Dickstein is excited. Our Hebrew friends are learning that anti-Semitism is not limited to Nazi Germany.

* * *

Even refuge physicians are treated better than Negro American physicians by our Army. After an alien physician's professional ability and moral character have been approved, he is commissioned and assigned anywhere there is a vacancy. A native-born American Negro physician can easily get a commission but he is only assigned to jim-crow staotions like Fort Huachuca. This is "democracy" in action.

* * *

PLANS TO EDUCATE white North Carolinians not drafted because of illiteracy have flopped dismally. Says J. E. Miller, director of the State Education Department: "The draftees prefer to

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the House of Commons: "It has been considered necessary in other African territories to retain the power to impose corporal punishment in the case of African military personnel." Colonial experience has shown that there is nothing like a bull whip to impress the "natives" with the glories of "civilization" they are fighting to preserve!

AS THE LATEST contribution to democracy, British officers may now flog African soldiers, even volunteers. Defending this amendment to the Atlantic Charter, the Under Secretary for Dominions told

University of Missouri last week closed its doors to cit

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

"Catch-All Bureau" For Negroes In Washington Gets Opposition

JUN 23 1942

Integration Of Race in Every Branch Is Urged

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—"The Board of Directors questions the wisdom of the establishment of any bureau as a catch-all for all the problems of the Negro in industry, government, the armed forces, and in American life generally," President Roosevelt was informed in a letter from the NAACP recently. The NAACP said a "catch-all bureau" would tend to make the Negro a ward of the government, similar to the status of the Indian under the Indian Bureau of the Department of Interior.

Voting at its June 8 meeting to oppose the establishment of a proposed Bureau of Negro Affairs by the government to handle all problems of the Negro, the NAACP board said it is certain the sponsors of the proposal are sincere, but that it does not believe the plan is workable. Government machinery is already so complex that no single agency could keep abreast of all the procedures and policies of all its branches, much less act upon them promptly and vigorously, the NAACP declared.

"The most logical and democratic procedure," the President was told, "is courageous progress towards the integration of the Negro on the basis of ability into all branches of American government and life." The NAACP said an immediate step in that direction would be the appointment of a qualified Negro as assistant to the President....not as "Negro assistant," but as full assistant, whose Negro race is incidental.

Recognition like this would greatly stimulate Negro morale which is tragically low, it was pointed out. It would also answer Japanese and Nazi propagandists who tell the peoples of the Orient and Latin America that lynchings, segregation and discrimination are the typical North American treatment of colored peoples.

The NAACP also stressed the importance of strengthening the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice to continue in "the enormous task assigned it of breaking down discrimination in employment in government and war industry." The Association was of the opinion, it told President Roosevelt, that the job of the FEPC is so great and so fundamental that it should not be saddled with additional duties, but that it could use more authority and a larger staff and budget to do its job as it should be done.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

EQUALITY FOR NEGRO IN WAR WORK URGED

Delegates From 100 Unions Ask End of 'Jim-Crowism'

Charging that discrimination against Negroes is hampering the nation's war program, delegates from 100 C. I. O. and A. F. L. unions adopted resolutions yesterday requesting equality for the Negro in the armed forces and in war industries and demanding an end to "widespread jim-crowism."

The conference, sponsored by the Negro Labor Victory Committee, the People's Voice and the National Conference of Negro Youth, was held at the Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 West Forty-eighth Street. One resolution called for immediate placement of available Negro workers in war production industries and the training, at government expense, of 100,000 additional Negro workers for war work by October.

Other resolutions urged the appointment of Negroes to the War Manpower Commission and to all government policy and regulatory bodies; action by the Office of Price Administration to eliminate discriminatory prices in Negro communities; passage of the Pepper anti-poll tax bill; the admission of Negro candidates to naval training stations, and the establishment of mixed volunteer units.

Elmer Carter, editor, presided.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

COMMUNITY FORUM

By F. T. LANE

MARCHING TO WASHINGTON DR. DETT IS IN TOWN

THE big night of the week is Friday, June 26th. It is the occasion of the mobilization of black citizens to express their hope that Democracy will get marching in this country and reach into the segregated areas where Negroes live.

We Africamericans have no other allegiance save the American flag and the government for which it stands. Washington, D. C., is the only seat of government to which we can turn. Unlike many of our white fellow citizens, we have no foreign embassies calling upon us to share our loyalties or to be our advocates as a minority group in this country.

In sharing the mutual woes of our country, we are not recognized as a factor when benefits are passed around. We are still insulted when we seek to serve by honest toil in defense industries. The "statute of color limitations" is checking the progress we can make in most areas of our daily existence.

These things challenge our manhood and self respect. The "March on Washington" symbolizes our protest to the status quo. We must not take it lying down. We must all come out and MARCH forward.

LETTERS TO THE EDITORS

NEGROES AT WAR

"Life"
Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

Since I am personally engaged in the problem, as executive director of the Committee on Discrimination in Employment in the New York State War Council, I was naturally delighted with your splendid article, Negroes at War (LIFE, June 15).

The facts as stated by you in behalf of these sidetracked Americans will, I am sure, greatly aid the work of this Committee.

ANDREW C. DOYLE
New York, N. Y.

Sirs:

This is to express my appreciation for your splendid pictorial article, Negroes at War. It is articles such as this which will go far in building up confidence, morale and patriotism in our country. I am recommending that every one in my congregation get a copy while they can, and keep it.

JOHN H. EDWARDS
Rector
St. Luke's Church
New Haven, Conn.

Sirs:

How in the name of God do you expect to contribute to the promotion of unity in this country when you display pictures of white women working under the supervision of Negro men, while in the same article you excuse the degraded actions of Lincoln in sending Negro troops against the homes of those people who had raised them. Why remind the Southern people of an injustice as foul as any Hitler ever conceived?

Your Negro war article is inflammatory to the point of treason.

R. J. DIVINE
Covington, Ky.

Sirs:

This portrayal of the Negro during the present war should serve as an incentive to all races and creeds to unify their efforts for victory.

R. A. BILLINGS, M.D.
National President
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity
Atlanta, Ga.

"LIFE"

Sirs:

One old veteran, here at this facility, became very much excited at seeing the colors of Harlem's 369th. "That's my outfit, the old 15th," he said.

E. G. ROBERTS, M.D.
Veterans Facility
Tuskegee, Ala.

Sirs:

Many thanks for your very fine article and accompanying photographs.

In spite of the often unhappy treatment we have received, both in and out of government, we know that this is our America, we want to do our share. We carry on, knowing that our stanchest friends are America's finest citizens, to the time when enlistments were closed to them.

Picture, herewith, shows (*left to right*) Commissary Steward Rollins, Chief Machinist Mate Mitchell and Chief Commissary Steward Strivers. Negroes started serving in the Navy under Admiral Perry in the battle of Lake Erie and one escorted Admiral Peary to the North Pole.

WILLIAM C. SMITH
Attorney
Detroit, Mich.

Chicago, Ill.

Sirs:

... I hope that as the war continues and during the peace settlement afterward, LIFE will see fit to do more articles along this line. It is extremely important that the white press does not forget the Negro after his cooperation in this war is no longer necessary for its successful prosecution.

JOHN A. DAVIS
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES IN THE NAVY

"Life"

Sirs:

In your essay, Negroes at War, you state that Negroes could serve in the U. S. Navy only as messmen. In this you are partly in error. Naval enlistment was closed to Negroes in 1922. Then in 1936 the bars were dropped because the Navy stopped recruiting Filipinos as messmen, and Negroes were accepted for that service. However, Negroes who were already in the Navy continued in the ranks they held prior



CHIEF PETTY OFFICERS

FRANK A. YOUNG
Chicago *Defender*
Chicago, Ill.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

I HATE!

MAY 23 1942

hitler, mussolini, hirohito

and jimcro

. . .therefore, as an American citizen I would gladly fight in a mixed division

The Crispus Attucks Brigade

Name..... Age..... Race.....

Address..... Army Classification.....

MAY 23 1942

(Note: This coupon is in no way official nor binding on those signing. It is merely an attempt to sample public opinion on the idea.)

Fill out and mail this coupon to The People's Voice.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala

GOVERNORS BACK U. S. WAR EFFORT

State Executives Balk At Move To Limit Taxation Powers

JUN 25 1942

BY A. F. LITTLEJOHN

ASHEVILLE, N. C., June 24—(AP)—The National Governors Conference pledged Wednesday fullest cooperation to the president in prosecution of the war but, struck out against any effort of Congress to limit the states' inherent taxation powers.

The conference also denounced any plan to make unemployment compensation strictly a federal activity instead of a joint state-federal agency as it now is.

At the closing session of their 34th annual conference, attended by 35 governors and official representatives of several other states, resolutions were adopted unanimously dealing with these matters.

After the final business session the governors went to Brevard, 40 miles southwest of here, for luncheon at the largest cigaret paper making factory in the country.

JUN 25 1942

Brief speeches were made at the morning session by Govs. Spessard L. Holland, of Florida; Julius P. Heil, of Wisconsin; John W. Bricker, of Ohio, and William H. Willis, of Vermont.

O'Conor Named Chairman

Gov. Herbert R. O'Conor, of Maryland, was named chairman of the conference executive committee succeeding Gov. Harold E. Stassen, of Minnesota.

The resolution affirming the governors' support of President Roosevelt's war program said in part:

"We are of the sincere conviction that there can be no compromise, that the issues are drawn, that those very attributes of mankind which makes for dignity, self-respect and the spiritual development of the human race are at stake.

"Therefore, the governors present do 'express our deep appreciation to the president for his leadership and wisdom in preparing our nation, spiritually and materially, for the part it is taking and must take in this war for the liberation of the oppressed and for the retention of the essential freedoms, and that we pledge to him, in fullest measure, our cooperation to the end that the world of our children and our children's children may be a world of justice and peace."

FSA Statement Cited

The resolution also set forth that the Federal Security Administrator and the chairman of the Social Security Board had recently announced Congress would be asked to eliminate state participation in the operation of the service.

"The governors of these United States in conference assembled," the resolution read, "are completely opposed to any attempt at this time to abandon or change the present federal-state system of unemployment compensation so as to transfer all authority from the states to a federal agency, and in furtherance of our efforts to remove this peril, such attempts should not be undertaken."

JUN 25 1942

"The resolution against the limitation of the state's taxing power asserted that the governors were "emphatically opposed to the enactment of any legislation by the Congress of the United States which would interfere with and limit the inherent taxation powers of the state and local governments by exempting from state and local sales taxes or other taxation private corporations and individuals engaged in the production of war materials or the construction of war installations for the federal government."

Threat Seen In Move

The resolution asserted further that any such movement "presents a threat to the maintenance of state and local governments engaged in performing their duties and financing their activities in the war effort, which threat would be greatest to those states and communities devoting themselves most heavily to the war effort; that no saving which could be realized by the federal government in its war production expenditures by such exemption could justify this threat to the sources of revenue needed to maintain state and local governments."

JUN 25 1942

Closing the conference, Gov. Stassen said: "As you find the way to get the job done in the war effort; striking through minor difficulties and presenting a united front of 48 states, you will be serving the future children of America.

"As you stand up vigilantly in defense of our type of state and federal government, and insist upon the maintenance of that form, you will be serving the children of America. And I know full well and am confident that the governors of the states of America will serve the children of America."

Shelby, N. C. Star
June 13, 1942

Broughton Praises Negroes' Support Current War Effort

TARBORO, June 13—(AP)—Governor Broughton in an address here last night praised the cooperation of negroes in the current war effort.

He also revealed that the state now has under consideration a home for delinquent negro girls.

The governor said a committee was working on the question of the state's building a home for delinquent negro girls and that the proposal would be presented at the next session of the general assembly.

He spoke to a gathering of 800 negro defense workers from eight eastern North Carolina counties.

St. Augustine, Fla., Record, June 10, 1942

UNITED WE STAND

ONE of the best examples of cooperative war spirit in the State Defense Council School in civilian protection at the Florida A. and M. College for Negroes, at Tallahassee.

Many well-known educators among both white and colored citizens are on the faculty for this special defense school. Cooperative spirit and mutual helpfulness characterize the whole plan and conduct of the school. Floridians of all races and creeds are working together in close cooperation to win a victory which is as important to one person as it is to another.

This is everybody's war. Colored citizens of Florida know it, and have shown on many occasions that they are willing and anxious to carry their full share of the war burden. Many of them have signed up for patriotic work of various kinds, and adults and children, too, among Negroes have a good record in the buying of War Bonds and Stamps.

The State Defense Council and the Florida A. and M. College are doing a fine piece of work in conducting this school and getting over much-needed information to Negro citizens, who are showing a serious and cooperative spirit. We congratulate Florida on its large loyal and conscientious body of colored citizens. St. Augustinians have long known themselves to be fortunate because of the higher type of Negro citizens we have here. A great many are faithful workers for civic betterment, and for members of their own race. They have been active in defense work for some time, and we have representatives from among them at the Defense School in Tallahassee. We are sure they are making the most of the instruction offered, and that they will bring back knowledge that will be helpful from a community standpoint.

47n-1942

Plead for Democracy

JAN 17 1942



Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt is shown here with the famous singer, Paul Robeson, at the "Salute to Negro Troops" program held Sunday at the Cosmopolitan Opera House. Robeson sang; Mrs. Roosevelt pleaded for "true democracy."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Mrs. Roosevelt, Adam Powell, Other Notables at 'Salute' Fete

JAN 17 1942

Full democratic rights for, and equal treatment of, Negroes in the United States, especially in the armed forces of the nation, were the keynote of the speeches delivered on the "Salute to Negro Troops" program at the Cosmopolitan Opera House, 133 West 55th Street, Sunday night. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Councilman Adam Powell, Jr., and Herbert Agar, of the Louisville Courier-Journal, led in the demands for a new freedom for the Negro.

The Rev. Adam Powell, Jr., New York City Councilman, said in part: "It is time that Negroes be taken out of the glory holes of battleships and put on the decks and into the pilot seats of planes."

To the more than 3,000 persons of both races who filled the auditorium, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "Today, we are facing a great challenge. We know that although we have made great strides we will have much to do before we can say that for all of our people this country is a true democracy.

"Even though some of us are still handicapped, great strides have been made during the past decade and I hope that every one of us is going to remember that it is an inividual responsibility to fight for democracy."

JAN 17 1942

Mr. Agar said the nation was proud to be called a "mongrel people" by Hitler and his propaganda machine. That was the

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

NEGROES KEPT IN CAMP AFTER LOUISIANA RIOT

JAN 12 1942

28 Soldiers, Woman, Trooper Hurt in Alexandria Flare-Up

ALEXANDRIA, La., Jan. 11 (AP) —Negro soldiers were restricted to near-by Camps Livingston and Claiborne today by the Fifth Army Corps Headquarters following a disturbance here last night in which thirty persons—twenty-eight Negro soldiers, one woman and one State policeman—were injured.

Four of the soldiers, shot in the two-hour clash in the city's "Little Harlem" section, were in a serious condition, according to Army officials.

JAN 12 1942

A company of white military police from Wisconsin, after becoming involved with the soldiers, called for help and was reinforced by city and State police. Chief of Police George C. Gray estimated that sixty military police, a score of city officers and ten State troopers took part in the rounding-up of 3,000 Negro troops, the dispersal of 3,000 Negro civilians and the closing of fifteen saloons and cafes in a four-block area.

Almost all of the Negro troops involved were described as from Northern States, principally New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois.

Fifth Army Corps authorities announced that the Negro soldiers, while restricted to their camps, were not placed under arrest, and military police today continued to round up Negro soldiers in the city, explaining that these mostly were noncommissioned officers with families in town and who had week-end passes.

JAN 12 1942

Last night's trouble was reported to have begun in front of a Negro theatre when a Wisconsin military policeman arrested a Negro soldier and a crowd of Negro soldiers attacked the white officer and his prisoner. Windows were broken and between twenty-five and thirty tear gas bombs, the city's entire supply, were used. Fifth Army Corps headquarters said the twenty-eight Negro soldiers injured were either shot, clubbed or otherwise bruised.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

37 From Memphis Enlist As Mess Attendants–Navy

JAN 11 1942

MEMPHIS, Jan. 8—(By James H. Purdy, Jr, for ANP)—Since the treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Dec. 7 there have been 37 Memphis youths enlisted as mess attendants in the navy. There has been a total of 297 navy enlistments in Memphis since 1932, of which 188 were Memphis and Shelby county youths.

William Hardy Hurd, 19, a mess attendant aboard the USS Arizona, which Sec. of the Navy Knox announced was sunk at Pearl Harbor, has already given his life for Uncle Sam. His mother, Mrs. Beulah Hurd, was notified of her son's death. She said she was proud of the cause for which he gave his life.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

US. Death Penalty Order For Race Mixing Withdrawn

JAN 11 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 8—A protest to the War Department by the NAACP over an order issued by Lieutenant Lewis A. Bonifay of the 77th Coast Artillery, asking for the death penalty for "relations between white and colored males and females whether voluntary or not," caused the order to be wtihdrawn, the association announced this week.

The order was issued by Lieut. Bonifay allegedly because "reports have been received that white women in the vicinity have been accosted by colored soldiers." December 22, the association wired Secretary of War Stimson to remove Bonifay if the order was found to be in excess of his authority.

JAN 11 1942

December 31, according to a report from the War Department to the NAACP, "the order was found to be contrary to the purport of verbal orders of the regimental commander who has caused the order to be withdrawn."

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Jesse Owens to Defense Post

JAN 16 1942

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — (ANP) — John B. Kelley, director of the national physical fitness program, announced this week that Jesse Owens, former Ohio U. track star, has been appointed national director of physical education in civilian defense for Negroes. Owens, holder of 12 world track records, began his new duties immediately.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

1778 or 1942: Negroes Always Ready

JAN 4 - 1942

By Eugene Gordon

A writer in the Negro press last week recalled that Negro soldiers had met German troops before and had routed them.

"We'll do it with Hitler's cutthroats," he said.

He was not, incidentally, referring to Negro soldiers in the first World War, though he well could have been. Exploits of Negro troops on the Western Front 23 years ago make classic reading today. What this writer referred to was the almost forgotten encounter between a battalion of Rhode Island Negro fighters and a body of England's famous hired German troops from Hesse Cassel.

The year was 1778. Every state had been required to raise a quota of fighting men to meet the British onslaught. When it came Rhode Island's turn she, figuratively, threw up her hands in despair. The lists of available manpower had already been exhausted. It was a General Varnum who advised the Rhode Islanders to recruit the Negro unit.

JAN 4 - 1942

THE 'INVINCIBLE' HESSIANS

There was laughter among the British—and among some of the American Tories — when they heard about it.

"So they will recruit black slaves to fight freeborn white men!"

There is no record of what the "fierce Hessians" said, but one can imagine the Hessian officers smirking in their mustaches at the idea of Negro slaves fighting German "free" men. There is record of the fact that the Hessians' reputation as "daredevils" and as soldiers who gave "no quarter" was known to the the Negro recruits. The cry "The Hessians are coming!" was one to chill the blood of the helpless.

The Hessians, in other words, had a reputation easily comparable to that of the Nazi hordes today.

Rhode Island's legislative act creating the battalion of 300 Negro soldiers provided that they should receive compensation similar to the whites'. It said also that they should serve for the duration of the war. Not forgetting that the men were still slaves, the act declared their masters to be relieved of all future responsibility for the slaves' support "should they be disabled or live to advanced age."

JAN 4 - 1942

The act made it clear that the state was to assume care of these men, in either case. The state, moreover, very generously compensated the slave owners, who stayed at home while these black men fought for the country's liberation. Records say nothing of what the honorable masters were doing while the slaves bore what chauvinists later came to call "the white man's burden." The behavior of these bondsmen-soldiers, however, tore to shreds the slaveowner's boast that "this is a white man's country."

THE BATTLE

They proved that the country belongs to those who build it up and then fight to the death to defend it. That is what these black men did.

One August day — a clear, blazing-hot day — the opposing forces faced each other among the hills and defiles around Providence and Newport. Word had already reached the Americans that the British were being assisted by "those fierce and bloodthirsty" Hessians. The Negro battalion was assigned a sector at the foot of a hill which the Germans held.

"They are tough customers, boys," their commander said. "They have a terrible reputation. Don't let them scare you. Hold your ground."

From Laura E. Wilkes' booklet, "Missing Pages in American History," we read this story:

"At one point the Hessians charged down the hill with such force as almost to carry the redoubt. It was in repelling these furious onsets that the Negroes distinguished themselves by deeds of desperate valor."

ROUT GERMANS

JAN 4 - 1942

One wonders what these black men, slaves whose masters were being paid, so to speak, not to fight, were thinking about as they drove the Hessians back with knives and guns. Three times the Germans came charging, shouting and screeching, down the hill, grimacing like devils to frighten the Negroes. Three times they went scrambling back, scores of them falling dead in the counter attack.

"So determined were the blacks in the counter charges," says the historical record, "that the next day the Hessian colonel upon whom that duty devolved applied to exchange his command and go to New York, because he dared not again lead his regiment, lest his men should kill him for having occasioned them so grave a loss."

Lafayette is said to have called this exploit of the Rhode Island Negro battalion "the best fought action of the war." The slaughter, adds the old chronicler, "was terrible," the greater loss being on the enemy side. The British and their hired Hessians lost 1,309; the Americans, 211. The reason for Lafayette's praise of that engagement was that it enabled the Americans to leave the island just in time to prevent annihilation next day by the reinforced British fleet commanded by Sir Henry Clinton.

A part of that Negro outfit distinguished itself again five years later. One May morning in 1783, the men had been assigned to Pont's Bridge, on the Croton, here in New York. It early became clear that the enemy wanted more than anything else to do away with the men's commander, Col. Greene. The enemy succeeded in killing the colonel but not until every black man near him had first been shot down.

JAN 4 - 1942

"As we defended America in the days of her infancy, we defend her now," said the writer in the Negro press. "What we did to the German Hessians 161 years ago we will do to their successors, the German fascists, today."

He might have added that what those black men helped to win their successors hope to preserve and extend.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Brutality Of Racial Conflicts Surpasses Cruelty Of War

JAN 10 1942

"ANY white man, woman or child—irrespective of nationality—venturing forth upon the streets of Manila will be shot on sight," the Japanese occupation authorities are reported to have decreed.

That may or may not be true. We sincerely hope and pray that it is not true. Belonging to a persecuted race, we know what racial clashes mean. And we certainly do not want any other group to suffer the torment of body and soul which we have been forced to endure.

The present war is terrible in all phases. It is devastating and cruel. And dangerous as it is, if it develops into a racial conflict, the already scorched earth will be burned to a crisp black.

JAN 10 1942

There is hardly anything on earth that makes men see red like race prejudice. The brutality of racial conflicts surpasses even the cruelty of war. When race is set against race, even the most innocent is consumed by the conflagration of racial hatreds.

And let those who set racial hatreds in motion remember that they often operate like a two-edged sword.

The rulers of the world, "white" and "colored", must remember that all races of men are made up of human beings and that no race has been designated by God to subjugate or persecute another.

JAN 10 1942

Those who have thought themselves superior and have attempted to subjugate others have caused untold suffering both to themselves and to those whom they persecuted.

"Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceedingly small."

Columbia S C State
March 28, 1942

LESSON IN PATRIOTISM

Asheville Citizen

Yesterday's citizen contained a lesson in patriotism which was remarkable both for its commissions and its omissions. When a group of sixty Negro selectees from the county's four draft boards left for army service Monday morning teachers and pupils of the Asheland avenue school and other Negro residents gave the youths a rousing send-off and showered them with small tokens of esteem. In contrast to this performance, said The Citizen account, was "the routine departure half an hour earlier of thirty white selectees."

The Negro community, it seems to us, has set its white friends an example which cannot be commended or recommended too highly. At regular intervals scores of young Asheville men are leaving this city to answer the call of their country. Yet, except for Monday's send-off of Negro selectees and a brief ceremony in December, 1940, the community has permitted its fighting men to depart without so much as a collective nod. This is a situation that might well be remedied by patriotic and civic groups. If American morale is wanting, it is most conspicuous for its absence in the average American community—our own for example.

War Always Causes Pain

By Carter Wesley

JUN 27 1942 Enterprise Houston, Texas

The fact that the leaders of the Allied Nations have known that Germany would launch heavy blows in its attempt to get to the Caucasus, and if possible to join ranks with the Japanese, does not lighten the embarrassment and humiliation they are experiencing today as the Germans begin to hit their blows. Tobruk has fallen; Sevastopol seems about to fall; the sinking of ships off the American coast continues; and the Japs have gotten a toehead on the Aleutian Islands.

Our troubles are mounting, and the worst part of it is that they can be expected to continue to mount and tag us during the whole of this summer. Unless there is a surprising turn in affairs soon, we will be too preoccupied with our apprehensions and worry to see much in whatever a second front may do ,even if one is established.

Rommel Is Dynamite

There is a goodly number of laymen who would like to catch the Nazi general, Rommel, and tie him up for the duration. It may be that a number of the generals who have to oppose him would like to see such a fate overtake him, and the sooner the better. There is no use blinking the fact that Rommel is a desert rat with all of the cunning of a fox, with the hidden force of an infuriated lion. Despite the fact that the United Nations have been piling up equipment behind the Allied army, in the hope of being able to wipe out the Axis forces in North Africa, Rommel has not only gotten the jump on the United Nations, but has inflicted the humiliation of trapping them and taking from them most of their strength and mechanical units.

First, he maneuvered the north wing of the British Army into a trap and compelled them to abandon most of their mechanical units, which weakened the British Army. Next, either because of necessity which he forced upon them, or because of some more of his foxiness, the British general was persuaded to leave a garrison with many tanks and mechanized vehicles, together with troops and generals at Tobruk. The retreat to the Egyptian border was hardly finished before Rommel had gathered in this rich booty and thus further weakened the Allies.

These are dark days and the danger is great not only to Alexandria, but to the Suez Canal, for Rommel has weakened the Allied army and has strengthened his own by the booty that he has collected and the morale he has inspired in his troops. Unless desperate action is taken immediately, Rommel may be in Alexandria before we know what struck us. Our forebodings must be increased by the demonstrated fact that Rommel is a better general than any that we have been able to produce so far to oppose him. For the next few days the only thing we can do is steel ourselves against reverses and the news of the worst, while we hope for the best.

The Next Danger

If Sevastopol falls, the Germans will be able to concentrate their attack through the Crimea into the Caucasus direct. While this does not necessarily say they will win through to the oil, it will put our group in a much worse position and make the possibility of Germany winning out much greater that it would be if Sevastopol should continue to stand.

Monday's papers report that Germans have penetrated the defenses around Sevastopol, and this report seems to be confirmed by the Russian releases. The Russian defenders have been put to the ordeal of incessant fighting, without let-up or without rest. They have been pounded from the air, pounded with artillery, and pounded by wave after wave of fanatical soldiers and tanks.

Because of the narrowness of the terrain around Sevastopol and because Sevastopol is at a distance from other Russian forces, it has not been easy to relieve Sevastopol or to effectively reinforce it. If the defenders of Sevastopol are overcome, they still are heroes, because they will have endured all that human beings are expected to stand. But the fall of Sevastopol will be another serious blow to the cause of the United Nations.

Ship Losses

Everybody knows the importance of the ships that are being lost to the Allied cause through German submarines around the coast of the Americas today. There is no need to dwell upon this, because it is already clear. But we in America feel that some way, somehow, a solution will soon come forth to stop this menace. We also know that if something doesn't happen soon, the whole war front of the United Nations will be affected by the lack of ships and the lack of material getting through. Today, the Germans are sinking tonnage faster than we are producing it, and we are supposed to be reaching our peak.

Japs on Aleutians

It is feared that not many Americans appreciate the danger and the significance of the Japs being on the Aleutian Islands. Even with a small garrison, the Japs have shown their ability to make much of little, and it is feared that they will soon have their position consolidated sufficiently to use it as a reconnaisance base against Alaska, America, and even Russia.

No one having any appreciation of geography involved in this war will breathe freely until it is announced that the Japs have been kicked off the Aleutian Islands. They might even use this small foothold to enlarge their space until they make the whole string of islands, going down from Alaska, useless to us. It may be that some day we would have used these islands to bomb Japan itself. From the Aleutian Islands they can check our shipments to Russia, because they are close enough to annoy our left flank going up to Archangel.

It is hard to guess what urged Prime Minister Churchill to come to America at this time. Did he have advance information on the precarious condition of the Allied army in Egypt, and come to ask for immediate aid? Or was he still expecting the Allies to hold out, and did he come to talk about starting a second front in Europe? One things stands out: The British again have handled badly a situation and have been humiliated and beaten by an enemy when they were supposed to have had strong enough forces to have at least resisted successfully. The retreat in the desert and the fall of Tobruk is almost as painful as the fall of Singapore. Whatever was the original purpose of Mr. Churchill's visit, he must be an embarrassed, harassed man today.

The Future

The above picture is not a pretty one, but it is more or less a true picture, as far as it goes. We have purposely left out the reverses we have dealt the Japanese in recent weeks, for it seems that however much we may have set the Japs back on their heels, we did not thereby set the Germans back or minimize their striking force. The European and African fronts are still the important fronts for the United Nations, and they are the ones that we must face fairly, openly and frankly. The Americans must steel themselves to face reverses and to keep their hearts encouraged.

This isn't the first time Russia has been hard-pressed, and it certainly isn't likely to be the last came through a year ago, when this summer for Russia. But Russia everybody said she'd be beaten and her army destroyed inside of two months at the longest. Since there is no advantage in imagining Russia collapsing, why not stubbornly fix on a hope and a belief that Russia will somehow weather the storm and keep her army in being?

Even if the Germans get to the Caucasus, and the Russians keep their army in being, we still can establish a number two front. But, even if the Germans take Sevastopol, they have not necessarily won through to the oil that they so sorely need. There is a possibility that when Germany crosses to the Caucasus proper, she will find herself opposed by the British, American and Russian forces, cooperating to protect the oil of the Caucasus.

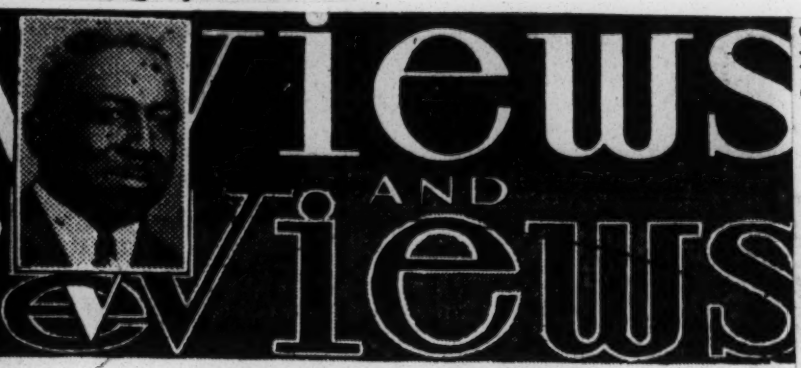
Rommel may yet find as he goes toward Alexandria that he has to meet both the British and the Americans, for somewhere before the Germans win their goal, the Americans are going to step in the active fighting to protect the vital lines of oil, which are so important to them as well as to the British. America is committed to keep Russia fighting, and to getting supplies to her. The oil down in the Caucasus is as essential to Russia as it is needed and wanted by Germany.

If Germany gets oil this summer or early fall, this may be a long war. Germany still has the best organized and the best generalled forces in the world. Most of the commentators and military leaders point out that Germany has the resources of all of Europe, and if she gets oil, may be able to fight on indefinitely.

But this corner believes that even if she gets oil, the Germans will go out in '43 or '44. No individual and no nation can live on a well of hate and bitterness such as that boiling inside of Germany and Europe today. Victory this summer will buoy up the nationals of Germany, and it may discourage the conquered people who are now giving Germany trouble. But as sure as night follows day, the winter months will bring the bitterness, fear and the hunger back to the German citizens. The telling blows which the Allies will begin to strike on their own, toward the end of the summer and early fall, will hasten this discouragment of German citizens and will build up again the defiance of the conquered people.

Despite all of the booty and food that Germany has taken, the German people are undergoing great hardships to keep this war going. And when they face the prospects of a long war without much relief, it isn't going to buoy them up. This is not to say that the German people are going to cave in easily, because they are not going to. The people know that when they lose this war, Germany is going to be reduced to a fifth-rate nation, with no possibility of ever disturbing the peace again in the lives of any of us. But good machines, even military ones, wear out sooner or later. Also good teams with new techniques, which make them invincible, sooner or later get beaten when the other coaches solve their new techniques. Germany can't win always, and when we do solve their blitz and their uncanny use of mechanized forces and encirclements, we will take Germany.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



By GEORGE S. SCHUYLER

(This column represents the personal opinion of Mr. Schuyler and in no way reflects the editorial opinion of The Pittsburgh Courier.—The Editors)

On the assumption that the Allies will win the war, we have recently been afflicited with a rash of charts, outlines and programs for the post-war world. In the consideration of this Utopian future, there is much said and written about the new status of Europeans and Asiatics but extremely little about the position of the Africans at home and abroad. A reading of these various schemes indicates that the best the blacks and their multi-colored brethren can hope for is a more benevolent white man's burden in which Negroes will enjoy more sweetness and light and less flogging and exploitation but will have to forego the boon of social, political and economic equality. There seems to be tacit agreement that black nations are "not ready" for self-government and will have to continue as "wards."

JUL 4 1942

This is certainly the white majority opinion concerning the future position of the colored citizens in our country. To this end the increasing pattern of segregation is highly suggestive. From a broad viewpoint we have been making no progress at all toward ultimate integration of Negroes into the warp and woof of American life. The borders of segregation are being greatly expanded but not in any way erased. Until they are erased it is patent that there can be no real solution to the race problem in this country, and no one except Negroes is suggesting that they be erased and the tides of life permitted to flow together. As a practical proposition it is impossible to end discrimination while segregation continues, and vice versa. While there is a more widespread demand than ever for utilizing Negro brain and brawn in every way to bring about victory, few white people today contemplate a post-war America in which colored people will suffer no social, political or economic discriminations because of pigment.

* * *

Unlike their fathers during World War I, the Aframericans today are refreshingly free of wishful thinking about their future status. Only the incurably naive believe that they will be freed from their half-a-man status comes the Armistice, and events seem to bear them out.

It will be noted that every "concession" granted Negroes today is in the direction of more segregation. Not only are we herded aside into segregated military and naval units, but racial separation is being followed almost rigidly in defense housing and, less frequently, in defense training. For example the United States Cartridge Company in St. Louis, Mo., has just announced plans for "a training school for Negroes with the ultimate aim to have one manufacturing unit at the small arms ammunition plant here entirely Negro-manned." This follows hard upon the announcement of the Sun Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company to have a segregated shipyard employing only Negroes, and similar plans of the Higgins Industries, Inc., of New Orleans, La., to "pit white against black crews to see which can turn out ships fastest."

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* * *

True, these segregated plans get more Negroes into responsible positions in industry and the armed forces, and thus appeal to many, unthinking colored folk. But it must never be forgotten that segregation is only a palliative, not a solution. It invariably worsens race relations and makes the subordination of Negroes to white whims and prejudices more permanent. A continued expansion of this policy will wipe out the progress of interracial relations in the labor movement, and will tend to strengthen educational and residential segregation.

It is far easier to discriminate against Negroes when they are conveniently segregated than when they work side by side. When industrial crews are segregated on a color basis, it is much easier to fire only Negroes than it would be where crews are mixed. We have seen how easy it is to penalize Negroes by exorbitant rents and inferior habitations when they are penned into definite districts. Even the most stupid Aframerican can see the disadvantages of segregated schools.

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* * *

Segregation seems to be the "solution" upon which most leading white people are today agreed. They believe that in this way it is possible to eat the cake of white racial snobbery and have it too. In this way the social and economic advantages of white supremacy are retained while the Negroes are kept pacified by rewarding the more enlightened and complacent leaders. This policy has functioned with such a considerable degree of success in Africa, Malaysia and the West Indies that the Nazis have adopted it in conquered Europe. It cannot long function smoothly where the segregated possess powerful and militant newspapers and organizations committed to a goal of complete democracy.

ARE NEGROES FOR THE WAR?

It is difficult for Negroes to appreciate the apprehension and queries coming from certain white folk on the question of their steadfastness should the country be invaded by the Japanese. From the Negro's standpoint he is more consistently loyal and trustworthy than the white man. No Negroes have been convicted of treason or sedition, but many whites have been convicted of both.

The shallow thinking whites reason that because the Burmese and the Malayans turned against the British and aided the Japanese, Negroes will do the same thing, if the Japs invade America. They are stupidly thinking the action of those oriental subject peoples was prompted by the affinitive color alone. Though the difference in the status of the Negro and that of the Burmese and Malayans may be elusive to state, it is nonetheless so definite and substantial as to make comparison odious.

The Negro has no interest, sympathy, or weakness for the Japanese way of life. The Negro of today is an American citizen with his roots in American soil and American tradition. With the fundamental conditions of America the Negro has no dissatisfaction or quarrel (his quarrel and fight is against the super-imposed tradition of segregation and discrimination.)

On the question of victory for America the Negro is without doubt or confusion. He not only wants victory, but is willing to make every sacrifice for victory that the prejudiced and bigoted whites will permit him to make. Neither is there any doubt in the minds of Negroes that America will win the war. The stupid whites, who have been busy all these years, keeping Negroes "in their place," are the ones who are today reaping the harvest of apprehension.

These are the wise men, who have been boasting that "the Japs are yellow niggers." These are the people, who said Negroes were thieves, shiftless, incapable of learning, and unfit for equality under the law. This crisis is but proving their thesis wrong. Reluctant to accept the facts and abandon their ignorant concept, they imagine disaffections which don't exist.

The plain truth is that Negroes dislike Japanese and Nazis policies, fearing them more than the whites do. If this country should be invaded, Negro blood will be spilled only with the defenders. By the same token Negroes appreciate this war as an unfortunate evil through which their loyalty will be established and their rights elevated.

Negroes will use every opportunity to take advantage of this war to upgrade themselves and push back discriminations. To those who are embarrassed by their insistence upon the establishment of democracy during and because of the exigencies. Negroes say, "Follow the Constitution and you will hear no complaints from us." That is fair enough, isn't it?

47n-1942

WHOSE 4TH OF JULY?

(AN EDITORIAL)

By CARTER WESLEY

For 75 years Negroes have celebrated their emancipation and have left the 4th of July for the whites to celebrate. This arrangement has been tacitly accepted by both races as correct. This arrangement has been wrong from the first. The 4th of July is a national celebration of the birth of democracy and of our nation. Negroes who are indifferent to the 4th of July are incapable of appreciating emancipation in its fullest sense.

The predicate upon which Negroes base their claim for justice and the full benefits of democracy is that they are full-fledged American citizens. The sooner Negroes assert their Americanism and manifest their positive interest in the nation as a nation, the sooner will they round out the platform upon which they seek to stand.

Today Negroes are joining whole-heartedly with other racial strains in America to preserve the victory won on the 4th of July, 1776. The 4th of July does not belong to the white man, it belongs to every man who is a citizen of America and lives and breathes in these United States as such citizen. It is to be hoped that every hut, every church, and every edifice of any kind will display on the 4th of July an American flag.

It is hoped that in all of the homes, the churches, and other institutions, appropriate prayer service will be rendered in gratitude of what has been bestowed upon us to date, and as a means of re-dedicating ourselves to the principles of democracy and its preservation in the future.

There is evidence that both the Germans and the Japanese labor under the illusion that the black Americans, who fight against discrimination, will gladly turn against the white Americans, given a chance by evasion or other large obstruction methods. The Germans thought the anti-Communist Russians would fight the other Russians, too. They will be even more disappointed and surprised, if they ever get in a place to invade this land, because Negroes will fight beside anyone defending America, and when there is no one else, will fight alone to the last man. These are our United States, this is our 4th of July, and we intend to celebrate it and enjoy it to its fullest and highest, without apology and without unseemly boastfulness.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

25,000 Storm Jim Crow Protest Confab

Must Demand Our Rights, Asserts Doctor Bethune

Asserts A New Negro On Scene; Others Are Heard

NEW YORK CITY —(SNS)—The largest number of Negroes ever assembled together at one time in the history of America, met in Madison Square Garden, Tuesday night, June 16, under the auspices of the March on Washington Movement, for the purpose, according to A Philip Randolph, National Director of killing Jim-Crow and burying him in the same grave with Hitler's Nazism, Mussolini's Fascism and Hirohito's militarism.

At the opening of the meeting, was a demonstration of the fact that while Negroes were ready and willing, at the call of their country, to fight for democracy abroad, they were also determined to fight for democracy at home.

DEMANDS ALL RIGHTS

Dr. Bethune demanded all of the rights for Negroes that are enjoyed by any other American citizen. She said that this great and inspiring meeting was evidence of the presence of a new Negro. This new Negro is not old or young, she continued, but he is just new. Dr. Bethune was introduced by Mrs. Bessie Bearden, Chairman of the Planning Committee for the meeting.

Rev. A. Clayton Powell made a stirring speech in which he announced his candidacy for Congress. He stressed the need of opposing Jim-Crow and race discriminations of all kinds.

This great meeting must be followed by continued work if Negroes hope to build the necessary mass power to free themselves from Jim-Crow, observed Arthur Reid, one of the Negro leaders who fought for jobs in the department stores and markets in 125th Street. He was introduced by Colden Brown, one of the younger leaders of the March on Washington Movement.

PRESENT PLAYLET

Dr. Jameson, president of the Baptist Convention was introduced by Dr. Harten of the Holy Trinity Church of Brooklyn who also called for the collection, the amount of which will be announced in the press.

No doubt the highlight of the meeting was the playlet by Dick Campbell, entitled, "The Watchword is Forward." The cast included, in the order of appearance: Joe Bostic, Milton Williams, P. J. Sydney, Emmett Wallace, Willie Bryant, Carol Wilson, Fred Carter, Jimmie Baskette, Lorenzo Tucker, Quay Bright, Mercedes Gilbert, Canada Lee, Monte Hawley, and Sara Johnson. Stage Manager was Dudley Cobham, and Director, Dick Campbell. This playlet told a stirring story of race prejudice in the Army, Navy and industry.

The mother of Odell Waller, sentenced to die for shooting a white farmer in self defense, was presented by Mr. Randolph who said Odell Waller must not die. Mrs Waller called upon that vast crowd to help her save her boy. A petition to President Roosevelt was unanimously adopted.

The mixed army petition was also adopted.

TOBIAS SOUNDS CALL

In an able and brief statement, Dr. Tobias expressed the necessity of an uncompromising fight by Negroes for their complete Constitutional rights.

Representing the Baptist ministers, Dr. Eldridge of Berean Baptist Church of Brooklyn in vigorous tones declared that the Negro would never be satisfied until he had broken down every barrier of race discrimination that has been raised against him.

Frank R. Crosswaith, new appointee by Mayor LaGaurdia to the New York City Housing Authority, said the time had come to get rid of the old Uncle Tom Negro because we are now living in a new day. This is the beginning of a nation-wide drive to kill Jim-Crow in America, said Randolph, and to enlist one million members in the March on Washington Movement.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Colored MP Problem Not Solved Yet

Patrols at Some Southern Camps Carry Revolvers; Clubs Only at Tuskegee; Pay Days Staggered

WASHINGTON

Although there has been some progress made, the army has not yet completely solved the problem of providing adequate colored military police in all areas.

Some camp commanders in the South have armed colored MP's with revolvers, while others have not. At Fort Bragg and Camp Davis, both in North Carolina, colored military police carry revolvers.

The same condition prevails at Camp Croft, S.C. and at the army camp at Savannah, Ga. Military police, both colored and white, have been relieved of revolvers at Alexandria, La.

Clubs Only in Miss.

At Camp Shelby, Miss., and at Tuskegee, colored MP's carry clubs only. Army officials have given no explanation regarding this lack of uniformity.

A complaint was recently registered that white soldiers at Camp Shelby are paid on the first of each month while colored soldiers are not paid until the third.

Explanation given for this staggered pay system is that it is done to prevent the over-crowding of nearby towns on pay day.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Neighbors Object To White Hostess' Party For Soldiers

HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—(ANP)—Although like the town of Burbank, North Hollywood citizens did not object to Negro soldiers stationed there to man the anti-aircraft guns for protecting that community from air raids, citizens held a meeting to protest the entertaining of these soldiers in the home of one of their neighbors. North Hollywood is a separate and self-governed suburb between Hollywood proper and Burbank.

VICTIMS OF PROTEST

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Prosin were the victims of the protest meeting held last Sunday. The reason for the neighbors' ire is that Mrs. Prosin has seen fit to open her home to the Negro soldiers and officers stationed near here for their entertainment and off-day relaxation.

This display of democracy North Hollywood cannot stomach. Because of this Mr. Prosin's job as air raid warden, for which he gladly volunteered, was taken away, and neighbors have threatened to get the building and loan company to foreclose on them so as to force them out of the neighborhood.

SERVED SOLDIERS DINNER

It all started when Mr. Prosin met Negro soldiers from the 369th standing on a corner in North Hollywood looking very discontent. Upon striking up a friendly conversation with them he discovered that they had been to four or five restaurants and had not been able to eat. He immediately took the boys to his home and fed and entertained them.

Mrs. Prosin, who works all night with the fourth interceptor command, visited the camp and met several of the officers and men and seeing their dire lack of recreation offered to help out in any manner she could. She contacted several organization who contributed cigarettes and other necessities and also arranged several parties for them.

Even though she had the local AKA sorority out to dance and entertain the boys, neighbors protested as they "Just don't want Negroes socializing in North Hollywood homes" even if it is in someone else's.

of bounds" to placate the fascist minded North Hollywood residents, but unless he does the party will go on as intended.

CONTACTED OTHERS

In an effort to offset this action Mrs. Prosin called the local branch of the USO to help her with some favorable publicity on the party, only to have them try to talk her out of the idea, stating that other means had been provided for Negro soldiers. She also contacted the editor of the Valley Times and the head of the local chamber of commerce to no avail.

PLANNED ANOTHER PARTY

Mrs. Prosin has planned another party for the boys which she intends to go through with despite protests because as she stated, "any soldier that is a credit to the uniform is a credit to my home regardless of race, color or creed. Citizens have threatened to go to the white commander of the 76th, which took the place of the completely Negro officered 369th, Col. French, and it is feared that he might declare her home and party "out

Sumter, S. C., Daily Item
June 20, 1942

Negroes Eager To Serve In Armed Forces

Editor, Sumter Item,
Dear Sir:

Judging from the newspapers, many white South Carolinians are "all wrought up" because a larger proportion of young white men are being inducted into the fighting services than negroes. If more South Carolina negroes are not in the army it is certainly not their fault; they are willing and even eager to serve. According to General Springs, not a single negro selectee in our state has asked for a deferment. It is perhaps a waste of time to attempt to discuss whose fault it was and is that so many of our young negroes have been rejected because of their failure to meet the educational requirements of the army; we only want the uninformed white citizens to be made aware of the fact that the negroes are not slackers or evaders of the draft.

Many negro families of Sumter have more than one son in the service and at least one family has 4 sons serving with the colors. This family, the DeLaine-Watkins, living at 35 Council street has the following sons helping to defeat the Axis: Staff Sergeant Harold (Preacher) DeLaine at Camp Shelby, Miss; Private Walter DeLaine at Fort Knox, Ky; Lewis E. Watkins, corporal at Camp Lee, Va., and Private 1st Class Leroy Watkins at Camp Robert, California. All of these young men are graduates of Morris College or Lincoln High school, held fairly good positions in Sumter and are well respected in the community. This patriotic contribution, (one son volunteered), to the war effort certainly merits public commendation and recognition.

This writer has himself served in 2 foreign wars (The Punitive Expedition in Mexico in 1916 and World War 1) and has volunteered for World War 11.

Very truly yours,
Osceola E. McKaine.
714 North Main street
Sumter, S. C.
June 18, 1942.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

"Old Flag" Song Is Recorded

Disc Is Made By Chicago Choir For Sec. Morgenthau

CHICAGO, Ill.—(ANP)—At the direct request of Henry C. Morgenthau, Jr., secretary of the treasury, the famous group of Chicago singers comprising the Metropolitan Church Choir under the direction of J. Wesley Jones last week made a special recording of the patriotic song, "The Old Flag Never Touched the Ground."

The recording was made at the World Broadcasting Studios.

SUNG AT WAR RALLY

This song was one of the stirring events of the Chicago Musical War Rally held at the International Amphitheatre there on May 27.

Secretary Morgenthau read a newspaper account of the crowd's enthusiastic reception of the song and the immediately ordered a search for a recording for possible use in connection with the sales drive of war bonds and stamps.

Unable to find a recording, Morgenthau requested the Illinois war savings staff to make a recording.

Jones and Wilbur Hardison, who led the choir at the amphitheatre, rounded up the group for the rendtion and promised to make it the best in the 40 years the choir has been singing the song.

WRITTEN BY JOHNSON

The song was written by James Rosamond Johnson. The chorus follows:

"The Old Flag never touched the ground, boys. The Old Flag never touched the ground. She's been in many a fix since 1776. But the Old Flag never touched the ground."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Seaman Says Whites Force Colored Out of Lifeboats

By DAVIS LEE
Editor, N.J. AFRO-AMERICAN

NEW YORK.—Tales of savagery and cold-blooded murder on the high seas were related this week by colored seamen as an investigation into the charges got under way.

Edgar Dennis, 25-year-old Texan, who reached New York this week from the S.S. Isabela miles off the coast of Haiti on May 19, told the AFRO, Monday, that colored seamen were being abused in the life boats by Southern whites.

"There is only one way that colored survivors reach shore," Mr. Dennis said, " and that's if the majority of the men in the life boat are colored. If the majority are Southern whites, the colored men will be reported missing."

24 Saved, 3 Killed

The S.S. Isabela, owned by the New York and Puerto Rican Steamship Company, sailed from New York, May 1, for San Jaun and Puerto Rico. After being shelled from both sides by enemy subs, the vessel sank in thirty minutes. Twenty-four colored survivors were rescued after seventeen hours in lifeboats. Three colored were killed.

When the torpedo struck, the huge freighter caved in and the smoke stack fell down and covered the men with soot, Mr. Dennis said.

Beaten, Put in Irons

Supporting the charges of brutality and murder on the high seas, Arthur Peterson of New York, utility man on the Andrew F. Luckenbach, declared that when he complained to the captain of the ship about the conditions, that he was beaten unmercifully.

Both of his eyes were closed and his tongue was split, he declared, stating that when the ship reached the Canal Zone he was put in irons for three months. He was released only after the information leaked out and his wife threatened to expose it, he asserted.

Rotten Food—Hot Water

James William, 43, who just arrived from California off the S.S. Mercury, which has been transporting troops and materials to islands in the Pacific, told the AFRO that colored seamen were not only forced to eat rotten meat and drink hot water, while the white seamen got good meat and drink ice water, but that they were threatened with confinement in irons for complaining.

At one of the islands, Mr. Williams said, the temperature was 185 degrees in the shade, and all of the colored seamen became ill from drinking the hot water. They were forced to strip and dive overboard to cool off, he declared and when they came out of the salt water the sun peeled all of the skin off their backs.

Murder in Life Boats??

Regarding the charges that white Southern seamen are killing the colored men in the lifeboats, Mr. Williams said:

"While I don't want to say too much until after we get through investigating, I do know that many Southern whites object to being in the life boats with colored seamen. Just a few days

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

2nd Harlem Youth Is Jailed For Refusing To Report To Army

The second Harlem youth who in recent months has refused to report for induction under the Selective Service Act, was sentenced in Federal Court Friday to two years in prison.

The youth, Samuel Bayfields, who said he was 25 years old and lived at 117 West 135th street, pleaded guilty to violation of the act before Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard.

According to Assistant United States Attorney J. Gerard Creagan, Bayfields said he was born in Savannah, Ga., was a member of the Ethiopian Federation and owed no allegiance to the United States because he was a subject of Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia.

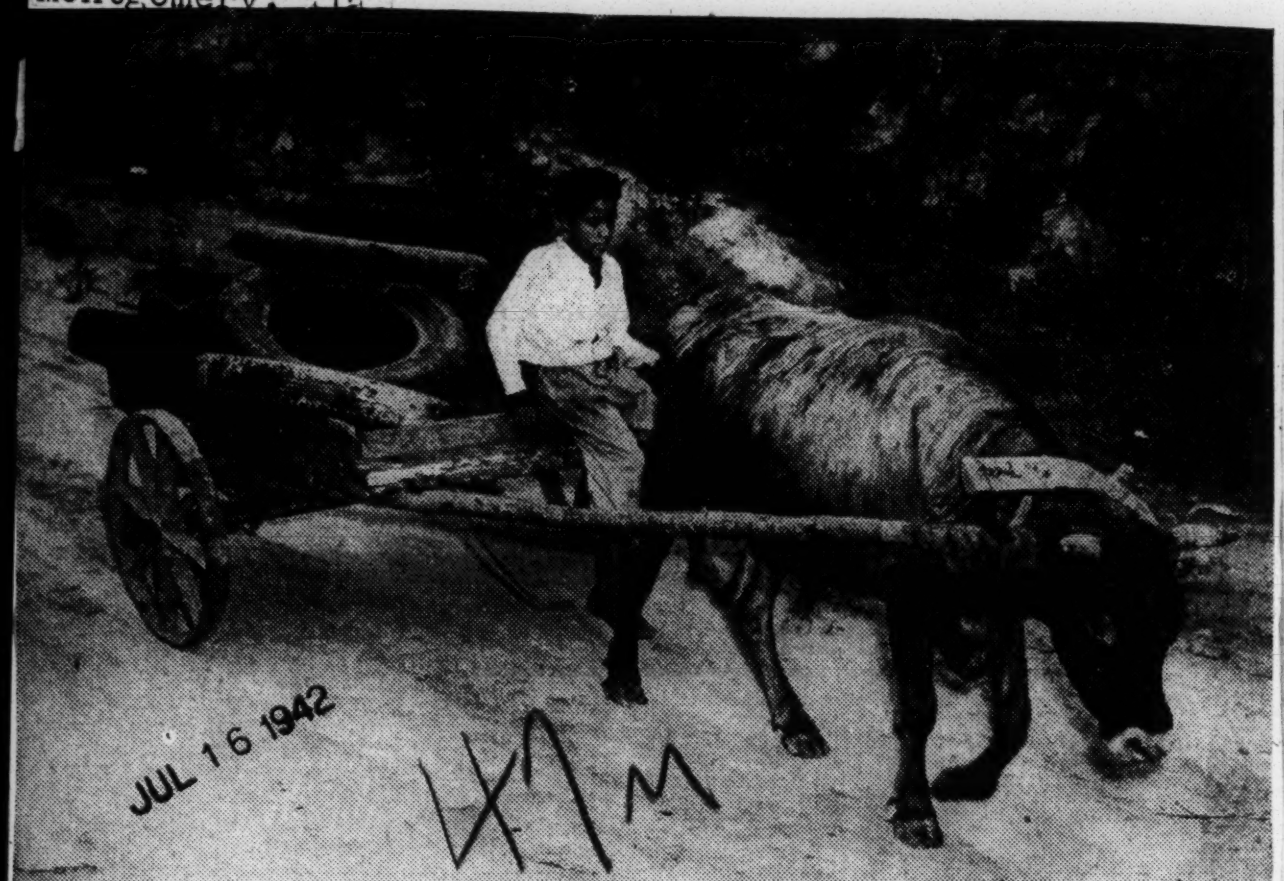
"You don't want to accept all the benefits of citizenship and have others do your fighting, do you?" Judge Goddard asked Bayfields told the court.

"They're not fighting for me, they're fighting for themselves."

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Advertiser

Montgomery, Ala.



JUL 16 1942

WHERE SCRAP RUBBER OX CART CERTAINLY ISN'T IN THE DITCH—One of the highest per capita collections of scrap rubber for any county in the nation—an average of thirteen and two-thirds pounds per inhabitant—was reported by Clarke County, Alabama. With only 27,636 population (1940 census), Clarke County gathered 378,408 pounds of scrap rubber. Above, James West, patriotic 9-year-old Thomasville negro, hauls an ox cart load to town. He gathered 900 pounds in all. Scott, the ox, is trained to step deftly between the shafts and practically harness himself, once the yoke is applied. James bought Scott for $5 and raised him from a calf. (State of Alabama News Bureau Photo).

Chicago Tribune

Chicago, Illinois

JUL 12 1942

NEGRO SOLDIER KILLED AS SIX RIOT WITH GUNS

Flagstaff, Ariz., July 11 (AP).—Six Negro soldiers armed with machine guns, automatic rifles, and pistols terrorized the business district this morning before one was shot and killed and another was wounded, Sheriff Perry Francis reported.

Maj. H. C. Nichols, in command of Negro troops on guard duty here, said police shot two of the soldiers and jailed the others.

The sheriff's office reported the soldiers apparently were angered because they had been refused admittance to an all-night café.

Nichols said the soldier who was killed was intoxicated, and that all were away from their camp without leave.

Washington Post

Washington, D. C.

JUL 17 1942

Fair Enough

By Westbrook Pegler

Negroes And The War

SOME TIME ago a Negro boy whom I have known about three years came to New York with his regiment and telephoned his uncle, who is one of my close friends, to say that he had a few hours in town before embarking for an unknown destination, somewhere overseas. The boy is only 18 years old. He is an orphan and a volunteer soldier who might have waited for the draft and might have tried to make himself indispensable at a bench or lathe in some war factory. He enlisted last fall on his own decision from motives that make him a worthy comrade-in-arms of Butch O'Hara, or Colin Kelly or Douglas MacArthur and to the approving and proud surprise of his uncle and aunt, who are his only living adult relatives. He had lived with his old grandmother in the outskirts of Jacksonville, Fla., until she died, in a region which must have been a ramshackle, smelly slum if I know my Jacksonville, as I certainly do.

His uncle then brought the orphan to New York and put him into a suburban high school for a term or two, where he did all right. Then abruptly, he quit and got work at a succession of such jobs as are available to Negro boys. He was now on his own and free to go helling around the drinking joints of Harlem until all hours and to get into trouble and, in some reckless or accidental adventure, established a permanent police record as a bad actor, if he felt so inclined.

BUT LAST FALL he enlisted and was sent to a number of Army places before he found himself back in Florida driving a big truck. He didn't tell me, he didn't have to tell anyone because everybody knows that, although he was an American soldier in the uniform of his country, in Florida he still found himself in a class below that of the most treacherous undiscovered traitor of the German Bund and barred not only from the haunts of the white civilians whose very lives he had volunteered to defend with his life, but forbidden even to buy a sandwich or a glass of milk in a white restaurant.

Nevertheless, at the very moment of embarkation for a voyage through dangerous waters to face other dangers overseas, he not only was uncomplaining but happy and anxious only lest his uncle worry about him.

Now, assuming that this boy comes back from the war to a victorious country, what status will he come back to? Will he be niggerized again and restricted to menial jobs, Jim-Crowed and driven back to the dreadful ghettos of our cities or will he be treated as an American?

I doubt that consciously this boy has any idea that in fighting the foreign enemy of his country and of all fredom he is fighting a special fight of his own people for a decent measure of opportunity and consideration from the white Americans. But shame, if no other force, should compel the white American to face at last the fact that this boy and his people are the victims of a dirty deal that simply cannot go on. He cannot be asked to fight. His patriotic offer of his life cannot be accepted in human decency if, when it is all over, he is to be barred absolutely from all decent and pleasant surroundings for his home by reason of his race, barred from the trades and the factories and, in politics, only exploited as a club in the hands of one faction to beat another.

THE INJUSTICE to the Negro people of the United States is more a matter of superstition, tradition, ignorance and indifference than of conscious cruelty in the hearts of white men. They live among us, but we do not know them. Except when they erupt and riots result, we ignore their existence. We accept foreigners from Europe and organize leagues to protect their rights, we welcome them into all our residential districts with no more restraint than that of snobbery and all our professions and trades are open to them. But the Negro who was born among us and fights for the [illegible] a Negro [illegible] because he is

Although my recent adventure with the Negro press has subjected me to some spiritual violence, I am glad I provoked the subject because the experience has made me realize what awful conditions our indifference has put upon these fellow Americans. If I were a Negro I would live in constant fury and probably would batter myself to death against the bars inclosing my condition. I would not be a sub-American or a sub-human being, and, in docile patience, forever yield my rightful aspiration to be a man, to work, to progress and to move out of the slums; yield even to strangers come from other countries, including even strangers who had fought against me in the wars.

Age-Herald

Birmingham, Ala.

JUL 16 1942

U. S. MUST STOP BICKERING, SAYS JUSTICE BLACK

Post - War Possibilities Discussed At Raleigh Civic Meeting

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14—(AP)—Associate Justice Hugh L. Black warned the nation Tuesday night that it must dispense with the luxury "of quarreling among ourselves over differences, however important, which do not directly relate to the cause for which we fight."

In an address prepared for a Southern "Win the War" meeting, the Supreme Court justice declared that after the victory "free men can settle their difference in a Democratic way at the ballot box and in courts whose judges are sworn to uphold the American Constitution."

"If we lose," he added, "there will be no free men, our constitution will not exist and all differences will be rapidly liquidated in the Hitler way, in concentration camps or by firing squads."

Black declared, too, that "much as we detest the barbaric plans and practices of the enemy, it will not contribute to our victory to deny that his fighters possess great courage and efficiency."

As to post-war times, Black said: "A people with the boldness, imagination and pioneering spirit which gave birth to the United States should be more than willing—and more than able—to take the lead in a coopertaive program for permanent peace."

[illegible] Negroes proved to be most [illegible] cently announced by Brig. Gen. Hugh Casey of the engineer corps.

[illegible] in th urgent tasks which re- [illegible] masters of doing. "much with [illegible] of building up the allied war [illegible] tion for defense and of- [illegible] despite shortages of essential [illegible] materials.

[illegible] airdrome, costing nearly [illegible] was built in 71 days. In- [illegible] concerning the progress [illegible] kers were making was re-

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — These Negro troops of the engineer corps useful in the received high praise for their part in quired mastery construction of over 100 military little," of building up the allied war airdromes in Australia and in the organization for defense and construction of thousands of miles fense despite of strategic roads in a gigantic pro- materials. gram of construction sponsored by One giant the allied works council and the formation United States Army Engineer corps the workers

Negro Labor News

Houston, Texas

JUL 25 1942

NEGRO ENGINEERS PRAISED FOR FEAT IN CONSTRUCTION

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

Negroes and the War

Detroit grimly underlined Pearl Buck's moving appeal to American Negroes recently for full coöperation in our war effort. Miss Buck recognized that Negroes today do not get a fair deal in this country, and she understands the temptation to call this "just a white man's war." She called their attention, however, to the masses of yellow, brown and black people in Asia and Africa as well as the oppressed and subjugated groups in all societies everywhere, for whom this war represents their only chance. A democracy that works badly is greatly preferable to a fascism that works well, because there is a chance of improvement in democracy, but in fascism there is no hope at all. These are words of wisdom and vision. We hope the Negroes will give them the attention they deserve.

East and West

Speaking of Pearl Buck reminds us of a new association with which she has much to do. As a rule we are bearish on organizations, believing that there are too many already; but this one seems better justified than most. The East and West Association exists to bring together the Oriental and the American people.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WAAC WILL TRAIN 2 NEGRO COMPANIES

To Be Among the First Eight Such Units Put Into Service by Corps

RECRUITING PLANS TOLD

Mrs. Hobby Says Her Organization Will Have 17,000 Women by June Next Year

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, July 6 — Two companies of Negro women, commanded by some of the forty Negro women who are about to enter Fort Des Moines in Iowa as officer candidates of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps, will be in active service by Nov. 16, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, director of the WAAC, revealed today.

In her first public address since becoming head of the corps Mrs. Hobby told a conference of members of the Alpha Kappa Kappa sorority at Howard University that these companies, two of the first eight WAAC companies that will be formed, will be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Members will do both administrative and clerical work.

At the same time Mrs. Hobby disclosed that 13,000 women are expected to be in the WAAC by the end of this year and 17,000 by June, 1943.

Recruiting for Auxiliaries Is Set

The first classes for auxiliaries privates in the WAAC will start at Fort Des Moines on Aug. 24, she said, adding that recruiting for auxiliaries will begin toward the end of this month.

At WAAC headquarters today it was announced that a total of 1,300 officer candidates had been selected by the special commission of women advisers which met here for four days last week. Although this number is twice as large as any previously reported figure for the number of officer candidates to be chosen, it was explained that this reservoir would carry the WAAC through December, when the policy of drawing officers from the ranks will be instituted.

About 5,000 women out of 30,000 applicants were interviewed in the nine corps areas and the names of 1,700 were sent to Washington for the final selection. Of the 1,300 chosen, 375 will be notified within a few days to report to a main recruiting station for the swearing in process and then will be ordered to appear at Fort Des Moines on July 20. At the same time, 350 more will be notified to report to the Iowa training center on a date in mid-August. The others will be taken in for training gradually throughout the Fall until the first groups of auxiliaries have completed their courses and some can be sent on to Officers Canddiate School.

Aircraft Warning Course

Sixty-five women from the Aircraft Warning Service volunteers will also report to Fort Des Moines on July 20, but the members that may report with later officer candidate cadets is not yet known.

Speaking at the conference held by the Negro women's sorority, Mr. Hobby praised the type of Negro women who had applied for WAAC service.

"As I looked over their applications I was impressed by the integrity of their devotion to their country," she declared. "I was moved by the intensity of their desire to serve that country."

She quoted from several letters from Negro women who held high academic degrees and told how Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, whom she called "one of my good friends," had aided in the selection of the officer candidates.

"The Women's Army Auxiliary Corps gives the Negro women of 1942 a new opportunity to serve her country in a crisis," Mrs. Hobby said. "The Negro of 1942 who joins the corps will give to her country the full measure of devotion."

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

U. S. NEGRO SOLDIERS PRAISED BY OFFICERS

Sergt. Lewis M. Edge Jr. Of Memphis Is In Trinidad

By NAT A. BARROWS

Chicago Daily News-The Commercial Appeal Special Correspondence. Copyright 1942

PORT OF SPAIN, Trinidad, British West Indies, July 7. — As an actual combat soldier manning the highly technical mechanisms of coast artillery defense, the American negro soldier here in Trinidad is justifying his place with the fighting units of the United States Army in foreign service.

Trained in the handling of anti-aircraft, searchlights, automatic weapons and artillery guns, the negro outfit stationed on this Caribbean island at the top of South America stands a long, long way from the labor battalions of 1917-18.

"They're good combat soldiers and their firing practice records are giving the white coast artillerymen here some real competition," explained Maj. Edward T. Cahill of Seattle. "They congeal quickly into fighting groups; they're easy to handle and they don't get nervous in a tight spot because, once they've got used to gunfire, they don't let their imaginations run wild.

"I'm proud to be serving with such soldiers, and so are all the other white officers in this outfit."

Supplementing the long training at posts in the states, the men are constantly at classes here to learn advanced details of the intricacies of anti-aircraft warfare. Noncommissioned officers aid as instructors, including such capable artillerymen as Sergts. Charles H. Blackburn, Sergt. Vincent E. Saunders and Sergt. George C. Hampton, all of Chicago; Sergt. Burton A. Delgado of Philadelphia, Corp. Lee Davis of Dallas; Sergt. Lewis M. Edge Jr. of Memphis; Corp. Thomas Goldie of Toledo, Ohio, and Sergt.-Maj. Leonard A. Dungey of Peru, Ind.

"Weekly Review"

Report CoFEP To Take Power As Super Agency For Negroes

By A. E. White

WASHINGTON, June — (ANP)— Settling the moot question of who is to be the Negro "top man" once and for all, the proposed enlargement of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, which is being widely discussed in certain circles here, hardly meets the 100 percent approval of certain men who have heretofore, been regarded as "close to the President."

Only recently there was considerable commotion and advocacy of a plan whereby a "bureau of Negro affairs" was to have been created, a super-over all agency with Lester Walton, minister to Liberia, at the head. This was to have superseded all agencies and to be the liason bureau. Opponents to this plan, of whom there were plenty, quickly countered in another manner and, according to general reports, submitted through various means the name of Charles Houston to the White House, asking that Mr. Houston be named as an executive secretary at a $10,000 yearly salary. In this post he would be the liason man between the White House and the Negro group in America.

Further reports are to the effect that the matter was brought up in a recent cabinet meeting where, after a very stormy session, the whole thing was thrown out and all plans submitted for directing the welfare of the Negro thrown into the discard.

Out of this, however, came an idea whereby the CoFEP would be the controlling factor.

General information circulating through town has it that the committee will be enlarged, taken over by the President's executive office instead of the Manpower board, given a wider range, establish regional offices with increased personnel and a larger budget to do a more effective job. An amendment to executive Order 8802 is ot be expected, giving these powers and increasing the scope of activity of the CoFEP.

This followed, it is believed, a two hour conference at the White House when Lawrence Cramer, executive secretary of the CoFEP and Dr. Malcolm Maclean, chairman, visited with the President and discussed the problem.

Besides the additions to the CoFEP indicated, there is planned, it is reported from well informed sources, a legal research division with Dr. George E. Johnson, now assistant executive secretary, in charge of this division leaving the entire executive end o fthe committee in the hands of whites.

In this connection, the future of the Weaver organization has been frequently mentioned. Some say it is to be wiped out, others say it is to be annexed by the Manpower board, while there are others who say it is to be a part of the new CoFEP since both are doing practically the same type of work.

"Weekly Review"

It has even been hinted that Dr. Weaver will be placed under Cramer, something to which Dr. Weaver himself would object, according to information, although he would receive a boost in salary in so doing.

General fears was expressed that there would be an elimination of the racial relations division of the housing authority, which has been so capably administered by Dr. Frank Horne.

Much opposition has developed toward these specialists in government circles, with outsiders accusing some of the workers of seeking personal glory in the posts they are supposed to fill.

Mistrust has been the ruling factor in most of the dealings with other groups and offices in the city with questions being asked, "what is so-and-so's office doing?"

Birmingham, Ala. Age-Herald

RACIAL SHOWDOWN PLEA IS SENT F. D. R.

NEW YORK, June 19—(AP)—A group of Negro leaders declared that the "showdown" on the question of democracy for the Negro must not be delayed . . . ." the letter added.

The execution of Waller convicted of killing his white landlord, "barbarous forces" with the result that within two weeks two Negroes were lynched and the noted Negro tenor, Roland Hayes, and his wife were beaten and jailed at Rome, Ga., the letter said.

"These Fascist-like brutalities in America are grist for the propaganda mills of the Axis powers and undoubtedly will be used to destroy the faith of the Allied nations in the honesty and integrity of the American democracy, and hasten the demoralization of the morale of the enslaved people of the world

Signers of the letter were headed by A. Philip Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, who declared that the Negro's life in the United States is the chagrin and disappointment of many smart boys.

47n-1942
Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Our Churches

Their News and Views

By WITTIE ANN BIGGINS, Editor

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE AGAIN WILL HAVE ITS SWAY:



As the Christian church awakens and moves forward in this universe of chaos and unrest, hosts of its followers, like your editor, have the righteous conviction that religion is an outward expression that arises from within, of human love, involving the Fatherhod of God and the Brotherhood of Man. Thruout all ages, God has given to the world the church as his lawful agency for dispensing this Gospel of truth and right. If that be true, even the casual observer is proned to raise the question:

HAS THE CHURCH FAILED IN ITS MISSION?

Perhaps the church has erred! There is no denying the fact that the church has preached the Gospel of God and Christ but has practiced the gospel of hate, discrimination, and segregation and thereby attempted to separate the life its people live from the gospel it proclaims, when indeed the outward expression of the individual is the human manifestation of the thoughts and beliefs from within. Our democratic way of life, therefore, cannot be separated from the Gospel of God and Christ which we preach without paying the supreme penalty.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF:

Great nations rise, and then fall! Likewise, the physical church, tabernacle, or temple and the people who operate them, rise, and then fall; but the Gospel of the Fatherhood of God and Brotherhood of Man has not yet fallen—and never will. Out of every chaos God has raisd Him up a church of righteousness. Today, as in the days of "ole," the Christian church is again arising to defend the Gospel of the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man.

ST. PETER'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, YONKERS, NY, SHOWS DEMOCRATIC AMERICA THE WAY:

When Rev. Alexander J. Leedie, SVD, Negro, ordained to the holy priesthood at St. Augustine's Seminary, Bay St. Louis, Miss., returned to St. Peter's, his original church, to hold his first solemn high mass last Sunday, as is the Roman Catholic cutom, to Father James Brown, rector, the fact that Rev. Leedie was a Negro, was no disadvantage. Every preparation was made for his coming. More than 1,000 parishoners from white families of Yonkers and vicinities overflowd the parish to pay homage to their 30-year old son who had returned with the honor of the holy priesthood. Beautiful flowers bedecked the altars, and the temple was a solemn mass of beauty.

Father Brown, in a proud but fervent fatherly fashion, told of the progress of Alexander Leedie from an altar boy to the priesthood, welcomed him back to the parish and offered to have him remain with St. Peter's until permanent appointment has been made.

Rev. Leedie was given charge of the services, and as he administered the holy communion, the blessed sacrament, and conducted the other masses, white priests and altar boys served at his direction; parishioners in obedienc, poured out their love, honor and respect for their son who had gone forth into the world of battle and returned after having achieved a great victory.

Following th services a reception was given in his honor. But it was not the "wine and dine" kind; for there old men, old women, youth, girls and boys kneeled down before him; others tarried at his feet, awaiting his blessings; and on return he was blessed.

Friends and relatives of Father Leedie and Negro families of St. Peter's church worshiped and mingled freely with that throng—THERE WAS NO DISCRIMINATION, NO SEGREGATION . . . ALL CHRISTIANS, and ALL MEN AND WOMEN PRACTICING THE FATHERHOOD OF GOD AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN . . . DEMOCRACY IN THE PURE SENSE OF THE WORD. THE DEMOCRACY FOR WHICH AMERICA STANDS, BUT IN WHICH SHE ACCORDS TO ONLY A CHOICE FEW OF HER CITIZENS . . . THE CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE WHICH THE CHURCH AGAIN MUST SWAY IF GOD WOULD GIVE DEMOCRATIC AMERICA THE VICTORY OVER HER UNIVERSAL FOES.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE GREAT WHITE DILEMMA

The prominent white people of the United States are caught between the horns of dilemma on the question of their colored brethren.

In the first place, a war to the death, a war of unprecedented proportions, a war unsurpassed in ferocity and consequences, is being fought; and it is a war requiring every resource, muscle and brain available within and around our national territory.

Under the circumstances, the most unenlightened citizen of prominence in Washington and elsewhere have come to realize that it would be criminal folly to place any restriction on the use of resources, muscle and brain, such as the traditional color bar.

Thus, while there was considerable hostility to the sweeping provisions of the President's order establishing the Fair Employment Practice Committee, that feeling has been replaced by a willingness to cooperate as the seriousness of the war situation has grown.

Each day more and more, factory and mill doors and departments are opened to colored citizens, and more and more stores and offices see for the first time colored clerks, stenographers and executives working the same number of hours and getting the same amount of pay as white people doing the same work.

It is axiomatic that man and his institutions are largely shaped by the way in which his living is made and what kind of a living it is.

So the problem presents itself in all its fearsome features: If we have economic equality, how can we avoid political, educational and other equalities.

Yet, how can we thoroughly utilize all our labor and intellectual resources and maintain the color bar in industry without suffering eventual defeat in a war which is basically a struggle between rival technologies?

The white upper class dilemma is thus painfully clear. Industrialization is revolution, and it is recognized that an economic revolution must be performed at home in order to defeat the Axis attempt at world revolution.

It is impossible to have an economic revolution and retain outworn institutions and prejudices, and this applies as much to racial segregation, political disfranchisement and social ostracism, as it did to medieval armor, the secular authority of the Church, or pre-Soviet Czarist trappings.

And yet today we find many of our confused white liberal friends urging economic and political changes in the

Negro's status while insisting that social customs must remain as they have been since 1619.

Worse, they are so dense as to attribute to the agitation by weekly newspapers and nightly orators the growing militancy of the colored masses which is actually the fruit of economic change.

Caught between the horns of dilemma, those in authority have hit upon what they regard as THE solution to the whole thing: extreme segregation in the Army, in the Navy, in industry and in housing, which can only lead to national disunity by setting up TWO nations.

They have forgotten Lincoln's warning that "A nation divided against itself cannot stand," and, to hold on to their racial prejudices and the psychological satisfaction derived from them, they are embarking on a program that will lead to disaster.

Some few thoughtful white people appreciate the danger but are simply "up a tree"—they cannot afford to retain the color bar in industry for fear of losing the war, and yet they cannot bring themselves to remove the color bar socially, thus destroying "Life as they have known it."

Truly this is a great dilemma, and the tragedy is that the courageous statesmanship required for its solution seems to be nonexistent.

Wise indeed was old Francois Rabelais when he said, "Happy is the country whose kings are philosophers and whose philosophers are kings."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Equality Comes To South Carolina

This newspaper does not believe, nor does it know of any Negroes in South Carolina who believe, that there should be discrimination between the two races under the Selective Service System, under which Negroes would not be inducted into the armed services in their proper ratio.

Because of certain conditions, however, there have been a few more white men called into service than is their ratio to colored men. This has elicited stern criticism and concern from a few state politicians who, for the first time in their lives, have declared that "there are Negroes in South Carolina and they should have equality in this American effort." Among these men are Representative Hare and Senator Maybank. Mr. Maybank, from the very first, has been worried less one drop more of white blood be spilled than colored. Prejudice and "special places" for colored have probably been the cause of the segregation.

While it is amusing how gallantly these men work now to correct the difference, it is also significant that, at last, equality in one form has come to South Carolina. It shall be interesting to hear these gentlemen on other forms of equality, once this war is over.

—From The (Columbia,, S. C.) Lighthouse and Informer

To Seek Employment Of Colored Lawyers In U. S. War Programs

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—At a meeting held Tuesday in the office here of Attorney Euclid L. Taylor, president of the National Bar association, a plan was formulated seeking employment of colored lawyers in the nation's war program.

Those present included Alderman Earl B. Dickerson, member of President Roosevelt's Fair Employment Practice committee, and Martin Cooper, executive secretary, National Lawyers' guild. Taylor pointed out that there are 2,000 Negro lawyers in America and they all stand ready to give their utmost toward winning the war.

The committee plans to prepare a report to cover the status of Negro lawyer employment in such branches as the judge-advocate general's and provost-marshal offices in the war department, the War Production board, the Office of Price Administration, the department of justice and other departments.

"At present there are practically none, or very few, Negroes with responsible positions in these agencies," Alderman Dickerson declared.

A goal set by the committee is acquirement of commissions for Negroes in the newly created army specialist service corps, in which civilians qualified are given high commissioned ranks.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Picking Up Scrap Rubber, Texan Is Shot By Guard

Judge Praises Patriotism Of Negro Victim

HOUSTON—(A N P)—Charles Sugar, known from personal experience that Texas is not all bad, despite the rumor circulated that "the devil owned Texas and hell, and made choice of living in hell and renting out his Texas."

Sugar learned his lesson as follows: He was wounded by a white watchman who saw him gathering odd pieces of discarded and scrap rubber outside of the auto parts building where the watchman was on duty.

When Sugar was brought before the justice of the peace, W. C. Gagan, he upbraided the white watchman and said:

"I don't think much of your patriotism for leaving scrap rubber lying around when the country is in such great need of it."

Later the justice declared:

"It is ridiculous to charge anyone with a crime for picking up old rubber that has been thrown away when everybody in America is being urged to salvage every ounce of rubber they can find. I have picked up a number of pieces myself and have thrown it on the scrap pile."

So Charles Sugar went free Tuesday "to collect more rubber for Uncle Sam's war effort," and what's more, a white watchman was officially, sternly and publicly rebuked for shooting the Negro who was displaying his patriotism.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Southern Win The War Meeting Wins Approval

Many Negroes Endorse Meeting To Be In Raleigh

RALEIGH, N. C. (ANP)- Issuing a call for a great Southern-Win-The War mass meeting to be held in this city Tuesday, sponsors say:

"The finest sons of the south are today in the armed services of our country, Colin Kelly, Jr., of Madison, Fla; and Dorie Miller of Waco, Texas, among the first heroes of war, are stirring symbols of the old tradition and patriotism of the south. Thirty million Americans of the south land stand ready to make every sacrifice for victory over the axis enemy.

"Our democratic traditions, our national independence, our very existence as a free people are endangered by the enslaving forces of Hitler and the axis powers Victory in this total war requires the full energy of every American, of every southerner. These are the practical tasks before us; to send our best sons and daughters to our armed forces; to give our best efforts to all-out productions; all our conservations; to involve the vast loyal body of southerners, Negro and white, fully in our war effort; to build national unity with the full vigor of our democratic faith.'

Some of the outstanding whites of the south, including Dr. Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina, have affixed their signatures to the call.

Negro signatures are Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune; Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Sedalia, N. C.; Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta; Dr. Robert P, Daniel, Raleigh; Dr. Charles P. Johnson, Nashville; Roscoe Dungee, Oklahoma City; Dr. David D. Jones, Greensboro, N. C.; C. C. Spaulding, Durham, N. C.; Dr. James E. Shepard, Durham, and others.

Speakers on the occasion are to Justice Hugo Black of the U. S. Supreme court; President F. D. Patterson of Tuskeee; Mrs. Charles W. Tillett, chairman of the women's division of the Democratic party; George Googe, AFL, and Paul R. Christopher, president of the Tennessee Industrial Union council.

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

and a Half Million Colored Men of Draft Age

One Million of These Are Single and Have No Dependents; Selective Service Act Should Be Amended to Draft Criminals, Illiterates, and Those with Curable Social Diseases.

Some 200,000 colored men have been called to the colors through the Selective Service Act. This is more than the number (179,000) that saw service in the Civil War and over half the number (342,277) accepted for military service in the World War.

This leads to the question: How many colored men are available for the army in the age group, 18 to 45? Here are the figures:

COLORED GROUP, AGED 18-45 YEARS

Single men, no claimed dependents	1,000,000
Single men, claimed dependents	140,000
Married men, no children	480,000
Married men with children	1,000,000
Total	2,620,000

With our man power divided as shown above, there should be no difficulty in recruiting 1,000,000 colored men for the armed services without using any men over 45 years of age and without calling up any married men with children.

To do this, Congress must revise the Selective Service Act so as to make use of illiterates. For centuries reading and writing were accomplishments of only the learned. Even generals and kings like Charlemagne were illiterate, but nobody questioned their ability to fight.

Use of Men Once Convicted of Crime

Another source of able-bodied men is now in Class 4-F. They are those who have been rejected because they have been convicted of crimes.

Lieutenant Colonel Campbell Johnson, advisor in the office of the Selective Service Act administrator, says this is not the type of man to defend our free nation.

There is much in this contention. But pirates and freebooters were recruited by the European nations for discovery and exploration of the new world. Some of them did very well.

France has a world-famed Foreign Legion recruited from the ranks of criminals, and England's prison population was sent to America and Australia as the first settlers.

Illiterates in Work Units

There is no reason why illiterates cannot be placed in work units, and deferred criminals trained for commando service. The latter already have first-hand knowledge of the use of knives and guns and attacks by night.

President Roosevelt this week signs amendments to the law which gives him authority to defer men with wives and (or) children.

This is a desirable change, for some draft boards, having exhausted their quotas of single men, are inducting married men.

Using single men only, illiterates who have a high degree of common sense, 4-F deferred men who are ablebodied, and finally young men otherwise healthy who have been rejected on account of a curable venereal disease, we have a potential pool of 1,250,000 single colored men in the 18-45 age group.

That should give us a total of 600,000 colored recruits without drafting a single married man, and it should meet the needs of the army and navy for the rest of this year at least.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

British Applaud Wallace Speech

FOREIGN

LONDON—(ALN)—The recent speeches of Vice President Henry Wallace, Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles and Milo Perkins of the Board of Economics Warfare, in which they underscored the war aims of the United Nations as set forth in the Atlantic Charter, are having marked repercussions in the British labor movement. The Labor Party, at its annual conference held recently in London, unanimously passed a resolution on post-war reconstruction closely paralleling Wallace's declaration that "the century we are entering, which will come into being after this war, can be, and must be, the century of the common man."

"There must be no return after the war to an unplanned competitive society which inevitably produces economic insecurity, industrial inefficiency and social inequality," the resolution said. This resolution was based on a report of the National Council of Labor, highest labor body in Britain, comprising the leaders of the six-million-strong Trades Union Congress, the eight-million-strong Cooperative movement, and the Labor Party.

It is significant that it was left to the British labor press, and to that section of the press which is friendly to labor, to present the speeches of the American leaders to the people of Britain. Wallace's speech was virtually unreported until Reynolds News, organ of the Cooperative Movement, published it in full—despite the acute paper shortage which limits the national papers to four pages. The full text of Welles' speech was printed by the **News Chronicle**, progressive daily with a circulation of over one and a half million.

In editorial comment, **Reynolds News** stated: "This amazing speech on war aims in which Henry A. Wallace says what Sir Stafford Cripps would like to say but doesn't, is now known throughout the world as 'the speech that got lost.' The full report of it in **Reynolds News** last week, until a day or two ago, was the only text available in Great Britain, even to the American Embassy. America's high-powered propaganda machine fell down on the job in a manner reminiscent of our Ministry of Information. The first member of the British government who talks like this will go places—maybe to No. 10 Downing st."

"To such speeches many of us listen with envy," the **New Statesman and Nation**, liberal weekly, says in an editorial. "They are still only outlines, but they have a perceptible direction, a clear economic idea which we miss in the vague phrases of our own national leaders."

British workers want their government leaders to speak out in the same forthright manner. "If winning the war means a return to the conditions which resulted from winning the last war, the working people can only regard it with dread," the shop stewards' committee of Woolwich Arsenal, leading government ordnance plant, declared last week in an open letter to Prime Minister Churchill. "The Russian people know that when the war is over the future is theirs. Our future is unkpown."

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

WAAC TO TRAIN 2 COMPANIES OF NEGRO WOMEN

Washington, D. C., July 6 (AP).—Mrs. William P. Hobby, director of the women's army auxiliary corps, said today that two of the first eight companies of auxiliaries to be trained at Fort Des Moines, Ia., would be composed of Negro women and would be stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., after completing the course.

Recruiting of auxiliaries will start late this month, after the first WAAC officer candidate school is opened July 20 at Fort Des Moines, and Mrs. Hobby said enlisted members would include "a sizable representation of colored women."

In a speech at Howard university, she said the first group of Negro enlisted members would be inducted Aug. 24. Their training will be completed in time for two companies of 150 women each to report for duty Nov. 16 at Fort Huachuca, where the Negro 93d division is stationed.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

MORE NEGRO WAAC CANDIDATES SOUGHT

WASHINGTON—(A N P)—Out of 44,00 application of women to join the women's army auxiliary corps reviewed last week here, only 28 from colored candidates were listed. In Chicago the director of the WAAC began re-examining colored applicants in order to obtain additional Negro candidates for the first officers' training school. It is reported that about 40 Negro women will enter the school, to open on July 20 at Fort Des Moines, Ia.

THE CRITICAL MOMENT

"Weekly Review"
By PEARL BUCK
Birmingham, Ala.

The United States and England are at a very critical moment in this war. Our allies, India, China, the Philippines and Malaya, are waiting for us, whether they tell us so publicly or not, to make clear the stand of the white peoples toward them. Are we all-out for democracy, for total justice, for total peace based on human equality, or are the blessings of democracy to be limited to white people only? The answer must be made clearly and quickly. To evade the question, to delay the answer, is to reply in the negative. And the United States must now take the lead . . . We Americans face the Orient as well as Europe, and we face it not as the ruler of a great subject people held under military power. We face Asia in which we have no long established power. It is too dangerous for us to accept any estimate of the Pacific except our own. We must for our own sakes give our allies in the Far East confidence in our leadership toward full democracy.

But can the United States provide such leadership? This also the Far Eastern allies are asking. Japan is busily declaring in the Philippines, in China, in India, Malaya and even Russia that there is no basis for hope that colored peoples can expect any justice from the people who rule in the United States, namely, the white people. For specific proof the Japanese point out our treatment of our own colored citizens of generations in the United States. Every lynching, every race riot, gives joy to Japan. The discriminations of the American army and navy and the air forces against colored soldiers and sailors, the exclusion of colored labor in our defense industries and trade unions, all our social discriminations, are of the greatest aid today to our enemy in Asia, Japan. "Look at America." Japan is saying to millions of listening ears. "Will white Americans give you equality?"

Who can reply with a clear affirmative? The persistent refusal of Americans to see the connection between the colored Americans and the colored peoples abroad, the continued, and it seems even willful, ignorance which will not investigate the connection, are agony to those loyal and anxious Americans who know all too well the dangerous possibilities.

How can we integrate ourselves for democracy? We must be willing to see that our inner division has the gravest relation now to outer events, be the success of this war for us, to world events which will shape an entirely new era. Whether it will be a golden age of democracy depends on whether we choose democracy now." Weekly Review "

We know this better than we are willing to acknowledge. It must be bitterly said that it is the white peoples who have the deepest race prejudic. This is in itself a sign of insecurity and fear. And we do well to be afraid if we intend to persist blindly in our prejudices. If we plan to persist as we are, then we are fighting on the wrong side in this war. We belong with Hitler. For the white man can no longer rule in this world unless he rules by totalitarian military force. Democracy cannot so rule. Democracy if it is to prevail at this solemn moment in human history can do so only if it purges itself of that which denies democracy, if it dares to act as it believes.— Reprinted from the pamphlet "Freedom for All." issued by the Post War Council, 112 E. 19th St., N. Y. C.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Fierce Maori Troops Strike Terror To Axis

Russia Sends Largest Tanks Against Nazis

By THE S. N. S.

Dark-skinned troops of the United Nations were credited Monday with driving the Germans further back in their African campaign. Announcement from the British Army of the Nile said Monday that fierce Maori troops from New Zealand attacked the Germans with blood-curdling screams at the end of a full day of stiff fighting Sunday in seemingly impossible weather conditions.

Their steel bayonets flashing in the moonlight were reported to have struck terror in the German and Italian ranks in wresting a strong-point from the enemy. Their charge came after heavy artillery and tank duels in which the Axis had lost large numbers of men and machines.

Armed only with bayonets and hand grenades, these dark-skinned Island troops begged their officers for the privilege of attacking and the bewildered shots from the entrenched Axis forces forward have justified their plea.

The strong point captured by the Maoris was almost due south of El Alamein. The British said the sharp jabs were not to be construed as a general offensive.

NAZIS ADMIT BRITISH OFFENSIVE

A Berlin dispatch to Basel, Switzerland, quoted Nazi military circles as admitting the British had brought up enough reserves to take the offensive. An Italian source said new American "General Grant" tanks had arrived from South Africa. The British gave the invaders no rest during the fifth day of their encounter for Alexandria and the key to the Middle East. Mighty blows of attrition and heavy casualties were inflicted by the defenders.

British General Sir Claude Auchinleck appeared determined to destroy the enemy's striking power. American four-motored bombers were aiding in the destruction of supply and fuel bases. Reports from prisoners indicated that the Axis was suffering from lack of water, sources of which were carefully destroyed in the British retreat.

Meanwhile, Moscow dispatches indicated that Russia's heaviest tanks, monsters weighing upwards of 50 tons each, had broken a new bridgehead on a strategic waterline and to have slowed up the battering ram which German Field Marshal Von Kleist is pounding toward the Red army's main communication system behind the River Don.

The Germans continued to push forward at some points, the battle-front dispatches said, and particularly in the center of the Kursk sector the situation remained serious. But the Russians said the massivve armored advance still was blacked by the stragetic waterline. The Germans still held numerical superiority in tanks, but the Russians claimed sualitative superiority for their big machines and these were reported counter-attacking furiously.

JAPS IN ALEUTIANS ARE BLASTED

A U. S. Navy communique said Monday that in a surprise Fourth of July attack against Japanese forces in the Aleutians, United States submarines torpedoed four enemy destroyers, sinking three and leaving the other afire. The highly successful foray indicated the first time that any warcraft except warplanes had entered the fight against the enemy's encroaching forces in the chain of islands extending from Alaska.

From Chungking, the jubilant Chinese press hailed action by the newly formed Unted States Air Force in China in sinking a Japanese gunboat, destroying more than 25 of the invaders' planes and smashing his cantonments, hangars and runways in a blazing display of striking power over a trangular area of 30,000 square miles.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

SNIPING AT ALLIES DEPLORED BY BLACK

Justice Asserts Critics of China, England and Russia Play Hitler's Game

CALLS FOR COOPERATION

At Raleigh, N. C., He Also Declares Living in Peace and Freedom Precludes Isolation

RALEIGH, N. C., July 14—Supreme Court Justice Hugo L. Black, speaking today at a "Win the War" meeting here, warned that unfriendly criticism of the Allies of the United States was causing great disservice to America and appealed for greater national and international cooperation in the war and in the peace negotiations to follow.

Citing the "glorious record" of China, England and Russia, Justice Black asserted that "the debt which we owe to our fighting Allies we can never fully repay—the very least that we can do is to cooperate with them completely and sincerely."

"Unfortunately, some Americans are not tendering that sort of cooperation to our Allies," he went on. "They do a great disservice to the United States and the United Nations by sniping at our Allies. They are playing Hitler's game and are giving aid and moral comfort to the enemy.

"The man who wants to keep our tanks at home, charging that the British don't know how to use them anyway, is such a person; the man who, as every Fascist does, from Hitler down to Mussolini, constantly harps on his alleged fear of what he calls the 'Russian Menace,' is such a person; the man who says we should let China and Japan fight it out between themselves is such a person.

"The Nazis have a way of getting people to dig their own graves before being executed; Americans whose words tend to separate us from our allies, whether they are aware of it or not, are making enemy arguments and are giving Hitleor help in his attempt to have them dig their own graves—and the graves of the rest of us as well.

"Cooperation with our fighting allies is of equal importance with cooperation among ourselves. That our form of government differs from that of some our our allies is no reason against the alliance. We are not a constitutional monarchy, as is Britain, nor are we a Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as is Russia—but they, like us, are fighting Hitler and between us and our allies there is therefore the strongest of all possible bonds."

One of the first steps to be taken toward winning the war, Justice Black asserted, "is to get rid of the idea that we could not lose it." Civilian pleasures, business profits, special privileges and even daily necessities must be sacrificed if necessary, he said.

"In times like these, every country divided against itself is brought to desolation. We must dispense with the luxury of quarreling amongst ourselves over differences, however important, which do not directly relate to the cause for which we fight. If we win, free men can settle their differences in a democratic way at the ballot box and in the courts, whose judges are sworn to uphold the American Constitution. If we lose, there will be no free men, our Constitution will not exist and all differences will be rapidly liquidated in the Hitler way, in concentration camps or by firing squads."

He appealed for continued cooperation among the United Nations after the war, declaring that "to live in peace and freedom in the modern world requires that we shall not live in isolation.

"There are some people in the world—Hitler and his followers—who say that permanent peace is not only impossible but undesirable. There are other people who, while admitting the desirability of peace as an abstract matter, nevertheless assert that as a practical proposition war is inevitable. Fortunately there is a third group of people who cling tenaciously to the belief that man was created for a nobler purpose than to slaughter his fellow men, who believe that all who live are one great brotherhood all of whom can and should dwell together in unity.

"We must see to it that the third group is the group which predominates when definite plans are made for the post-war world. We must not lose the opportunity this time to win peace for our children. As a nation we have tried isolation, neutrality, bi-partite pacts, tripartite pacts, balance of power and all the other practices of tra-

47n-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WAR BOND CONTEST STAGED IN TIMES SQUARE



A riveter, tap dancer and an Army drummer as they competed yesterday in a rally to bolster the sale of War Bonds and stamps. An oscillograph showed that the riveter tapped out 570 beats in a minute, the drummer 520 and the dancer 590.

The New York Times

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Experts Remind Red Cross; Serums Are Taken from Horses

Vigorous opposition to the segregation in American Red Cross blood banks of the bloods from colored and white donors was expressed this week in the Journal of the American Medical Association.

JUL 11 1942

Four of the nation's outstanding medical leaders, composing the committee on race relations of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, signed a report which blasts the Red Cross policy of segregation as not only unscientific, but "a grievous affront to the largest minority group in our country."

Here's Experts' Opinion on Blood in a Nutshell

1. There is no difference between colored and white blood.
2. The policy of the Red Cross is indefensible because serums are made from rabbits and from the urine of horses.
3. The white South has long practiced the use of colored wet nurses.

Calling attention to the fact that there is no evidence that the blood of colored persons differs in any scientific respect from that of white persons, the committee points out that the successful transfusion with the whole blood from white persons to colored persons and vice versa can be accomplished as readily as between members of the same race.

Some of the substances now widely and effectively used in medical practice and readily accepted by patients, the committe continues, include those obtained from the blood and urine of horses and from the blood of rabbits.

Recipients Won't Mind Color

The committee further points out that it seems highly improbable that any soldier or civilian so seriously wounded as to require a blood or plasma transfusion will insist that it come from a donor whose skin is no darker than his own.

The report in full follows: JUL 11 1942

1. There is no evidence that the blood of colored persons differs in any significant respect from that of white persons. The successful transfusion of whole blood from white persons to colored persons and vice versa can be accomplished quite as readily as between members of the same race. The same blood groups occur among both white persons and colored persons, and no difference has been demonstrated between white and colored bloods of the same groups.

Differences of No Consequence

In the form of dried serum or plasma in which the blood currently collected is being stored, even diferences in blood groups between donor and recipient are of no consequence.

2. One objection to the indiscriminate use of col-

ored blood in the blood bank is the somewhat higher incidence of syphilis among colored persons and the erroneous notion that the disease can be transmitted by means of dried blood of a syphilitic donor to a non-syphilitic recipient.

(a) Every blood sample received is tested for evidence of syphilis and all samples found to react positively are rejected.

(b) Procedures used in preparing and preserving the dried blood plasma or serum would kill any syphilitic organism in the blood even if, as might conceivably happen, the blood of a syphilitic donor was inadvertently included in the blood bank.

JUL 11 1942

Segregation Unscientific and Insult

3. The segregation of the blood of white persons from the blood of colored persons in the blood bank is therefore not only unscientific, but is a grievous affront to the largest minority group in our country.

This policy of the American Red Cross appears even more indefensible when one considers the origins of some of the substances which are widely and effectively used in modern medical practice and which are readily accepted by the patient.

(a) The use of materials obtained from the blood of horses, rabbits and other animals for protecting against or combating various diseases, such as diphtheria and pneumonia.

JUL 11 1942

Urine of Horses Acceptable

(b) Many of the estrogenic (female sex hormone) and gonadotropic preparations currently used in therapy are obtained from the urine of stallions and from the urine or blood serum of pregnant mares. Their efficacy is in no way impaired by their rather inauspicious origin.

(c) The use of extracts or concentrates of various animal organs in the treatment of certain human diseases has been accepted gratefully and with much benefit by those afflicted with such diseases as pernicious anemia, hypothyroidism, diabetes mellitus and Addison's disease.

In view of these facts, it seems highly improbable that any soldier or civilian so seriously wounded as to require a blood or plasma transfusion will insist that it come from a donor whose skin is no darker than his own.

Colored Wetnurses Recalled

It is interesting in this connection to recall that the practice of using colored women as wetnurses was at least formerly quite widespread among the better circumstanced families in the southern part of this country.

It is quite certain that along with the nutritious elements in the milk of those colored women, the white infants ingested many of the same substances which were circulating in the blood stream of the women who suckled them. It is most unlikely that it did them any harm.

Members Who Signed Report

Members of the committee which signed the report are:

DR. WILLIAM K. GREGORY, curator, Department of Comparative Anatomy, American Museum of Natural History, and president of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists;

DR. HARRY L. SHAPIRO, assistant curator, Department of Physical Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History;

DR. FRANZ WEIDENREICH, formerly of Pekin Union Medical School, Peiping, China, and now working at the American Museum of Natural History;

DR. W. W. GREULICH, professor of physical anthropology and anatomy, Western Reserve University Medical School, and director of the Brush Foundation, chairman.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Smash Jim Crowism--It Hampers Our War to Smash Hitler

Sunday's great mass meeting in Harlem, which concluded the week-end conference of the Negro Labor Victory Committee, was a tremendous expression of the Negro people's patriotic desire for their country's victory over Hitler.

JUN 30 1942

At the same time, it was a powerful demonstration, demanding the full rights of the Negro people, and militantly insisting that the jim-crow system end now as a necessity for strengthening our effort to win the war.

Recognizing the justice of the Negro people's demands against discrimination, Paul V. McNutt, head of the War Manpower Commission, pointed out that job bans against Negro workers seriously impairs vital war production. Jim-Crow in industry must be abolished as a war necessity, McNutt continued in a speech which, as a whole, was a contribution to Negro rights and to the war effort. It is unfortunate, however, that McNutt made a concession to the defeatist red-baiters, by lumping the Communists with the fascists, when it is well-known that this is a tactic to divide and weaken both the war effort and the just struggles of the Negro people.

Rep. Vito Marcantonio, foremost win-the-war and people's tribune in Congress, declared that if you scratch a labor-baiter, a Jew-baiter, and a red-baiter you'll find a Negro-baiter, an enemy "with the heart of a fascist." This characterization hit home; and the way in which the audience responded to Marcantonio's practical proposal of attaching an anti-discriminatory rider to bills for armament appropriations is an indication of how the Negro people want action now against disgraceful job-discrimination.

Here indeed was the "New Negro," as Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr., declared. This enthusiastic meeting which overflowed with 6,000, and with thousands turned away, is evidence of a mass upsurge among the Negro people, demanding their full citizenship and demanding the right to participate in this people's war of our country as free and equal citizens. These are win-the-war demands and concern, not alone the Negro people, but all Americans, especially the labor movement. And the demands were well-rounded and well-put by the 12-point program adopted by the Conference, which called for unity of the Negro people to smash Hitler and to combat the discriminatory obstacles which hamper victory.

The Negro people showed their desire for unity behind win-the-war candidates in November, when thunderous acclaim greeted Councilman Powell's request that Harlem vote for Marcantonio. At the same time, the conference was a big blow to the defeatists — such newspapers as the World-Telegram — which tried to disrupt the conference because it was held in the interest of victory over Hitler and the smashing of jim-crow.

A splendid basis was laid by this conference for cementing the unity of the Negro people to defeat Hitler and for the equal rights required by the country's war program.

JUN 30 1942

It is urgent that its program be carried through. McNutt's contribution as a government spokesman is of tremendous significance and reflects the fact that the grievances of the Negro are just and burning. But speeches alone won't satisfy this situation nor wipe out this jim-crow weak-spot in the nation's war program. Some corrective steps are being taken by the national government through the Fair Employment Practice Committee. But neither are these steps sufficient.

An immediate program and action by our national government against every single discriminatory practice — especially in the field of jobs—is urgently necessary. Nothing less is sufficient to meet the enormous necessities of our country in its patriotic war to smash the Hitler Axis.

47n-1942

Saboteurs Work With Racial Hates As Well As With Violence

The Courier Journal Louisville, Ky.

By David H. Bradford

THE recent landing on our shores of eight Nazi saboteurs should serve, if anything can, to bring home to all of us the absolute necessity for looking for Axis agents among those, whether citizens or not, whose actions result in curtailing our war efforts. A good case in point was the recent strike at the Hudson naval ordnance arsenal in Detroit. When eight Negroes, who had previously worked there as janitors and cleaners, were promoted in keeping with President Roosevelt's instructions to advance such workers, when qualified, to production jobs, an unauthorized strike was staged by some of the employes of the plant. These strikers were doing Hitler's work just as effectively as the eight detected saboteurs ever could have done.

Now, this never occurred to most of the strikers. But it remains to be proved that all of them were innocent of what their action meant. The F.B.I. should make every effort to determine what are the background and sympathies of the instigators of such a strike. The foreign element among workers in Detroit is extremely numerous. These foreigners know little about the background of the race problem in this country. All they see in the Negro is a competitor for jobs. They are, therefore, easy prey for saboteurs whose stock in trade is racial prejudice. However much such saboteurs may misrepresent facts, they do succeed in stopping important war industries.

BAD as this is, it is not all. Each such incident adds fuel to the Axis propaganda machine. Hitler has boasted that one of the ways in which he intends to weaken us is to stir up social discontent. Each strike caused by the promotion or hiring of Negroes is a symbol to all Negroes of the type of appreciation that they may receive in return for their loyalty. If Negroes are to be asked to make sacrifices to help win the war, they should be made to feel that they are being treated justly.

It is most difficult for Negroes to feel that they are being treated fairly when such incidents as that at Detroit can occur at the very time when the war is going badly for us. The action at Detroit was taking place at the same time as the increased successes of Japan in China. News of the strike came during the same newscast that brought reports of the Nazi successes in Libya. Even the splendid Russian armies were then being thrown back on the defensive on all vital fronts. What the strikers at Detroit did not understand was that they were also contributing to our losses in the war. And no country can hope to win a war when it is losing simultaneously on two fronts.

DESPITE the urgent need to use all our available man power, there are those among us who feel that to use Negroes in industry will result in lowering standards of American life. They forget that an Axis victory will result in lowering our standards much more surely than any amount of Negro labor. An Axis victory will mean not only a flooding of our market with goods made with cheap labor, but it will also mean an influx of foreign workers willing and anxious to work at lower wages than Negroes find it possible to exist on.

If the war continues to go against us, there will be little choice but to give work to anyone able to do it. It would be much better for the future welfare of the country if job opportunities were extended now to all, as a result of foresight and courage, rather than later out of fear and necessity. Such action would show those foreigners within the country, who may have been misguided by Axis agents, that in striking because Negroes are given jobs and promotions they are selling short the principles of the country that have given them a haven.

Negroes are ready to give whatever the country needs of them. They are willing to sacrifice the few comforts that their meager wages have permitted them to acquire. Their only complaint is that they have not been allowed to accumulate more to give. They would like to feel that their sacrifices will lead to a recognition of their right to an equal opportunity with other Americans to make a living. Incidents like that at Detroit, however, inevitably raise questions in their minds of who and where are America's enemies.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negroes Are Marching—

THE mass meeting sponsored by the March on Washington movement at the Coliseum last Friday where upwards of 12,000 Negroes gave vent to their pent-up feelings on matters pertaining to discrimination and segregation was an illustration of Stanley High's Literary Digest curt statement:

> "The war has set the American Negro marching. Where he is going he is pretty sure of. How he will get there he hasn't quite made up his mind. But from New York City's Harlem to red-soil Georgia, he is on the way."

Chicago colored citizens have never before met in such unanamity to express their common grievances. And if their attitude was typical of the majority of Negroes in America we can not but agree that the Federal government and all liberty loving Americans should be much concerned in prosecuting a program which will bring about the realization of the basic fundamental rights of which the 13,000,000 Negroes demand.

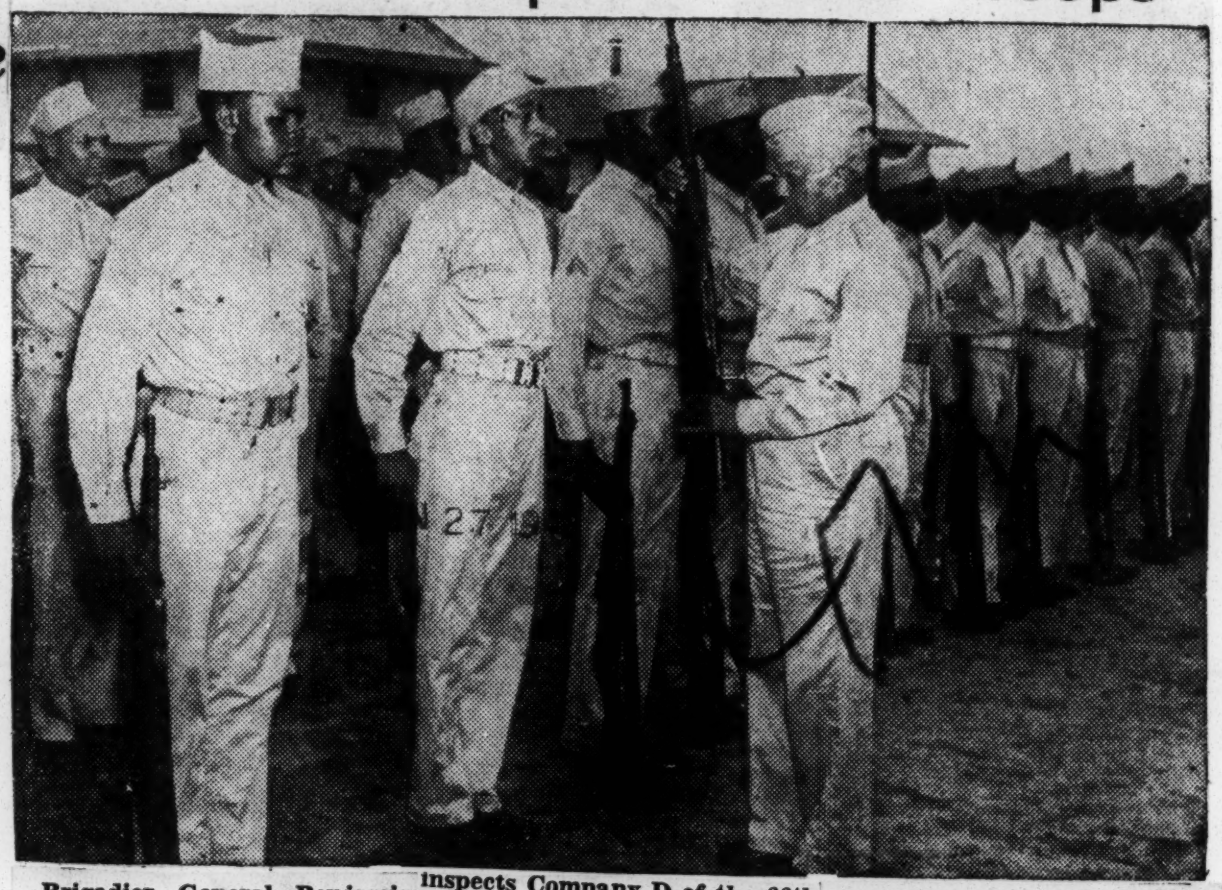
No one who knows anything about the treatment which has been accorded the American Negro since 1917 can deny that the complaints which are now being raised are not for a just cause. Few people of logic who are desirous of democracy being extended to all people will deny that this is the time to demand. The bitter experiences of the last war proved to American Negroes that what is not given to them during the crisis will hardly be remembered afterward. It was in that war that Negroes closed ranks and decided to go along until peace. When peace came they were still told to go along. They are now being told to go along. We wonder if it ever occurs to the powers that be that the American Negroes are tired of "going along"?

They are telling the white Americans that they are tired of going along. The March on Washington mass meeting Friday told them that. A similar meeting held in New York last month told the white people that. A meeting is to be held in Washington soon to stress the point a little further.

We do not know whether the American white people are going to be as hard to catch on as Congressman Rankin from Mississippi would have us believe, but suffice it to say that it will be a paying proposition to Americans if the country would permit the Negroes to share in the basic rights as well as the duties of this democracy.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Gen. Davis Inspects Texas Troops



Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis, of the Inspector General's Department, Washington, inspects Company D of the 66th Infantry Training Battalion at Camp Wolters, Texas. These troops are said to have made a remarkably good showing in a comparatively short training period.

We submit that any democracy which demands of certain of its citizens all duties and gives them few or no rights is lacking in some essential phases of its dogmas.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgi

Absolve 366 Of Rowdyism

Restore Furloughs And Money Lost

BOSTON—(ANP)—The arrest and punishment of 46 members of the 366th infantry, Negro regiment from Fort Devens, Mass., the first of last March, when the men were confined in a railroad car while traveling from Springfield, Mass., to New York city, has been investigated with the finding that the men for the most part at least were done an injustice. The result is that their furloughs have been restored and the railroad company has agreed to refund their fares.

The report of Col. Robert L. Collins, adjutant general who investigated the incident follows:

"Forty-six men of the 366th were present on a Boston and Albany train on the night of February 28, when there was a fight between certain soldiers. Due to exaggerated reports made by the Boston and Albany Railroad to the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad regarding this fight, the men of the 366th were placed in one car on the New York, New Haven and Hartford train from Springfield down to New York, and were held under railroad police surveillance Due to the same exaggerated reports and to certain inaccuracies in transmission of these reports to the military authorities in New York, the men of the 366th were placed in arrest in the Grand Central station and taken to Governors Island. They were held at Governors Island until turned over to transportation sent from Fort Devens on the morning of March 2.

INVESTIGATIONS

"The corps area commander has personally interested himself in this 4 investigations to be made of it. He is convinced that the grave injustice done to most, if not all of the 46 enlisted men involved. He believes that the injustice was unintentional on the part of both of the railroads and of the military authorities. It resulted, however, in the loss of their furloughs and their transportation money by the

to work for the full utilization of Negroes in the training and employment phases of the war production program. Dr. Robert C. Weaver has been appointed director of the jimcro setup which will operate under Arthur J. Altmeyer, executive director, War Manpower Commission.

The Negro division is to assist in obtaining wider participation of Negroes in war industries; compile and disseminate information relative to possibilities for utilization of Negro manpower when local training programs and defense projects are being planned.

The division is also to cooperate with the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice in the investigation and adjustment of complaints of discrimination of failure to utilize to the fullest extent available Negro manpower, or to extend training privileges to Negroes; to present to prospective employers and labor organizations accumulated experiences in the field of Negro employment and indicate methods of achieving such employment with least lifficulty.

Dr. Weaver has served for the past two years as chief of the Negro employment and training branch of OPM and WPB; was formerly adviser on Negro affairs to the Department of the Interior and the United States Housing Authority.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

McNutt Names Negro Director, Jimcrow Setup

Paul V. McNutt, chairman, War Manpower Commission, has announced establishment within the commission of a Negro manpower service

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Group Assails Jim Crow Plans

Negroes' Segregation In War Work Protested

WASHINGTON—The War Manpower Commission was urged last week by the National Negro Congress to veto a jim-crow scheme concocted by the Sun Shipyard Company of Philadelphia and the United States Cartridge Company in St. Louis.

The job actually places a segregated status upon Negro workers and vitiates the President's Executive Order, the commission was told.

The National Negro Congress indicted the companies' war employment policies in a letter to Paul V. McNutt, head of the commission.

The letter characterized the announced plan of the Sun Company to man one of its yards at Chester, Pa., exclusively with Negro ship workers, and the United States Cartridge Company's recent statement that it would open a training center to train an all-Negro personnel to operate one of its manufacturing units, as clear indication of the determination of these firms to "vitiate the executive order."

New Republic
New York, N. Y.

A Southern Meeting

SIR: Your readers will probably be glad to know of an encouraging event in the South. Dr. Frank Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, and the Hon. Josephus Daniels, editor of The Raleigh News and Observer and grand old statesman of the South, have invited a list of prominent Southerners to join them in calling a Southern Win-the-War mass meeting in Raleigh, North Carolina, July 14, 1942.

The purpose of the mass meeting is to call to the attention of the South the great need for the participation of all the people and all the resources of the country. The occurrence of the mass meeting on Bastile Day will emphasize the message of the Vice President that this war is a people's revolution and that the peace, if it is to stay with us, must be a people's peace.

The speakers who have been invited to address the mass meeting include Vice President Wallace, Justice Hugo L. Black, President Fred D. Patterson of Tuskegee, Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby of the WAAC, Mr. James Carey of the CIO, Mr. George Googe of the AFL and Mr. Jonathan Daniels of the OCD. In addition Miss Eve Curie has been invited to contribute a message from Free France on this day which has always been so important to freedom-loving Frenchmen.

The sponsors of the mass meeting hope that it will be the first of a series emphasizing the necessity for full participation in the war effort. Win-the-War Committees will also be organized in many Southern counties to work out in local detail the message of the mass meetings.

CLARK FOREMAN, President,
Washington, D. C. Southern Conference for Human Welfare

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Large Colony In Arkansas

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—(ANP)—Proposals that several hundred Japanese farmers who are being interned at a point in the state of Arkansas may be used to help meet farm labor shortages was causing considerable speculation here. The Japanese are being moved as several points in the south, one quite large colony being established in this state.

On the coast Japanese truck gardeners proved very efficient. They are said to have cultivated more than $42,000,000 worth of vegetables in that state last year. Neither American whites, Negroes or Chinese farmers were able to compete with the Japs who tended each head of lettuce as though it were a rose bush of great value and who worked the entire family in the fields.

On the basis of the admittedly dulged in throughout the south, slow and inefficient farming inthese who are considering the matter wonder what may happen in Dixie if the Japs are really turned loose.

From Washington, Secretary of Agriculture Wickard is said to have admitted that proposals had been made but said that state govern-

unjust and closely approach-
es downright dishonesty, if
not criminality, the editorial
pointed out that in one coun-
ty in which there are 7,560
whites and 28,127 colored
there is not a single four-
year high school for colored
outside of the largest city in
the county.

JACKSON, Miss. (ANP).
—By neglecting to provide
adequately for colored edu-
cation, the State is now pay-
ing through the rejection of
thousands of colored draft
registrants because of illit-
eracy while whites are be-
ing rejected, Col. Frederick
Sullens, editor, wrote in the
Jackson Daily News recent-
ly. Charging the condition is

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Miss. Editor Says State Now Paying for Its Prejudices

ment's attitude would be taken in-
to consideration before any author-
izations were given and that many
other angles were necessary to
consider.

47n-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

6,000 IN HARLEM CHEER WAR PLEAS

McNutt Says Negro Must Put His All Into Victory or Else Lose His Freedom

HERO'S MOTHER HONORED

Texas Woman Gets Ovation for Dorie Miller's Exploit in Pearl Harbor Battle

Paul V. McNutt, chairman of the War Manpower Commission, and the Texas sharecropper mother of Dorie Miller, first Negro hero to win public acclaim in this war, told a Harlem audience of 6,000 persons last night that the American Negro, though unfairly discriminated against, must put all he has into the fight against Hitler or lose even his freedom.

"We know that if our enemies win there will be saddled upon the world a theory of race in which there can be no room for any Negro," Mr. McNutt said in the Golden Gate Ballroom, Lenox Avenue and 142d Street, at a "Unity for Victory" rally called by the Negro Labor Victory Committee. His address was broadcast over the Blue Network.

The government and the people already have done much, particularly since the war began, to end some of the unjust treatment of Negroes, and will do even more, said Mr. McNutt.

"You have suffered grievous discrimination," he said. "And when you demand a redemption—a reiteration—of fundamental American rights, your claims are just and sound."

Employment Barriers Decried

The country is short of trained manpower today, Mr. McNutt asserted, because Negroes have been barred for too many years from many skilled trades.

"Today America is making up for lost time," he said. "There are some plants, some areas, which have not fully discovered that fact—but they will. It is fundamental that the life of no American soldier—of any race or creed or color, anywhere in the world—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker, or any employer's or worker's organization anywhere in America."

Declaring that too many employers still were limiting their employing of Negroes to certain service jobs or assigning them to work below their best skill, Mr. McNutt said: "Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory. And America cannot stand that kind of nonsense."

Mr. McNutt said he had no fear that Negroes would be influenced by German or Japanese propaganda or would "fall for the party line of fascism or communism—trailing after the big balloon of promises and letting go of the firm cornerstone of American democracy."

Ovation for Mero's Mother

Mrs. Conery Miller, mother of the Navy messman who fired a machine gun in the Japanese raid on Pearl Harbor—an exploit that won him the Navy Cross—received a mighty ovation. Mrs. Miller, brought from Waco, Texas, by the committee, spoke briefly and simply after receiving a war bond and flowers on the platform. Dr. Channing Tobias of the Joint Army and Navy Committee on Welfare and Recreation presented the bond.

'Some say we colored people have nothing to fight for," Mrs. Miller. We all have something to fight for. We have freedom to fight for. But we can't fight this war by ourselves. We've got to put Jesus into it, for He has never lost a battle."

Dorie Miller buttons were sold among the crowd and a song was sung, one line of which was: 'Dorie Miller, he's a killer—ask the Japanese." In the style of West Indian chants it told how the messman "was peeling sweet potatoes when the guns began to roar" and how he forgot he was a messman and grabbed a gun when he saw his captain lying wounded on the

Marcantonio Promises Help

Representative Vito Marcantonio said that those who want America to win the war must see to it that every available man, Negro or white, is employed, whether in the military forces or in industry.

"I am going to put an 'all-Harlem rider' on every bill for the appropriation of armament from now on," the American Labor Party Representative said. "This rider will demand that no funds appropriated shall be paid to any firm or individual which refuses to abide by the fair employment practice committee decisions. They will beat down my rider, but I'll put it on every bill."

Charles A. Collins, business agent of the Hotel and Club Employes Union, Local No. 6, presided. The rally approved, by a shout, the program to end discrimination which had been adopted Saturday by 400 delegates from 100 A. F. of L., C. I. O. and independent unions, convened by the same committee. Other speakers were the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, a city Councilman; Ferdinand Smith, vice president of the New York State C. I. O.; Eddie Tolan, former Olympic track star, and Miss Winifred Norman, chairman of the National Conference of Negro Youths.

The keynote of most of the speeches was that "this is not a white man's war, the fate of the Negroes is at stake, too."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NEGROES URGED TO SPUR WAR EFFORT

Delivering his annual message Tuesday to delegates attending the 55th session of the Alabama Lodge of Knights of Pythias for Negroes, Oscar W. Adams, grand chancellor, stressed that Negroes must not be found lacking in efforts to win the war.

"America is in need of all her manpower today, not only to give aid and assistance to our Allies but to save ourselves against an enemy and war that is designed to destroy every form of democracy and threatens the basic principles of our religious endeavors. As Negroes we have more to lose than all the rest. By loyalty, faithfulness and continued sacrifice, we will build on the gains we have already made."

"We have been attacked," Adams concluded, "and we must fight with all we have, and our interest must continue as it has in years past with the American people, as loyal citizens and true Americans."

The Grand Order of Calanthe, the women's affiliated organization meeting in convention at the same time, also heard the address.

All delegates and friends participated in a program and banquet held Tuesday night at Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, at Fourth Avenue, North, and 16th Street.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Garden Rally, Drew 20,000, Protests Aired

The beginning of a nation-wide drive to kill jimcro in America and to enlist one million members in the March on Washington Movement got off to an excellent start last week when some 20,000 Negroes packed Madison Square Garden in the greatest mass demonstration ever staged by Negroes.

Each speaker on the program and the timely playlet by Dick Campbell, *The Watchword Is Forward*, expressed the immediate need to bury homemade jimcrowism in the same grave the nation and allied forces are digging for hitler's nazism, mussolini's fascism and hirohito's militarism.

Among important items not mentioned in PV's last edition was the adoption of a petition for a mixed army of Negroes and whites, and announcement of the appointment of Frank R. Crosswaith, labor leader and columnist, to the NYC housing authority.

The most important outgrowth of the rally was the adoption of an eight-point program to fight discrimination against Negroes and other minority groups. It follows:

- repeal of every law which makes a distinction in treatment based on religion, creed, color or national origin,
- elimination of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces,
- legislation to strengthen the constitutional guarantee that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of the law, to end the disgrace of lynching,
- passage of the Pepper Poll Tax Bill, so that all barriers to the use of the right to vote are eliminated.
- withholding of federal funds from any agency which discriminates in the use of the funds,
- elimination of discrimination in jobs and job training,
- representation of Negro and other minority groups on administrative agencies, and
- representation for these groups on all missions, political and technical, which will be sent to the peace conference.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Back Victory Food Farm Program

Farmers Plant Gardens, Buy Cows as Part of Patriotic Drive.

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ATHENS, Ga., June 30.—Continuing the food-for-victory program, Negra farmers in Washington and Mitchell counties are obtaining tremendous results through concerted efforts to grow more food and feed, the Agricultural Extension Service reported today.

In Washington county 66 farmers who had no gardens last year are this year enjoying the benefits of fresh vegetables. Seventeen farmers have purchased milch cows and 97 have signed pledged to grow more food and feed producing crops. Ninety-one head of hogs are being grown as a special all-out effort and leaders report an additional 863 chickens in farmers' yards.

One Washington county food-for-victory leader has put his teachings into practice by planting one-half acre of turnip greens. Already he has sold $91 worth to a local county.

In Mitchell county the food-for-victory leaders of the Extension Service reports an 80 per cent increase in gardens, 25 per cent in egg and milk production, and a 30 per cent boost in hog raising.

Approximately 1,500 Mitchell county persons entered the food-for-victory essay contest, with each school selecting a student to participate in the event. Negro 4-H Club boys are conducting 510 projects in corn, gardens, hogs, poultry, and beef cattle.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Traitors to Race Disloyal to U.S., Randolph Asserts

RICHMOND—Any man disloyal to his race cannot be loyal to his country, A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and organizer of the national March on Washington said in an address at Hood Temple AMEZ Church on Sunday.

Mr. Randolph spoke under the auspices of the public affairs committee of the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, and asserted that any man who is disloyal to his country must be disloyal to his race.

"There has been some improvement in the industrial setup for defense, due to the Presidential order on fair employment, but the colored man is still discriminated against," he said.

Mr. Randolph in his address reviewed the results of the planned March on Washington and showed that mass organization produced the result.

"Now is the time to fight for democracy at home and abroad, for where democracy is, there is unity," he declared.

The speaker urged support of the country and that colored people fight their problems with their own nickels and dimes.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

SPAULDING URGES INSURANCE MEN TO MEET WAR CRISIS

BIRMINGHAM, July 4—(ANP)—Recommendations that the National Negro Insurance Association, meeting here last week, create an emergency standing committee in tune with the war effort as well as continue certain other key committees were made by the president, A. T. Spaulding.

An invitation to hold the convention in Durham and a suggestion that should insurance companies come under federal control, Negro companies should be prepared to meet every requirement, were contained in a telegram sent from C. C. Spaulding, president of North Carolina Mutual, to C. L. Townes, association secretary, last Tuesday.

The president suggested that the emergency standing committee should have these functions:

Research and study of agency and management problems—most practical methods of servicing business; recruiting, training and supervising personnel; getting maximum benefit and use of available equipment, materials, supplies, etc. and make findings available to members.

Legislation, taxation and governmental regulation—keep abreast with these matters and keep the administration and the members informed on them so that suitable policies might be formulated and appropriate action taken when necessary.

Conciliation and arbitration—the membership to consist of three members of underwriting or managers' associations, three agency officers, and three other executive officers of member companies, with overlapping terms of three years, and other adequate safeguards; no association or company to have more than one representative—to handle inter and intra company grievances, and to develop procedures and techniques for this purpose.

Public Relations—to publicize and emphasize, regularly, the security and services of the benefits which life insurance makes available to the individual and to the country as a whole.

Mr. Spaulding recommended that "more sympathetic cooperation and support be given to the five-year plan and that it be prosecuted more dynamically and effectively," and that the national defense vigilance committee and the Negro insurance bonds and stamps committee be continued for another year or for the duration.

He also asked that the association "endorse and encourage the support of all responsible organizations, agencies, and persons striving for the full emancipation of all minority groups and the ultimate attainment, practice and perpetuation, at home and abroad, of the ideals for which true democracy stands; and that appropriate resolutions be adopted by this Convention conveying the sentiments of this body to the President of the United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt, our matchless leader in this time of worldwide crisis; to the secretary of war, Henry L. Stimson; the secretary of the navy, Frank Knox; the Federal Security administrator and chairman of the War Manpower commission, Paul V. McNutt; chairman of the War Production board, Donald Nelson; and other proper persons, organizations and agencies.

"That we endorse the effort now in progress to focus, again, attention on the five, seemingly forgotten Scottsboro boys who are still languishing in an Alabama prison, with the hope that there may be a fair and impartial review of their case in order that there might no be an occasion for innocent blood to cry out in despair and forever justifiably curse and condemn our judicial procedure and system, and that an appropriate resolution in reference to this case be sent to the governor of Alabama.

"That we carefully consider the probability and advisability of our not holding another convention for the duration of the emergency and that necessary action be taken to assure the continuance of this association as a functioning organization should further conventions be suspended for the duration."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

The Peace That Is To Come

While we fight a war, we must also plan for the peace that is to come. When the last shot is fired, this nation will face problems as vast, as difficult and as vital to its survival as those posed by the war itself.

On the credit side, we will have a productive machine greater than that of all the rest of the world combined—a machine which will be unparalleled in efficiency as well as in size. On the debit side, we will have a national debt of over $200,000,000,000, and interest payments alone on that debt will amount to some $6,000,000,000 a year. That debt can be serviced, and gradually reduced, only if our national income holds to levels unknown before this war began. And such income can be secured only from private enterprise—from the earnings of industry and the individual—not from government spending.

When the war ends we will have, on the one hand, a colossal bureauracy built up during the war. We will have, on the other hand, the incredible resources and installed capacity developed by private enterprise. And then the great test will come. If democracy and freedom are to survive the peace, if the American standard if living is to again rise to even greater heights, that system we call private enterpise will have to be freed of all the restraints and controls the war emergency made unavoidable.

We cannot progress in the future with a philosophy of scircity. We cannot progress and meet our obligations if super-government is perpetuated and competes with private enterprise in many lines of endeavor. We can progress if, and only if, the enormous energies of the American people and American industry are completely released and encouraged to produce—then they can pay the needed taxes to keep this country solvent.

In a famous address, Vice-President Wallace said that the post-war era must be the era of the common man. And that can have only one meaning. It must be the era in which all men are not only permitted but encouraged to go as far and as fast as their abilities and energies can take them, undeterred by the dead hand of bureaucry. It must be the era of true freedom for all peopele everywhere.

This country is the leader in producing for war. It must also be the leader in producing for peace. All over the world, hungry and destitute people, living in ruined lands, will want and need what our American factories can provide. The salvation of the world will lie in more trade, more production—and more free enterpise.

The problem of debt is not simply a problem in economics. It is a problem in philosophy as well. If it is faced in the typical American manner, and all private capital is encouraged to go to work and create maximum production, it can be solved. If it is faced in the manner of totalitarian states, and more and more power is seized by governments, accompanied by more and more public debt, leaving the people with less and less freedom of action, it can be solved. Then we would have truly lost the war, entirely aside from the military decision reached.

After this war, free enterprise in America will be in a position to make an unprecedented contribution to the well-being of our own people and the peoples of all other lands. It will be in a position to raise the general standards of living to unprecedented heights. If we have faith in this country, if we undertsand this country and all it stands for and all it is now fighting for, that will be done.—Industrial News Review.

47n-1942
Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

Hollywood Whites Up in Arms On Parties for Harlem's 369th C.A.

HOLLYWOOD (ANP).—Although like the town of Burbank, North Hollywood citizens did not object to Negro soldiers stationed there to man anti-aircraft guns. They held a meeting to protest the entertaining of these soldiers, members of the 369th C. A. A. A., of Harlem, in the home of one of their neighbors. North Hollywood is a suburb between Hollywood proper and Burbank.

Mr. and Mrs. David H. Prosin were the victims of the protest meeting held Sunday. The reason for the neighbors' ire is that Mrs. Prosin has seen fit to open her home to the Negro soldiers and officers stationed near here for their entertainment and off-day relaxation. Because of this Mr. Prosin's job as air raid warden, for which he gladly volunteered, was taken away, and neighbors have threatened to get the building and loan company to foreclose on them so as to force them out of the neighborhood.

It all started when Mr. Prosin met Negro soldiers from the 369th standing on a corner looking very discontented. He discovered that they had been to four or five restaurants and had not been able to eat. He immediately took the boys to his home and fed and entertained them.

Mrs. Prosin, who works all night with the Fourth Interceptor Command, visited the camp and met several of the officers and men and seeing their dire lack of recreation offered to help out. She contacted several organizations who contributed cigarettes and other necessities and also arranged parties for them. Even though she had the local A. K. A. sorority out to dance and entertain the boys, neighbors protested as they "Just don't want Negroes socializing in North Hollywood homes" even if it is someone else's.

Mrs. Prosin has planned another party for the boys which she intends to go through with because as she stated, "any soldier that is a credit to the uniform is a credit to my home regardless of race, color or creed. Citizens have threatened to go to the white commander of the 76th, Colonel French, and it is feared that he might declare her home and party "out of bounds" to placate the fascist-minded residents, but unless he does the party will go on as intended.

Rally Protests Ignored, McNutt to Keep Date

By CHARLES T. LUCEY,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Paul McNutt, chairman of the War Man Power Commission, consulted Archibald MacLeish as head of the Office of Facts and Figures before he agreed to be principal speaker at the Negro "victory rally" in Harlem Sunday which has been under fire of Negro leaders in New York City.

This was learned authoritatively today as three of the leading Negro organizations in New York wired Mr. McNutt urging him to cancel his address. The rally, they informed him, is being promoted by the Communists who have no support from authentic Negro groups but, instead, "are capitalizing" on his name to undermine those now in existence.

Mr. MacLeish, it was further learned, sent Mr. McNutt a complete report on both the rally and the Negro Labor Victory Committee sponsoring it.

Made No Recommendation.

Just what the report said was not disclosed. But it is known that MacLeish made no recommendation and, instead, informed the Man Power Commission head that the decision whether or not he should address the rally was entirely up to him.

The OFF has had the function of passing on important speeches and pronouncements of Cabinet members and other officials which might be taken to reflect administration policy.

The telegram of protest sent Mr. McNutt today was signed by B. E. McLauren, national secretary of the March-on-Washington Movement for social rights for Negroes; Ashley L. Totten, secretary treasurer of the AFL Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Frank R. Crosswaith, chairman of the Negro Labor Committee of New York which was formed in 1925.

Biddle Declaration Cited.

Urging him to reconsider his decision, they charged that the Negro Labor Victory Committee "represents Communist influence that a year ago was fighting the administration's foreign and defense policies and which Attorney General Biddle recently declared 'subversive.'"

They continued: "It has no support from the authentic Negro organizations. On the contrary, it is attempting to undermine the March-on-Washington Movement which is supported by the principal Negro organizations, such as the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, Negro Labor Committee, National Urban League, Colored Division, YMCA and others."

The signers offered "abundant proof" that the Communists "are capitalizing on your name." Mr. McNutt's appearance, they said, "would give the rally prestige it could not possibly attain otherwise and which it certainly does not deserve."

Says Unions Are 'Alarmed.'

Mr. Crosswaith, general organizer for the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, as well as a member of the City Housing Authority, wired separately that "the bona fide trade union movement among Negroes" is "alarmed" over Mr. McNutt appearance which "is being played up in the Daily Worker, official Communist organ."

"The organized labor movement here," he said, "is avoiding that conference because it is recognized as another Communist attempt to break into the growing trade union movement among Negroes."

Despite the growing opposition, aides to Mr. McNutt earlier said he would keep the engagement. They stated his appearance was purely as chairman of the Man Power Commission and he feels he should speak to all groups in an effort to promote labor unity in the war effort.

The rally itself has been virtually ignored by the Negro press. There has been scarcely reference to it in any other newspapers, except for the Daily Worker, which features a daily article playing up the McNutt appearance. Yesterday's Daily Worker headline read: NEGRO VICTORY RALLY TO HEAR MARCANTONIO, McNUTT.

The Worker yesterday also carried a lengthy defense of the rally, written in typical American Communist party jargon. It was signed by James W. Ford, the party's perennial Negro candidate for Vice President.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

IT'S YOUR WAR ADMIRAL TELLS NEGRO SEAMEN

HAMILTON, Bermuda, June 27.—"Don't let anybody tell you it is a white man's war," Rear Adm. Jules James, commandant of the United States naval operating base here, said at the opening last night at the USO club for Negro seamen of the United States navy.

"It is every man's war but Hitler's," he continued. "It is Hitler's one idea to dominate all races but his own. No one knows it better than you, and your loyal support all over the world shows how well you do know it."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

NAME PROJECT AFTER SOLDIER

CHICAGO, June [illegible]—(ANP)—The $4,840,000 victory housing project of 834 units under construction by the Chicago Housing Authority heretofore designated has been named the Robert H. Brooks homes in honor of Pvt. Robert H. Brooks, Negro soldier who was killed in action near Fort Stotsenburg in the Philippines last December 8, and was the armored force's first casualty of the war.

Army Hour

The Negro Is A Good Fighter

The Army Hour (WEAF) yesterday broadcast a report from Fort Wachuka, Ariz., where the 93d Division, only all-Negro division in the U. S. A., is stationed. Maj. Gen. P. T. Hull, the commanding officer, commended the fighting quality of the Negro troops, whose "offensive spirit will carry him to close quarters with the enemy and allow him to bring into play his favorite weapon—the bayonet. The 93d will live up to its record of the last war, and be a credit to itself and to the Nation."

Sgt. William Foster, when asked the attitude of the average Negro soldier in Fort Wachuka, said:

"We are always ready to do our part to take our place among the rest of the Americans and help win this war."

The Army Hour also broadcast:

¶ Dedication exercises at Camp Murphy, Fla., a training ground for the Signal Corps., in which Col. David Sarnoff, ex-RCA head, took part. Sarnoff is on active duty with the Signal Corps.

¶ A practice alert at Ft. Simmons, Jamaica. U. S., British and Canadian troops guard this island for the United Nations. The U. S. A. has cleaned out mosquitoes so effectively that there has been no malaria there among the troops.

¶ A description of V-mail. Army mail is photographed on 35-mm. film, which is sent overseas where it is enlarged and distributed to the troops.

¶ Operation of a Coast Artillery unit somewhere on the East Coast.

Estelle M. Sternberger

"PM Daily" New York, N.Y.

Prejudice of Some Americans Antagonizes Potential Allies

Estelle M. Sternberger, WQXR commentator, over the week end echoed Vice President Wallace's *People's War* speech by denouncing Americans with "exclusionist" minds.

She said that the American who frowns on the Oriental's right to U. S. citizenship, "who fails to find a common need with the Soviet Union in this grave hour, who cannot leap the barrier of prejudice toward the Negro job applicant—that American is slaying more potential allies for America and the United Nations than any Nazi or Japanese Army."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

OBEDIENT

During a battle a general of a Negro regiment noticed that one of his dusky men seemed to be devoted to him and followed him everywhere. At length he remarked: "Well, my man, you have stuck by me well during this engagement."

"Yes, suh!" said the colored soldier. "Mah ol' momma back in Alabama done tol' me to stick wid de generals an'd be okay. Dem generals nevvah gets hurt, she says!"—Grit.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NOTE BLAMES BEATING BY 'WHITE GUYS'

Chicagoan Who Tried To Smuggle Dog Died In April

BULLETIN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lt. Col. Page of the public relations section of the War Department here informed the Chicago Defender late Thursday evening that a board of arms officers in Australia is investigating the death of Sergeant Riley, but that no report of the board's findings had been received to date.

OAKLAND, Calif. — What has been unofficially reported as the story back of the death of Sgt. Albert Riley, former Chicagoan serving with a quartermaster battalion in Australia, was received this week by the young man's widow who makes her home here.

Official notice of Sergeant Riley's death was received by Mrs. Vernell Riley, 1218 Center street here, April 29 from the War department in Washington.

The notice which was terse and expressed regret, made no mention of the circumstances under which the soldier lost his life. A letter passed by the Australian censor and with all names deleted from a fellow soldier addressed to Mrs. Riley and dated May 10 carried one sentence relating to the death of Sergeant Riley. It read as follows:

"Sgt. Riley is dead. Some white guys beat him to death. It sure was bad. I sure hated it."

Ironically, the date carried by the letter was the same as the issue of Life Magazine which carried a picture of Riley and a pet dog which he smuggled aboard the transport which carried his unit to Australia.

Eight days earlier the Chicago Defender had carried the same picture and the story of how Riley's love for his pet led him to smuggle the animal aboard.

On discovery of the dog's presence, army officials ordered that it be returned to the United States. Australia which is free of rabies, prohibits the importation of dogs.

Riley who was 24 years old, volunteered three years ago from Chicago where he was living at 3561 Cottage Grove avenue.

June 28, 1941, he was transferred to the Port of Oakland, and his wife made her home here. His outfit sailed for Australia February 18, 1942.

Efforts to confirm the report that Riley's death was the result of a beating administered by "white guys" are being made by the Defender.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

BARTENDERS UNION OF CHICAGO PLEDGES LOYALTY TO U. S. A.

Group Hears Fiery Speech Backing Roosevelt from J. Levirt Kelly, Head of Local

CHICAGO, Ill.—Six hundred bartenders, cooks and waitresses of Local 444 voted to stand solidly behind President Roosevelt and his administration through this the most crucial period in the history of the country at their weekly meeting Friday, June 26.

J. Levirt Kelly, the president of the local, was enthusiastically applauded by his followers when he shouted, "Regardless of what is now being said about our country, it is the only land in which the black man has enjoyed the highest standards of living and the best opportunities for educational, cultural and economic advancement. Even in France before the arrival of Hitler, the black man, though he had social equality, was denied the right to work in the French industries located in Paris."

Mr. Kelly announced to his membership that he is inaugurating a MARCH ON TOKIO MOVEMENT, and he is also busy arranging for a Gold Drill Caravan that will tour the country and urge the American Negro to stand and fight to the man with Uncle Sam and thereby be a living example of the teachings of Job: "Though he slay me, yet will I trust him."

After Mr. Kelly's fiery speech defending the United States, union members pledged to carry the message of their president to the thousands of people whom they contact daliy at the various taverns, restaurants, stores and hotels where they are employed.

Negro Troops Are Located In All Areas

WASHINGTON.—(ANP) — Asked if Negroes were scattered all over the world as white troops were, Secretary of War Stimson said they were in all parts of the world and their numbers would be increased as fast as possible in those areas.

Plans for the scheduled army maneuvers for 1942 beginning in July, were also announced and one interesting feature was the fact that the VII Army corps, which goes to maneuvers on August 2-October 18, will be given training in a "desert training center."

Maneuvers will stress desert fighting and jungle fighting with air-ground operations.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Has New Number

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (SNS) — As a result of the enthusiasm of the 11th Colored Quartermaster Training Regiment at Camp Lee, Captain Joseph Weismann has written a tune entitled "11th Regiment Song," which was adopted by Colonel Harvey J. Thornton, commanding officer of the 11th the War Department announced.

The ever popular "Parade of the Wooden Soldiers," is the tune to which the lyrics are sung.

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

NAACP Asks ODT Reconsider Bus Ban

WASHINGTON — Because restrictions on bus accommodations have hit Negro musicians hard, the NAACP wired Joseph B. Eastman, head of the Office of Defense Transportation, June 18, asking him to withhold application of the restrictive order to buses used by Negro orchestras until a conference could be held to discuss the situation. The NAACP pointed out to Eastman that discrimination against Negroes in the South and other parts of the country makes it impossible for Negro bands to get Pullman, eating, housing and other accommodations.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Randolph Calls NLVC Communistic

NEW YORK, June 25—A. Philip Randolph, National Director of the March-On-Washington Movement, branded as Communist the victory mass meeting slated by the Negro Labor Victory Committee in Harlem on June 28.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

CIVIL LIBERTIES GROUP DISCUSSES NEGRO WAR ROLE

The rôle of the Negro in the war was discussed yesterday at a conference in the Hotel Sherman sponsored by the Chicago Civil Liberties committee.

Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the committee, said the conference was to publicize facts about Negro Americans and to organize efforts of all lovers of democracy on behalf of colored citizens.

Four panel discussions were: "Propagandizing the Negro's Cause," "Democratic Participation of the Negro and Civilian Morale," "The Negro in the Armed Forces," and "The Negro in War Employment."

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

Topics of The Times

Soldiers and Schooling

In the last World War 8 out of every 10 white drafted men were of grade school education or none at all. In today's new army they are 3 out of 10. Twenty-five years ago the drafted men with a college education were 5 in every 100 and today they are 11. The high school graduates were 4 in every 100 and now they are 30, or seven and a half times as many. The men with an incompleted high school education were 12 and now they are 28, or two and a half times as many.

High Schools Grow

Figures for the young Negro soldiers show them a considerable distance behind, but not lagging behind. They are catching up. As against 69 white men with some high school training in every 100 the Negroes from the Northern States are 63 in every 100; but in the last war they were only 14. The Negroes from the South with some high school experience are 33 in every 100, but in the last war they were only 3. Not only is the Negro catching up, but the advance is most rapid where it ought to be—where it is most needed.

Two years ago, says this Washington bulletin, we had almost as many men in college as we had in high school twenty-five years ago, and the high school enrollment was seven times greater than it was in 1918.

That Illiteracy Panic

As to the great excitement three weeks ago over the alarming rate of "illiteracy" in the new army, more than 12 per cent, the Washington bulletin now makes plain what was strongly suspected at the time. The questions about illiteracy in previous Federal censuses were discarded in 1940 as vague. In their place the amount of a person's schooling was recorded. The Army on its own account counted as "illiterate" a person with only four years of grade school. That made the 12 per cent. But our Washington bulletin reminds us that by the old test the nation's illiteracy rate was nearly 11 per cent at the beginning of the century; it had gone down to 4.7 per cent in 1930, and "it is highly probable that the illiteracy rate was even lower in 1940."

Road Climbs Steadily

And so we are back again to the old story about the complacency addicts who insist on reporting progress, and the victims of idealism who can remember only what still remains to be done. They are both needed in the world, but not separately. They can only be useful in pairs. Thus we note the many grave disabilities under which the Negro people suffer, but note also that in the last twenty-five years high school education for the Negroes of the South has grown more than tenfold.

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NAVY MESSMAN PROVES HERO IN PEARL HARBOR DISASTER

JAN 3 - 1942 JAN 3 - 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 1—Negro mess attendants, although they are only taught to flunky in the United States Navy, seized weapons which were strange to them and put up a gallant fight when the Japanese attacked Hawaii three weeks ago. They faced the Japanese fire with the same unflinching courage as the white seamen and officers who had been taught to fight.

The story of one of these brave mess attendants was one of the first relayed to this country through Ralph B. Jordan of International News Service. No names could be mentioned, but Jordan reported the verbatim account of the attack given him by one of the white officers.

JAN 3 - 1942

This officer described the action of a Negro mess attendant, totally unfamiliar with guns, who seized a machine gun, found he could work it, and poured its fire into the Japanese planes.

This mess attendant was among the last three persons to leave the ship.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Colored Fighting Japs

JAN 3 - 1942

CHICAGO, (ANP)—A Negro regiment has been fighting against Japanese invaders in the Lingayen front in the Philippines, press dispatches from Manila revealed Sunday. The unit, along with white troops, withdrew to the mountains after fighting Japanese landings last week.

It is believed here that the regiment is probably the 24th infantry from Fort Benning, Ga. There are only four Negro army units with sufficient training to engage in combat and these are the regulars, the 24th and 25th infantry, Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and the 9th and 10th cavalry, Fort Riley, Kan. All other regiments and battalions have been activated since the comparatively recent expansion of the armed forces began.

HAVE BEEN THERE BEFORE

Both infantry regiments have seen previous service in the Philippines in years gone by with some of the older enlisted personnel veterans of that service.

JAN 3 - 1942

Many high sources in Washington did not know that Negro soldiers were involved in actual hostilities in the Far East until they saw press dispatches from Manila and declared they were not able to state which Negro unit was on the scene.

OBSERVE IN LYBIA

The Associated Press has also learned that Negro experts from the 25th infantry have been with the American forces as observers in the Libyan campaign. However, because of censorship regulations, the War Department would not release information as to the numbers or names of such observers.

JAN 3 - 1942

Many trainloads of Negro troops are also known to have been sent to the Pacific coast since the outbreak of hostilities. Their eventual destination has not been revealed.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Whites Regret Alexandria's Soldier Clash

JAN 24 1942

Colored Citizens Terrorized; Gen. Davis Makes Probe

ALEXANDRIA, La. — Resentment over the riot here between military and civilian police and colored soldiers Saturday night, January 9, has been expressed by a large number of white citizens, authoritative sources state.

Many of the white store operators claim their businesses have been seriously affected by the Army order restricting colored soldiers to their camps.

In addition, there is a $62,000 USO center, one of the nation's finest, manned by a full staff, ready to be opened to service men. Unless the restriction order is lifted the opening will have to be postponed.

JAN 24 1942

DAVIS INVESTIGATING

Although army officials are noncommittal on actions to be taken, it is reported that Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis and other high officials of the Army from Washington have begun an investigation of the trouble.

Given a free hand, civilian police of Alexandria are reported to have terrorized the colored section after the initial clash.

David Iles, principal of Peabody High Schol, was beaten over the head by a civilian officer because he inquired why he should close a cafe which he operates, following an order to close all saloons and cafes in a four-block area for the night.

RANSACKED CAFE

Witnesses said the Dixie Grill was ransacked by white officers who took the cash register and approximately $85.

Miss May Frances Scales, 22, was shot in the hip and is in the Huey Long Hospital in a serious condition.

JAN 24 1942

"Bullets were whistling and bricks were flying," said an eyewitness. "The Japs might as well have been attacking as far as I was concerned. I ducked."

REFUSED ARREST

The trouble allegedly centered around the claim of non-payment of admission by a colored soldier to the Ritz theater in the heart of the colored section and the soldier's refusal to be arrested by a white military policeman.

The officer is said to have clubbed the soldier, precipitating the riot, which lasted for two hours in which 28 soldiers were injured, four seriously, and several civilians of both races.

One informant said white civilians previously had tried to instill fear into the colored soldiers from New York, Pennsylvania, and Illinois stationed at Camps Claiborne and Livingston near Alexandria.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WHITES IN HAWAII ARM FOR DEFENSE

Reserve Infantry' Is Formed Because Territorial Guard Has Many Japanese

JAN 8 1942

GREAT DANGER STRESSED

150,000 Would Have to Be Put in Internment Camps if Issue of Loyalty Becomes Acute

By FOSTER HAILEY
Wireless to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, Jan. 7—The authorization by Colonel P. M. Smoot, Hawaiian Adjutant General, of the formation of an "inactive reserve infantry company" of the Hawaiian Territorial Guard followed days of agitation by white residents for means to defend themselves and the islands.

It is an indication of the feeling of civil and military inhabitants of these islands that they are sitting on a racial volcano that may become active at any time. Though wanting to believe in the loyalty of most of the 157,000 Japanese, 36.76 per cent of the islands' 425,000 population, most whites have their fingers crossed.

A most disturbing factor in the local situation probably was the formation of the Territorial Guard, which was authorized in October but was not put into effect until Dec. 7, when the Reserve Officers Training Corps unit of the University of Hawaii was called to duty and became the nucleus of the present Territorial Guard. Most of those R. O. T. C. youths are Japanese and in enlistments since there has been a large percentage of Japanese.

JAN 8 1942

Wear Army Uniforms

Formed to take the place of the 2,000 National Guardsmen who were mustered into Federal service more than a year ago, the Territorials are guarding bridges, power stations, radio stations and other public installations and public buildings. Although supposed to have a distinctive uniform, the Japanese attack caught them unprepared, and they received regular army khaki with an arm brassard with the initials H. T. G.

A military man said he had little doubt of the loyalty of most of the Japanese, but continued:

"Can you imagine what confusion would be caused if only a few are not loyal and, in case of an invasion attempt, they rip off their arm brassards and start firing on their fellow Territorials and on the Army and Navy?

"It is a terrific headache. You can't just pick up 150,000 persons and put them in a concentration camp. It would disrupt the life of the islands and pose a bigger problem than any we are probably prepared to handle at the moment."

Apparently the present plan is to stress a show of belief in loyalty. Although other foreign-language newspapers are still suppressed, permission was granted to two Japanese papers to reappear. Officials said many Japanese residents could not speak English, so they had to have their newspapers to receive military orders. Radio stations are expected to be allowed to resume broadcasts in Japanese for the same reason.

Japanese are no more restricted than any other residents of the islands. Some are still employed in many defense projects.

"Hawaii some day soon may have to pay a terrific price for the cheap labor imported years ago and for the politics played since

ported to harvest the sugar crop
Southern California, where most of
e mainland Japanese live. It when second-generation Japanese
es to the roots of the life of this began to leave the cane fields for
and paradise, which probably has business. There are 29,000 Chinese,
e most polyglot population in the 6,500 Koreans and about 1,000 Ne-
orld, including only 65,000 of the groes. There are about 40,000 Por-
iginal Polynesian inhabitants. tuguese, Spaniards and Puerto
Next to the Japanese are 52,000 Ricans. The others are of all racial
Filipinos, of whom almost 35,000 stocks.
are not citizens. They were im-
with the Japanese vote," said a be the majority's attitude, although
prominent official. "I have been some important leaders say the ma-
saying this for years. In peace best way to bring on trouble would
times the Japanese make good citi- be to impose restrictive measures
zens, but they cannot be assimi- on the Japanese and that pending
lated racially and their whole tra- a decision to intern the whole
dition is against democracy." group the course now being pur-
He summed up what seems to sued is the wisest.
The problem here is more than
one of vegetable dealers, as in

JAN 8 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Discrimination Is Keeping All Non-Asiatics Indoors Under Threat Of Being Shot, U. S. General Says

BY THE SCOTT NEWSPAPER SYNDICATE

The British admitted Sunday that defenders of Singapore and Borneo had been thrown back by the Japanese.

According to a Singapore dispatch, the British withdrew their forces to new positions in the tropical jungles bordering the Perak river because of inability to stop the Japanese in extremely heavy fighting. Japanese fighting vehicles followed the withdrawing British closely, but were stood off.

The Japanese made new progress in their efforts to get control of Borneo by effecting a landing Saturday at Weston, 100 miles northeast of Brunei on the northwest coast, it was stated. JAN 5 - 1942

FOUR JAP BOMBERS DOWNED

A Washington dispatch disclosed that American gunners in the beseiged fortress of Corregidor shot down four of a squadron of 21 Japanese bombers which hammered desperately again Sunday at the heavily fortified island in the mouth of Manila bay. The Japanese gave up the attack after half an hour of fierce combat.

A radio report to the War Department from General Douglas MacArthur accused the Japanese captors of Manila of giving "especially-harsh treatment to American civilians in the city. treatment to American civilians in

The communique said the Japanese were "discriminating against all white residents of Manila," including the nationals of Japan's allies, Germany and Italy.

Another report from Manila said that whites are being ordered to stay home under threat of being shot. JAN 5 - 1942

North of Manila bay, in Pampanga province which is defended by MacArthur's American-Philippine forces, the Japanese resumed pressure on the defense lines and made air attacks, according to the communique. JAN 5 1942

TOKYO CLAIMS NO REVERSES

Tokyo dispatches via the Berlin radio said the effectiveness of the Japanese attack on Corregidor was noted by the weakening of American defense fire as the raid progressed and that no Japanese planes were lost in the attack.

MacArthur's report of conditions in the city of Manila, into which Japanese troops marched last week, suggested that in addition to putting up a vigorous defense of the Philippine area still under his control the general had satisfactory lines of information reaching into the enemy-occupied territory.

A Navy spokesman said that statements emanating from enemy sources alleging that 17 American destroyers, 25 submarines and one aircraft carrier were trapped in Cavite are entirely without foundation." JAN 5 1942

ORDER WHITES TO HOMES

MacArthur said the occupying troops had ordered that all whites, irrespective of nationality, must remain indoors or risk being shot.

This treatment, he said, contrasted markedly with that accorded Japanese civilians by American troops He said the instructions to remain indoors implied it was planned to intern the city's white population without regard to citizenship.

Germans, Italians and Spaniards were said to be included in the "general discrimination against the white race."

Propaganda pamphlets are being distributed from Japanese planes in an effort to persuade Filipino soldiers to cease resistance, MacArthur said These pamphlets included abusive attacks on the white race. JAN 5 1942

THE COMMUNIQUE

The communique, based on reports received up to 3 a. m. Monday, (Manila time) said:

"1. Philippine theater:

"Corregidor Island in Manila Bay sustained another attack by heavy Japanese bombing planes last night. Twenty-one enemy planes attacked the fortifications for half an hour, causing only minor damage to installations and inflicting slight casualties. Four enemy bombers were shot down and others damaged by our anti-aircraft batteries.

"Enemy air attacks were also made on the area north of Manila.

"Ground operations were resumed with enemy pressure on our troops in Pampanga Province, northwest of Manila.

"General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army forces in the Far East, has received reports from Manila indicating discrimination against Americans by the occupying Japanese forces, in marked contrast to the treatment previously accorded Japanese civilians by American troops JAN 5 - 1942

"While the treatment of American civilians is especially harsh, the Japanese are discriminating against all white residents of Manila. The occupying troops have issued instructions that all white civilians in Manila, irrespective of nationality, must remain indoors, under penalty of being shot if they appear on the streets. These instructions imply the contemplated internment of the white population of the city, without regard to citizenship. Apparently subjects of Germany and Italy, allies of Japan, as well as citizens of neutral countries, such as Spaniards, of whom there are many in Manila, are included in the general discrimination against the white race.

"Propaganda pamphlets have been distributed by Japanese airplanes in an effort to persuade native soldiers to lease resistance Including in these pamphlets are abusive attacks on the white race

"2. There is nothing to report from other areas."

SMALL NON-NATIVE POPULATION JAN 5 1942

Manila's normal population of 625,000 includes about 2,000 Americans, as well as many Europeans. In addition, many Americans live in Bagulio, the summer capital in the mountains; at gold mines or at other points in the islands

Apparently in a bid for decent consideration for the Americans and other foreigners, MacArthur reported in detail last week that Japanese civilians under American control were well treated

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

A HERO FROM THE GALLEY

JAN 3 - 1942

There was a black naval hero at the battle of Pearl Harbor.

A naval officer describing the attack on the battleship ARIZONA and the valiant defense by its crew reported, "A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammuintion was exhausted."

The fate of this valiant Negro who rushed from his pots and pans in the ship's galley to endanger his life in defense of his ship is unknown.

Perhaps he came through, as we hope, unscathed; perhaps he perished along with so many of his white comrades.

But whatever his fate he proved himself one of the greatest heroes of the engagement because he risked his life doing more than he was enlisted and ordinarily permitted to do, and what he did was well done.

The NAACP has suggested that this as yet unnamed hero be awarded the distinguished service cross, and certainly he seems to deserve it.

Whether or not his act of heroism is officially recognized, we hope that it will stir the President and the officials of the Navy to lower the color bars against Negroes in that branch of the service. JAN 3 - 1942

The Congress has recently increased the enlisted strength of the Navy from 300,000 to 500,000 and the Marine Corps from 60,000 to 104,000, and it is likely that a large number of these recruits will come from the Selective Service lists.

Is it fair, honest or sensible that this country, with its fate in the balance, should continue to bar Negroes from service except in the mess department of the Navy, when at the first sign of danger they so dramatically show their willingness to face death in defense of the Stars and Stripes?

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

AMERICANS ARE BRUTAL; 'THEY LYNCH,' SAY JAPS

JAN 3 - 1942 JAN 3 - 1942

TOKIO, Japan, Jan. 1—The Japanese have learned well the lesson from Herr Hitler's stooges on the art of propaganda broadcast and are utilizing every means to whip the Nipponese into a frenzied hatred of the United States. This was revealed on Christmas Eve when the Tokio radio broadcast a story of atrocities practiced by American Marines against Jap nationals.

Said the Japanese, "This cruelty of the United States soldiers was not surprising as we have often heard of the lynchings in the Southern states. If American doughboys want to machine-gun somebody, why don't they pick on Japanese soldiers rather than taking to their heels and butchering helpless Japanese civilians?"

47n-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Negro Opportunity and National Morale

FEB 7 -1942

BY MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
President, Howard University

FEB 7 -1942

THE outcome of the war is going to de decided in the long run, not merely by the nation that has the best army and air force and navy and natural economic resources. The victory will go to the nation which can beget and sustain the deepest and clearest conviction, the most profound inner cohesion, the greatest moral prestige.

Now if the United States is going to win in this great struggle, which may turn out to be a long stretch of straining competition in economics and morale for ten or thirty years, we must measure our power with candid realism. We must have the courage to see the hard and ugly facts, if we are going to summon the vitality and the moral energy to do the work that we must do.



DR. JOHNSON

There is no field in which it is more necessary for us to do this than in relation to the Negro. The Negro child, in the year of our Lord 1941, in the greatest democracy in the world, is a member of an economic caste.

FEB 7 -1942

ANNUAL INCOME ABOUT $92

Three million Negroes are rooted as tenants on the one-crop cotton plantations characteristic of slave days. The total annual cash income for hundreds of thousands of them is about $92; and it lies upon the palm of their hand like snow on the dusty desert.

....Two-thirds of all the Negroes that live in the South are still living upon, and working around, the one-crop cotton system; and while some own their homes, most have not gotten hold of enough modern machinery and inteligent understanding of soils and crop rotation to get their head above the water of minimum independence. When they come to town, as thousands have done in the last few years, to make a livelihood, 85 per cent find themselves confined to the most menial and unskilled occupations. The Negro has been gradually and deliberately excluded from such simple skilled occupations as carpentry, bricklaying, and plumbing.

FEB 7 -1942

So difficult did the situation become recently that Negroes, desperate, sent messages over the country saying, "Let us march down to Washington. Our fellow countrymen don't know what we are suffering. Let us march down and let the people see us out of jobs. In the very moment when the government is crying aloud to God and the world about its belief in the sacredness of individual human rights, and is spending billions of dollars for defense, we cannot even get a job in defense industries."

PART OF AN EDUCATIONAL CASTE

FEB 7 -1942

The Negro in America is a part of an educational caste. We are spending on 1,125,000 Negro children in the six or seven states in which nearly two-thirds of the Negro children go to school—about $7.50 a child, as against $75 for the nation, and $86 to $100 in the most advanced states. Between 800,000 and 900,000 Negro boys and girls who ought to be in high school are not in school—thousands because there is no high school where they live.

When a Negro child does go to school, what kind of a teacher does he meet? In five states in which over a million Negro children go to school, here is the average teacher's salary for Negroes: Georgia, $282 a year; Mississippi, $247; South Carolina, $302; Alabama, $328; Arkansas, $316. What kind of a teacher can any human being be under those circumstances?

In all that entire area the per capita expenditure on Negro school buildings is $36 a child. Do you wonder that the Negro child gets discouraged? Fifty-five out of 100 drop out before they reach the fifth grade; five out of 100 complete high school; and only one out of 300 sees the inside of of college. The Negro child is part of an intellectual caste, enforced by the government itself—I wish I could say only the state governments, but the funds of the federal government are used substantially in this same way.

FEB 7 -1942

POLITICAL CASTE

The Negro child is a member of a politicl caste unable to get its hand on the instrumentalities whereby it could change these conditions. In the entire area I am speaking of, there is only a handful of Negro voters, and every device known to the skillful mind is used to keep him from coming to the polls.

So in 1941, when we are going out calling upon God for help to save the world for democracy, with our left hand behind us we are cramming a minority of nine-million people into segregated areas of economic activity, keeping them in the menial caste, keeping their children down by incomprehensibly low educational expenditures depriving them almost universally of the right to vote. How can God hear us when we cry, "Oh God give us the strength to stand off the enemies of individual human life; give us the power of Thy protection because we love Thee?"

The conditions which we have maintained in order to have a docile group of human beings to raise cotton, have not only kept three-million Negroes down in the rut of tenantry, but have drawn five and a half million "poor white" people down into the same condition and have weakened the economic structure of the entire South. The consequence is that over the entire South the average per capita income is $314 half the per capita income of this nation.

The economic conditions which we have maintained for 75 years have deprived the South of the economic power to support a highly efficient educational system, even for white children. The average Southern state's taxes are as heavy in proportion as the most advanced state of this Union, but the best that they can do for white children in ten Southern states is $37.87.

25 PER CENT AT POLLS

The same measures which have produced political castedom for the Negro child have produced it for the white boy and girl. In the election of 1936 the total turnout at the polls in all the states I am speaking of, white and black, was less than 25 per cent of the population.

FEB 7 -1942

In this entire area, 36 million people white and black, have never experienced the democratic system. They have been ruled over by a limited political oligarchy for over 300 years and oligarchy resting upon the suffrage of less than 25 per cent of the Southern people. The most the North and East and West have done to settle this problem is a little philanthropy, and a few missionary teachers.

What we are looking at is a disease in the most vital part of the nation's life, a disease descended upon us from the slave system which we have not had the political courage or the economic and intellectual strength to overcome. And in the most critical period of our history it threatens to kill democracy within herself while she is fighting with all her life against enemies on the outside. The whole nation must rejoin the South in a crusade to use all our wisdom and resources to wple out the results of this system

PEOPLE DISCOURAGED

My people are more discouraged than they have been since they were emancipated from slavery. They would not betray this nation, undermine her economic life, or betray her military secrets. But it is too much to ask of a man to die when he can find no work to do even in defense industries, when his children are not fed, physically or intellectually, when they are barred from democratic institutions. Under those circumstances, a man can be forgiven if when he wants to cry, "Glory be to God for my country," his voice dies in his throat.

This is happening to what has been the most loyal group of citizens. In every previous war of this country, Negroes have not only fought, but, while they died, they have sung in prophetic devotion to a country that intended to make them free. But how can a man keep on singing in a land where men declare holy things for themselves and their children before his very eyes?

FEB 7 -1942

What do you suppose Mr. Hitler is going to do about all this when he puts his eye on our relationship with South America? We have a great program to bind all the Americas in one fellowship. There are Negroes and Indians all over the South and Central American states. Those people are suspicious toward us. How can they believe we mean what we say, when they see the way are treating our helpless minority of ten-million Negroes? Do you think Mr. Hitler will not raise that question with Mexico, with Nicaragua, with Brazil? Has he not already raised it with Panama? He will laugh us to scorn up and down the shores of the America.

CONTRIBUTION TO MORALE

Oklahoma and Missouri, to try to do justice to the Negro in education, have put up a greater per capita expenditure for Negro children than white. That does not mean merely the equalization of funds, but a vast contribution to the morale of human relations. The time has come when all the states must make an educational program for helping the South. We must, without delay, put through Congress a federal measure to bring financial assistance to the Southern states in building up a first class school system. It is suicidal to delay.

If we believe in democracy, I want to pray that in your school rooms you not only appreciate the high value of the human individual as such, but appreciate the sacred and inviolable rights of those in this country whose personalities may be manifested in a black face.

You who are in the North, the East,. and. the. West,. in. your schools, in your industries, in your churches, in your political and public life, do what you can this year to see to it that the Negro is respected and has a human being's chance. If we do that, we can, in ten years, change this most pessimistic aspect of our life into one of the most hopeful and prestige-producing aspects of all American existence.

God must have seen what enormous resources we were going to have in this country. Lest we should go to dry rot, He put among us as one-tenth of the population ten millions of the most disadvantaged human beings in the world and made it impossible for us to succeed unless we will have commended ourselves to the confidence of all the dark we carry them with us. If 110,000,000 white people, with their vast resources and democratic and Christian convictions, can make these ten million Negroes stand up erect and grow into freedom and sustained individuality, we have created the most inspiring precedent in human history. And

FEB 7 -1942

norrity peoples in the world.

Navy, Which Took Joe's $90,000, Fires Two Lassies Without Pay

FEB 7 - 1942

FEB 7 - 1942

Courier-Pittsburg, Penn.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 5.—Despite the President's constant ukases urging a fair and square deal to all regardless of color or creed in the all-out war efforts, despite the activities of the Fair Employment Practices Committee, and the changing attitude of labor, the Negro still finds himself shunted about by little tin-hat Hitlers as he seeks jobs in various government agencies.

To the lily-white Navy, however, goes the credit for the invention of a new technique in victimizing two young girls which borders on slandering a race which boasts that it has never produced a traitor or an anarchist. The two principals in the drama are Misses Bernadette Hawkins, of 126 16th street, southeast, and Borrethea Moss, of 1375 South Carolina avenue, southeast, both of high school age.

FEB 7 - 1942

According to reports, the two were employed in the Navy department, 18th and Constitution avenue on January 5. On January 22, the day prior to payday, the young Misses received notices that they would be paid next week.

DIDN'T TAKE OATH

Inquiring the reason, they were informed by an official that they had failed to take an oath. The girls contended that they had knowledge that they should have gone through this formality before beginning work. On January 24, they took the oath and were referred to a Miss Sieman, it was reported to the Washington branch of the NAACP, who called in a Mr. Mudd, in charge of the personnel department.

Mr. Mudd, it is reported, told the girls that they could not get the money for the time they worked because they had not taken the oath. The official is also said to have intimated "there must have been some trickery about their getting on, and if he finds out they knew any one who might have helped them to get on there would be further trouble."

The girls further reported to the NAACP that Mr. Mudd said in addition that they "might be spies for all he knew."

FIRED WITHOUT PAY

Without more ado, they were fired without pay. They took the matter up with the NAACP and subsequently obtained an attorney. Questioned by a representative of The Courier, Misses Hawkins and Moss, upon the advice of their attorney, declined to make a statement, saying they felt that the matter may be adjusted to the satisfaction of all concerned.

It might be recalled here that it was the Naval Relief Society which was near $90,000 richer early last month because Champion Joe Louis laid his crown on the line all for the benefit of a branch of our armed forces where he could rise only to the post of kitchen flunkie.

Vivacious Miss Louise McBeans, a New Yrok high school graduate, who attended Hunter college three years, of 127 16th street, northeast, was a third person to partake of a bitter dose during the week.

Coming here two weeks ago from New York, Miss McBeans was requested to appear at the Bureau of Economic Warfare, 2501 Q street, northwest, to take a position as typist for three months.

SHUNTED ABOUT FOUR HOURS

After being shunted about from 8:45 am. on the day she reported until 12:45, Miss McBeans was informed that a "mistake" had been made, that the order should have read that she was called for an interview, and not for a position as typist.

Ed. Evans, of 1111 Lamont street, northwest, a mechanic with 17 years' experience, also failed to get a job last week because his face is tinted.

Bolling Field called the District Employment Office and requested a mechanic and a truck driver. Rushing by auto, Evans and the driver reached Bolling Field within 30 minutes after receiving the call.

"ALL FILLED UP"

Each presented his employment office card to a guard at the main gate. The guard called the captain by phone, who presumably asked whether or not the two applicants were colored, for the guard replied, "They're colored."

After the telephonic conversation, the gate keeper turned to Mr. Evans and told him that the captain said, "We're all filled up an can't use you."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says Japs Inspired To Free Dark Races

FEB 6 - 1942

COLUMBUS, O.—(ANP) — Declaring that the Japanese people were ringed round by emigrant restrictions and economic discriminations, the "Making of the Japanese Mind" is a "mixture of injured racial pride and a sense of messianic responsibility for saving Asia and all the colored peoples of the world from white domination," Dr. T. T. Brumbaugh, associate secretary of the Ohio State University YMCA, told 300 colored and white guests at the 24th annual meeting of the Columbus Urban league and federated agencies Thursday night in the main auditorium of the Griswald YMCA.

Also featured at the meeting was a pageant in five episodes depicting typical activities of the Urban league federation, written and conducted by Mrs. Elma Ehrlich Levinger, well known local author. Dr. R. L. Tucker was chairman of the panel discussion which constituted an episode of the pageant.

Pointing to the new position of Japan in the line-up of the world powers, Dr. Brumbaugh asserted: "The Japanese, like the Italians, were allies of the so-called democratic nations in the last war. They are now allied with forces which are threatening to destroy the kind of world we have set up."

FEB - 1942

A.P. Bentley, acting president of the Urban league, declared in presenting the report of the 1941 activities: "Like other institutions of a social or business nature, it was necessary to prosecute a flexible program in keeping with both a patriotic America and persistent local problems." Elected to three-year terms on the board of directors are Mrs. Geneva Free, Dr. B. W. Abramson, Robert Goode, Dr. Lee J. Levinger, Mrs. Edgar Dale, Dr. Robert L. Tucker, and H. M. Appleman.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HASTIE MAY QUIT

JAN 31 1942

Rumored That War Secretary Aide Is Displeased With Army's Ignoring of Recommendations.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Although he has not officially submitted a written resignation, Judge William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, has expressed his discouragement of the War Department's handling of problems involving Negro troops to responsible high officials. It is understood from sources close to Mr. Hastie that he wants to get out.

Judge Hastie finds, it is reported, that his work in the Department is not effective and that certain of his recommendations have not been acted upon as he thinks they should.

It is a well-known fact that die-hard Army bureaucrats have completely ignored some of the recommendations and findings of Mr. Hastie's office and have refused to institute policies that would serve to better the morale of colored soldiers.

JAN 3 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Negroes Are Patriotic

FEB 11 1942

FEB 11 1942

In a recent issue the Savannah Morning News carried a news release with a headline to the effect that "Negroes Are Not in Step with the Nation". In our opinion this headline was very misleading both as to the contents of the news item and as the facts in the case. The general impression made by the headline was that Negroes in the United States are not loyal to their country in this present "national emergency". The facts cited in the article point out that Negroes are discriminated against in defense industries and in general denied basic rights as American citizens and that therefore they are a pathetic group in this present effort of the United States to bolster up democracy in our world.

It is true that Negroes are disgruntled about the failure of their white fellow-citizens to practice what they preach in this matter of democracy, but that is quite a different thing from saying that they are disloyal. It is quite a different thing from being out of step with the nation. We would like to suggest to the anti-Negro propagandists responsible for such headlines quoted above that perhaps the trouble is that the South and other sections which discriminate against the Negro are "out of step" with the true American democracy—the r eal nation.

FEB 11 1942

These propagandists forget that "Four-score and seven years ago our fore-fathers brought forth upon this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created free and equal." The Negro's loyalty consists in keeping in step with the ideas of that fundamental philosophy of civilization—"keeping in step" with the REAL nation.

FEB 11 1942

"I'se gittin' weary wid de way dat people do" sang the Negro in the dark days of slavery and certainly our leaders were right in saying that we are weary of our neighbors' being out of step today, but we insist that Negroes are not disloyal.

—From The Savannah (Ga.) Journal.

47n-1942

Chronicle Detroit Mich

A HALF-MEASURE

However great a step it was for the administration to drop the barriers against black Americans in the United States Navy, it can be regarded by true fighters for democracy only as a half-measure and we cannot win a total war with half-measures. The only thing wrong with the new order granting Negroes the right to enlist in other than the messman's branch of the service, is that the order pays deference to that great American god, Jim Crow. Secretary Knox of the Navy hastily comforts the Kluxers and Fascists in the land by explaining that Negroes and whites will be separated in the Navy and in the end will be given separate ships. If this Jim Crowism is carried to its logical conclusion by the Navy, the time may come when Negroes will be given a separate ocean too.

APR 18 1942

In openly insisting upon a Jim Crow navy, the administration gives official sanction to a social pattern which was created to make unity of the people impossible and to encourage racial divisions. The administration defeats its own ends and crystallizes the theory of separatism in a democracy which requires absolute unity in order to survive and in order to be worth surviving. Jim-Crowism is a greater blow to the concept of democracy than it is to the sensibilities of the Negro. Each step toward greater racial separatism merely hastens the day when each racial group seeks to consolidate its power against the other and ultimately a showdown takes place which may become a bloody revolution. Such is the history of the Europe, and it may well be repeated in this hemisphere, in our own Americas.

APR 9 1942

At the moment Negro and white soldiers in the United States army are both suffering from this social disease, Jim Crowism. We have but to recall the Fort Dix riot last week and the riots in Arkansas and Louisiana which have their origins in Jim Crowism to see clearly the danger inherent in rigid racial separatism. If the small percentage of Negro soldiers in the Army were integrated throughout the fighting forces as Americans, the worst that could happen would be sporadic fighting, but certainly no general rioting. Furthermore, the causes for dissension and rioting would be removed in the first place if the Negro soldier were properly integrated and given equal consideration in public and private life.

The United States government ignores the course of enlightened self-interest, when it sells the race short in order to appease the disciples of the Devil in Dixie who are ready now to submit to Hitler rather than to grant Negroes the freedom for which they have fought and for which they will never stop fighting. We have learned that appeasement or evil only strengthens the wicked, and those who would sacrifice the best interests of America for the sake of their prejudices must be attacked and routed, and appeased not at all.

APR 18 1942

These are no new truths. They are the sum and substance of human experience. We cannot compromise in the pursuit of our ends, of peace and freedom, for in the compromise lies the genesis for a recurrence of war and slavery, the twin phantoms which negate all that our culture and civilization have created. The hour is propitious for America to make a decision which may be held and forthright and utterly just, that there shall be no penalties imposed upon a people solely because of their color or racial origin. This would constitute a death blow to the fascist enemy and lift the morale and fire the spirit of the United Nations in Asia, Africa and America. Let us put teeth in our democracy and wage total war while there is still time. Away with half-measures!

Tuscaloosa Ala News
April 10, 1942

Negro Morale-Building Forums Held Here

The Southern Leadership Training School, an institution for the development of trained leadership within the negro race, is being called into the service of lifting the morale of negroes throughout the Southeastern states. Representatives of the system, which maintains headquarters in Meridian, Miss., appeared this week before an assembly at the Industrial High School and local negro ministers. They will speak to other groups later.

Officials of the school, who formerly attended leading negro colleges of the South, are conducting forums before school, college and other representative organizations. Among the subjects discussed are: "Building Attitudes" and "Enemies of Democracy."

The school's founder, the Rev. W. H. Lewis, is a native Southern-born negro. He served with the intelligence division of the AEF in France during World War I. For the past 20 years he has been developing and arranging facilities to meet the present crisis, officials said. Work of the school has been projected into all counties of Mississippi and is now being similarly expanded in Alabama and adjoining states.

Roxboro, N. C. Courier
April 9, 1942

THE NEGRO AND THE WAR

They have served and they are now serving their country in the present conflict.

The American negro is performing in this war in proportion to his ability, both in numbers on the battle front and in the purchase of War Savings bonds and stamps. The race composes a tenth of the population but does not control a tenth of the property and so it is not expected, it is impossible for them to buy in the same amount as the whites.

Certain facts prove that the negro is doing his part. Negro insurance companies and corporations have gone the limit, $50,000. Lodges, fraternal organizations, social clubs have invested in four and five-figure amounts. All of their universities and colleges have organized defense committees. Churches are investing in protection and their members are saving to protect themselves in the post-war economic adjustments certain to follow.

We believe the negro to be as much interested in his own future as in the future of his country. That spirit is the best basis of patriotism. Much has been done for the negro and today he is ready to do whatever he can for his country in its hour of need.

The colored American has contributed and is still contributing to the agricultural and industrial life of the country. And so he should have the full right of participation in the armed forces, in defense work, in war industries, and in financing the fight for the future of his country. Their country's enemies are the worst enemies of the negro race.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

March to Washington Committee Plans Mammoth Mass Meeting

APR 18 1942

By J. ROBERT SMITH

The New York division of the March-on-Washington Movement launched a new offensvie on the labor front this week when the organization planked down more than $700 as the initial payment to reserve Madison Square Garden for the night of June 16.

The occasion will be a mammoth public protest meeting, crying out aloud against the mal-treatment of colored Americans in the defense effort, and it is expected to be the greatest crusade ever staged since Peter the Hermit struck out for the Holy Land.

APR 18 1942

From All Corners

From all corners of New England, New York State, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, from the seashores to the mountains, more than 50,000 citizens will invade the "House of Rickard" that Tuesday night, not to see a prize fight nor an athletic meet, but to listen woefully how the colored man is denied employment, how he is jim-crowed in the Army, Navy and Air Corps and how the color of his skin prevents him from being a member of the United States Marines.

The huge throng will be reminded of the mobbing, shooting and killing of colored boys in Uncle Sam's uniforms b. civilian and military police; they will hear the pitiful review of the segregation of pure colored blood by the American Red Cross and the attitude of the conquered and refugee Poles in the recent Detroit Housing race riot.

Randolph Takes Lead

A Philip Randolph, brilliant labor and civic leader, flanked by other stalwarts of the race, will call upon colored citizens and their white sympathizers to help make America practice what she preaches.

Along with the slogan, "Remember Pearl Harbor," colored America will bow in shame when in the "House of Rickard" Randolph will ask his audience to "Remember Sikeston, Missouri," the scene of the lynching that struck the race more dastardly than the treachery of Nippon on Pearl Harbor on that ill-fated Sunday in December, 1941.

He will voice aloud that the watchword of the movement that calls upon Franklin Delano Roosevelt, the President of the United States, through Mass pressure, to use his executive authority to halt Naziism in America is, "Winning Democracy for the Negro, Is Winning the War for Democracy."

Colored Man Is Goat

He will proclaim to the housetops, "We are the only group of people in this country that has no entree to the President, and the purpose of this historic protest assembly is to move the President to action against the racial prejudices that are crippling the war effort and making the colored man a goat."

In mobilizing public sentiment, the anti-democratic tidings as practiced against the colored man will reach the President, the members of Congress, the heads of departments of the Government and, not less important, it will reach the common, ordinary white man in the streets and serve to awaken the colored masses to their just deserts before the war ends.

Will Be Dramatic

The affair is to be colossal and dramatic. It is expected to be convincing and effective.

Randolph, in his press conference, this week, issued a call to every organization to support the movement which aims to solve the colored man's plight before it is too late.

For 25 cents, members of the race will have the opportunity to share in the fight for their freedom, equality and their right to live.

Will Cost Over $6,000

The huge demonstration will cost over $6,000, the Garden alone consuming $3,500 of that amount. Contributions in person or by mail are accepted by the Star-News for the committee.

The active need of every colored person, young and old, to serve as speakers, typists, ushers, distributors of circulars and to participate in the torch light parades to arouse colored New York is sought, and such persons interested may register at the organization's headquarters in the Theresa Hotel.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
April 7, 1942

No Race War

Editor The Telegraph:

The time has come for sane thinking. There are those who have listened to some would-be enthuasist or propagandist who has made some no doubt in both races, fear that this is a race war. Any one who knows anything about war knows that while people are fighting white people and colored people are fighting along with them. Here is the truth about it all. The Allies are fighting for freedom of mankind the world over and the Axis are fighting to enslave the world. The person who thinks of color, forgetting principles and human rights has no right to head any movement.

There are some who are saying that the Negro will not be allowed to fight in this war. They should read the statistics here at Camp Wheeler. It is said that there are 12 whites in this country to one Negro. At Camp Wheeler we have 3,000 Negroes in uniform and 17,000 whites. Reasoning on the basis of 12 to 1 to every 3,000 Negroes there should be 36,000 whites. Of course this can be and no doubt is made up in other camps, to satisfy those here who feel they are not wanted, we used the above figures.

No doubt there are propogandists and a few hot heads saying that we have nothing to fight for. Those of us who can think, know that if we have nothing here to fight for we sure do not have anything in Germany nor Japan to fight for. If the Negro knew the tens of thousands of white men that are enslaved by Germany in the conquered nations we would know that the only thing for us to do is to turn a deaf ear to anyone who is allied with Germany, regardless of the color of his skin.

It is said that Australia does not want a Negro soldier in the country in uniform. Australia may have said that but if so, it was because he judged us by the bushman in Australia who has been kept in ignorance and will run if you shake a bush. The American Negros are a different type. They are red-blooded men who are not afraid to fight nor to die for the stars and the stripes and human liberty. In war there are no whites nor blacks, all are American soldiers, fighting for the the same cause and under the same flag.

The Axis powers would like to keep the Negro out of the war, because they know that every thousand black American soldiers he faces it is like facing that many demons. It is wisdom on their part to spread a propaganda that would keep the Negro out of uniforms if it is possible. I hope the war department will examine our record. If this is done it will be found that we have never produced a traitor nor a known coward. The white man who is afraid to trust us in battle neither knows our courage in battle nor our fidelity in peace.

The Negro wants to fight, because he feels that if he is not allowed to fight things will be worse for him after the war. We want to hold what we have with a hope that by our valor in war and our loyalty in peace may win for us an opportunity to live a fuller life and enjoy even a greater freedom among those whom we have lived and a flag for which many black men have died. No, don't be afraid to trust us. Just protect us while we are in the camps at home and you will be proud of us on the battle fields abroad.

Macon. J. T. SAXON.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
April 12, 1942

TIDES NOT TURNING.

To the Editor: This war in which we are engaged is very serious, the tides are not turning in our favor like we had anticipated. The Japs are still on the march and Hitler, like bad money, is still with us. The freedom of every American is at stake and the sooner we realize that the better it will be for all concerned. But there are still some among us who would rather be drowned in the sea than to throw off the millstone prejudice. We read with interest a letter in the Forum of The News and Observer, April 8, titled "The Negro Question." The good Mr. Stroud of Richmond Va., seems to be very much disturbed because the Negroes throughout the country want equal rights and fair play, and he seems to think that this unrest has come about because the Negro is in the Army. The Negro has fought in all of the wars of this country and he has the record of being the most loyal citizen that has ever trodded American soil and his behavior in all of the wars has proven that he is a soldier of no mean ability when given the training and something to fight with.

We are not begging to fight in this war, but we are willing because we are American citizens. We have fought for Old Glory in other days and are willing to do so again. The Negro was the first to plant the American flag on the firing line in World War I. We will help turn the tide in this war. But in order that Mr. Stroud may not lose any more sleepless nights over his so-called "Negro question," we wish to advise him that there isn't any need of getting disgusted; for the Negro and all other minority groups will continue to plead for fair play as long as the world stands.

A. ELLISON.

Raleigh.

Greenville, S. C. Piedmont
April 4, 1942

Negroes And War

To The Public:

With pained surprise I read in a letter to The Greenville News from James E. Shepard, president of the North Carolina College for Negroes, at Durham, the statement that, because of the discrimination against them in various fields, "I find that there is very little enthusiasm among the people of my group concerning the present war."

President Shepard said he had been traveling around talking with negroes in various places but I doubt that he has had discussions with representative members of the race because, bluntly, I don't believe he knows what he is talking about.

I do not contend that the negro has had a square deal in every way in this country. In common with many southerners and other Americans (a growing number, thank God) I have tried in my small way for years to help the race improve its status, a fact which I mention only to make clear that I do not speak from prejudice. While I know that the negro ought to fare better economically and otherwise I think that he fares better in this country than anywhere else, and incidentally better in the South than anywhere else in this country, and I know that he fares a hundred thousand times better than he would fare under a Hitler or a Mussolini or a Hirohito.

Negroes, according to my observation, know this, and they are just as eager to wallop the Japs and the Nazis and the Italians as white men are. They are patriotic to the core.

One who occupies what ought to be a position of leadership among them makes public statements indicating that the facts are otherwise.

COLONEL PIEDMONT

47n-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF WAR FINDS NEGROES AHEAD IN ADVANTAGE; MANY OFFICERS IN TRAINING

Breaking Down of Prejudice in Washington Has Permitted Race to Move From Background

CRACKS AVIATION INDUSTRY

By AL WHITE

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—The first six months of the war have passed. Negroes are interested to know just what has happened and what, if any, have been the real gains, not only to them, but to their country.

As far as the United States is concerned, there have been no real smashing successes, but a few scattered skirmishes which have been called victories. On the one hand, we have had the loss of Guam, Wake, and the Philippines and a crushing blow at Hawaii at the very outset of the war.

But Negroes, as part of the United States, have made gains at home and in the armed forces which have been all the more remarkable because of the concessions made.

In the army alone, there are now more officers either in active service or in training than we had in the last World war. Negroes are being trained for officers in all branches of the service and are acquitting themselves creditably. In the air corps, there is a lieutenant colonel, and there will be other Negroes with higher ratings than second or first lieutenants. Negroes are in the air corps, they are in the engineers, in fact in every branch of the service.

In the navy, the recent announced policy has given new hope to the Negro, and with the formation of the Negro division of the marine corps, history will be written. Already, several qualified Negroes have received by the navy and given chief petty officers' ratings, something it has been difficult for them to achieve before unless it was in the division of mess attendants.

On far flung battle areas, Negroes have been assigned to important tasks. They are serving as missionaries in Australia, the queer land which hitherto barred all Negroes from living there. Their conduct and comportment will do much to show the Australians the error of their ways.

In the government departments, there has been a gradual break down of the prejudices which have kept Negroes in the background, and there is promise of even greater breakdowns on the part of certain hitherto tough departments. Hundreds of Negroes have been given employment in Washington and more are being brought in as the occasions demand.

In the industrial field, Negroes have made considerable gains, only after the President himself indicated his desire that Negroes be given consideration, and in almost every instance where Negroes have been given the opportunity they have done a good job.

Cracking the hitherto closed aviation industry was one of the highlights of the past six months. Many have sought credit for making these things possible, but the Negro press more than any other agency, consistently hammering away at the injustices perpetrated against Negroes, had an important part in bringing these things about.

Shipyards, machine shops, all kinds of industries are throwing down the bars in the face of the war god and Negroes are profiting to the extent of which they are capable.

Certain gains in the political field have been won and for the future, there will be a concentrated effort to repeal the vicious poll tax and to alleviate the suffering of Negroes in general throughout the country.

Various groups have sprung up to present the cause of Negroes throughout the country and many new friends have been outspoken in seeking redress for the Negro. Through these and the Negro's own effort, the first six months of the war have not been a total loss on the home front, although the reverses suffered by the United States reach down and touch the most insignificant citizen. As the war progresses and victories come to the armed forces as expected, victories will be won on the home front.

JUN 20 1942

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Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Rogers Says:—

WALTER WHITE LISTED SOUTHERN DEMAGOGUES AT NEW YORK PROTEST RALLY.

BY J. A. ROGERS

I WENT to Madison Square Garden last Tuesday to the March-on-Washington Rally and not since the days of Marcus Garvey have I seen such a crowd. The Garden was not full, there was some 6,000 seats to spare. That many New Yorkers fell down on the job, probably wiseacres who felt that they knew all about it. Well, they were fooled. This meeting was different, and the 19,000 who were there knew it.

I have never seen a livelier or more enthusiastic crowd. It had come to hear a Hitler called a Hitler whether he ruled in Germany or Mississippi, whether he bowed to a Nazi swastika or a Christian cross, and they heard it. Yes, it would have done your heart good to hear the boys go down the line, not missing anything from ghetto housing to discrimination in the army and navy. Dr. Lawrence Ervin, Frank Crosswaith, Adam Powell, Jr., Lester Granger, Philip Randolph, Rev. Thomas Harten, Dr. Jemison, Baptist leader, Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, Rev. W. O. Carrington, Channing Tobias, Arthur Reid, they all went to town.



Mr. Rogers

JUN 27 1942

WHITE FRIENDS FAILED TO SHOW

The white friends of the Negro were conspicuous by their absence. Invitations were sent to the principal ones, but only one showed up, Rev. John LaFarge, S. J. of "America", Catholic publication, who gave an excellent address. Mayor LaGuardia wasn't there. Did the good white folk who stayed away smell there was going to be fireworks, they didn't want to be mixed up in it? If they did, they smelled right. You see so many good white folks, and Negroes too, feel that when the Negro stands up for his full rights in this crisis it smacks of disloyalty, and that when he yields to the Hitlers here at home that is being loyal.

AND the crowd was as loyal as any American crowd could be. It went all out for democracy. Statements that Hitler, Mussolini, and the Japanese had nothing to offer us, that we neither wanted nor could expect any salvation from them brought most enthusiastic response. President Roosevelt was wildly cheered; and Westbrook Pegler, Cotton "Ed" Smith and Carter Glass were vigorously hooted.

JUN 27 1942

SAW SATIRE ON BIGOTRY

The highlight of the evening was a play on the various kinds of discrimination in the unions, the federal service, in the army, the navy, and the treatment of the Negro Gold Star mothers, written by Dick Campbell, and acted by the Blanche Thomas' Choral Group. The crowd went wild on that, and when I say wild I mean wild. It was what Negroes wanted to hear. Any Broadway play cheered like that could hold the boards for the next five years. And the most amusing thing about it was that the parts of the white folk who refused jobs to Negroes on account of color were all acted by Negroes, who looked like white folk and took off their mannerisms to a tee. Yes, it was satire at its richest. I paid twenty cents to go in and got twenty-five dollars worth.

WALTER White's speech too deserves special mention. It went to the mark. Mr. White placed his finger squarely on what I have long said is the very root of the evil. What he said is eminently worth quoting and I can think of nothing better than to devote the rest of this column to it.

JUN 27 1942

SCORES DIXIE BOURBONS

"The plain bitter truth," said Mr. White, "is that the thinking and action on the problem of race in our own country are determined almost completly by the most fascist-minded elements in the deepest and darkest South. This element—which practised Naziism long before Hitler was born—almost completely dominates our federal government. Our President, our Army, our Navy, and our government, generally, are afraid to challenge or offend these southern demagogues by eliminating the color line. Disfranchisement of black people has inevitably brought about the disfranchisement of an overwhelming majority of the white people of the deep South. Thus, today, the South with only a little over one-fourth of the population of the United States, holds more

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than 50 percent of the chairmanships in the House and the Senate. They have achieved this under a Democratic administration through the ridiculous ease by which demagogues can get themselves elected and re-elected through the rotten borough system of the South.

"I INVITE you to go down the list of Senate chairmen of important committees: Chairman of the Appropriations Committee is Carter Glass of Virginia. Of Agriculture, Cotton "Ed" Smith of South Carolina. Of the enormously important Foreign Relations, Tom Connally of Texas, who, Life recently said would be the most influential of Americans at the peace conference in trowelling out the new world. I invite you to read his bitterly sardonic comments on Negroes during the seven weeks' filibuster which he led against the anti-lynching bill in 1937. Having read them, I ask you to consider the kind of new world Connally would trowel out with his attitude of contempt for colored people."

WARNER BOASTED ON LYNCH BILL

Mr. White went on to name other enemies of the Negroes who head committees in the House and Senate as George of Georgia; Reynolds of North Carolina; Byrd of Virginia; Tydings of Maryland; McKellar of Tennessee; Doughton of North Carolina; Steagall of Alabama; Fulmer of South Carolina; Vinson of Georgia, who heads naval affairs; May of Kentucky, in charge of military ones, and Sumner of Texas, head of the Judiciary "who openly boasted he would never permit even a hearing on any anti-lynching bill as long as he was chairman, and today his committee refuses to report out the anti-poll tax bill."

"IN THE light of the control of our government by these men who spit upon democracy whenever the Negro is involved," he added, "is there any wonder that meetings like this are tragically necessary at a time like this? Or that, irony of ironies, we Negroes must fight for the right to fight when the world is threatened with destruction? But fight we must", he said, "and we are gettnig an increasing number of white people, who really believe in democracy to fight on our side. Hundreds of thousands of these," he said, "have denounced the Red Cross and the army and the navy brasshats."

25,000 Roar Approval

As Speakers Define "Real Democracy"

JUN 27 1942

"VICTORY ABROAD, AT HOME" IS THEME

JUN 27 1942

By ALFRED A. DUCKETT
Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK CITY, June 25—Forming a wildly-cheering cross-section which cut boldly across political, denominational and social lines, a vast audience, 25,000 strong, jammed to seating capacity this city's huge Madison Square Garden Tuesday night, to voice lusty approval of A. Philip Randolph's "March-On-Washington" Movement and to participate in the greatest race meeting in this city's history.

To the accompaniment of a shattering applause from 25,000 pairs of hands, cries from 25,000 lungs, the nation's most militant Negro leaders expounded the central theme that Negro America's destiny lies in defeat of the Axis, but that Negro Americans are dedicated to the task also of crushing the foes of liberty within the confines of their native land.

Eloquently presented by Chairman Ervin as "the unchallenged spokesman for 13,000,000 Americans," the NAACP's militant Walter White bluntly stated that "the thousand million brown and yellow peoples of the Orient and the 155 millions of black people in Africa just don't believe that the white world believes that the age of imperialism is ended".

WANT PACIFIC CHARTER

It will take the extension of the Atlantic Charter to the Pacific and the full integration of Negroes in the war effort and civilian activity plus the abolition of jim crow to convince the darker races of the good faith of the United Nations, White counselled. The N. A. A. C. P. executive advocated "forth right action by President Roosevelt in cooperation with the leaders of the colored world—Chiang Kai-shek of China, Gandhi, Nehru and Azab of India; Manual Quezon of the Philippines and Haile Selassie of Ethiopia—to draft a Pacific Charter which, put into execution with the Atlantic Charter will form a world charter of freedom."

White quoted names and committees to illustrate his argument that the "prejudice-ridden" South is in the saddle of the Senate and Representatives. Grim boos greeted his allusion to George of Georgia, Connally of Texas and many other legislators known for their anti-Negro attitudes.

With an eloquence unsurpassed by any speaker of the evening, labor leader Frank Crosswaith threw down the gauntlet to American democracy.

"Flesh of my flesh, blood of my blood, bone of my bone, I have a son who lives tonight somewhere on a European front", Crosswaith cried. "I cannot see him and he cannot see me. I cannot hear him, nor can he hear my voice. He is ready to fight, he is willing to die for democracy and I am resigned to have it so. But I believe that he is willing to die because he has faith that his sacrifice may make it possible for his children, his race, his nation to enjoy the light of a new and all-encompassing freedom."

RANDOLPH PRESENTED

"The biggest job before Americans today is to help America find her soul," the Rev. W. O. Carrington, president of the AMEZ Ministers' Alliance of New York state.

"The Negro has no other flag, has no other land, has no other love than America," Lester Granger, Urban League Executive Director, pointed out.

High point in the meeting was the presentation of the genius behind the scenes of the Movement. Hailed as "the greatest leader since Douglass," A. Philip Randolph talked briefly, simply.

The man who welded the Negro Pullman Car Porters into a mighty organization, received an indication of their respect. When he rose to approach the speakers' stand amid the extended cheering of an audience which had risen, as a man, to its feet, a large delegation of Pullman Porters remained standing to hail him with a few lines of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters' theme song.

March-On-Washington's ideology is not alone for the Negro, but it is a mass protest against all injustice and unfairness against all minorities of all races, creeds and colors, Randolph told the crowd. He announced that the Committee will seek the abolition of jim-crow from the nation's capitol.

"We want to make Washington a free city for Negroes," he declared. Mr. Randolph's remarks revealed a conference will be sought with President Roosevelt to discuss every phase of discrimination against the Negro.

Others who participated in the program were: Colden Brown, Chairman of the Committee's Speakers' Bureau; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes, the Rev. S. T. Eldridge, the Rev. Thomas S. Harten, Arthur Reid, Bernice McMillan, Milton P. Webster, FEPC member, the Rev. George W. Hinton and Perry Ferguson; also Muriel Rahn, concert soprano; Fess Finlay's band; Amanda Randolph, the Blanche Thomas Choral Group, Cora Illidge and Edward Margetson.

A NEW NEGRO HAS RISEN

Keynoting the rally, Chairman Lawrence Ervin told the audience in the flag-bedecked Garden that "peaceful assembly" is the inalienable right of citizens who desire "changes that may affect our social, political and economic welfare."

Issuing a ringing challenge to the nation, Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, Director of Youth, Negro Division of the National Youth Administration, heralded the birth of "the new Negro".

"A new Negro has arisen in America," Dr. Bethune declared. "He is here in Madison Square Garden tonight. He is neither young nor old—he is just new. You are seeking full freedom, justice, respect and opportunity. You are militant in spirit. You are unwilling to accept less than the Constitution guarantees to you as citizens of the world's greatest democracy. You are no longer begging—you are insisting, because you realize that America, the only country you know and the country you love, cannot be preserved nine-tenths free and one-tenth oppressed."

His fiery oratory punctuated by waves of applause, roars of approval, Councilman-Publisher Adam C. Powell, Jr., painted a brutally clear picture of a world at the crossroads. One way leads into the old world of poverty, crime and hatred, jim crow, oppression and injustice, the Councilman warned. The other road leads upward into a new world of justice for all, equal rights, civil liberties, proper housing and equal economic opportunity, he added.

PEACE MAY BE LOST

Dramatically upholding the loyalty of "black Americans from black Crispus Attucks shedding his blood on Boston Commons, to black Dorie Miller, manning a machine gun at Pearl Harbor," Powell served notice on the government of the United States that:

"The war can be won without us, but unless we are included, the peace will most certainly be lost."

Introduced as "the only white man who readily accepted an invitation to speak out at this meeting of many invited," the Rev. John La Farge, S. J., Associate Editor of the Catholic Publication, "America", told his listeners that "the supreme front of all, where ultimately the world's business will be decided, is the home circle of each and every American citizen".

ONE STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP

"What wins or loses there, will clamp the final decision upon the battles of the globe," the priest contended. La Farge branded as calumnies and legends the theory that Negroes cannot work side by side in factory and shipyard with those of other races, without arousing friction and antagonism.

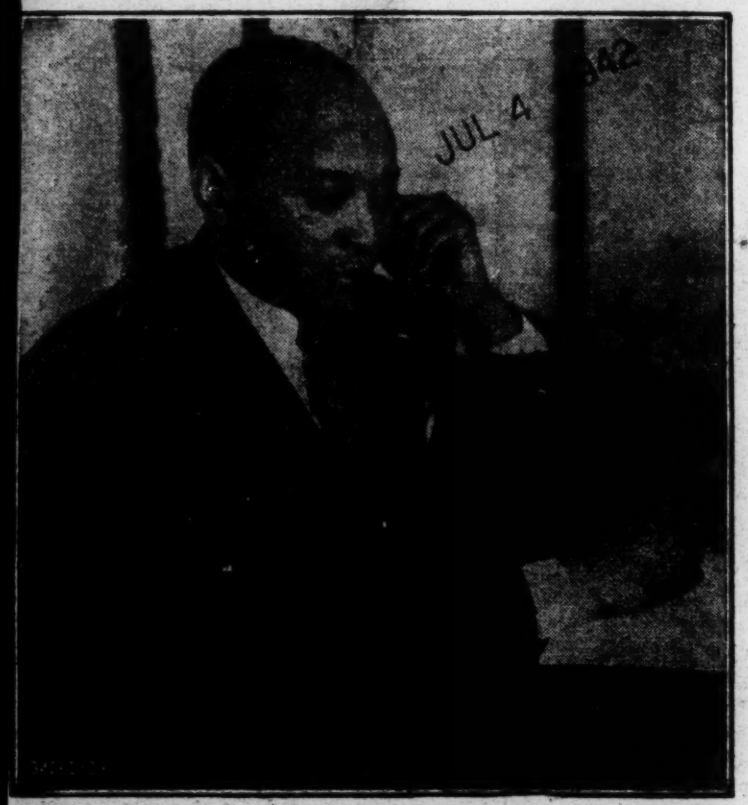
Main purpose of the meeting, Dr. Channing Tobias, YMCA Senior Work Secretary, told the meeting was to inform the government that the Negro insists upon a "single standard" of citizenship. "No double standard ever won a war," Dr. Tobias declared.

47n-1942

Peoples Voice
New York, N. Y.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

March on tokio' Move Launched In Chicago



CHICAGO—Waiters, waitresses, bartenders and cooks unions should oppose the **March on Washington Committee**, suggested J. Levirt Kelly, president of Local 444, here this week. Even more he has launched his own opposition organization, the **March on tokio** body, which he hopes will be the rallying point for all Negroes who wish to show the President and Congress they are solidly behind the war effort. Kelly has little patience with Negroes who rant as if they were outsiders, separate and apart from Americans in general. "I am just as much American as the citizens of German, Irish, English, or Swedish extraction," he stated. "And what is more, my people contributed generations of labor and toil to make this country great. It has in payment given us freedom, education, wealth, and prosperity. I know no other flag but Old Glory and will do my utmost to smash anybody or any group which plays into the hands of the enemy to hurt it."

Kelly means what he says as anyone who has witnessed his meteoric rise in labor circles can testify. He brought thousands of Negro waiters, waitresses, bartenders and cooks into union ranks and insisted that employers pay them a fair wage under decent conditions. Now he plans to devote his organizing ability and genius for getting results to the **March On tokio** movement. hitler to him is just another boss who wants to enslave all America.

On the positive side the **March On tokio** movement urges 100 percent cooperation with the government and President on rationing, the conservation of scrap metal and rubber, purchase of defense bonds, contributions to USO, the Red Cross, and voluntary entrance into defense programs. Sponsors, led by Kelly, are opposed to annoying the President with petty matters when the fate of the nation hangs in the balance. It seeks to promote understanding and a comradeship in arms between Negro and white workers in the common cause of defeating the axis.

It is against that faction of Negroes who are bent on emphasizing the fight on civil rights when the enemy at the gate threatens to deprive us even of the right to live. We stand with the rest of American groups for one V—with all other spurious symbols cast out. Very soon **March on tokio** will have its own patriotic rally to let the world know that Negro Americans by the side of other racial groups are trodding one path—to Vic-

Says Ethridge Speech Weakens CoFEP

WASHINGTON —(ANP)— Following the release of Mark Ethridge's speech in Birmingham thinking Negroes are beginning to see in it the first signs of weakening in the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices.

There are those who say the speech was inspired because some of the White House advisers believe Mr. Roosevelt made a grave mistake in signing Executive Order 8802 and later creating the committee which was to attempt the enforcement of that order.

They see in the plans for expansion of the committe an effort to spread it thin over a large territory. Without any real punitive power, the committee will thus be enfeebled to such an extent it will be only a name group.

SOMETHING AMISS

It has been repeatedly pointed out to members of the committee that something was amiss, but when Ethridge, long regarded as an outspoken liberal, made his utterance with the approval of Dr. Malcolm Mace Lean at the Birmingham hearings, it was evident that something had happened to the group that was not known to the two Negro members.

It is significant that Dr. MacLean and Lawrence Cramer, the chairman and executive secretary respectively, had long visits at the White House while no other members of the committee attended.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

The 'Eagle' Alights from Colonel to Private





HOBERT FAUNTLEROY

JULIAN, "The Black Eagle of Harlem," who graciously descends from the high rank of colonel in the Ethiopian Army (left), then to captain in the Finnish Army (center) to become a buck private in the American Army (right) last week before ascending once more to the highest realms of military life.



Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

RED CROSS "JIM-CROW" BLOOD BANK CONDEMNED BY N. Y. NEWSPAPER GUILD

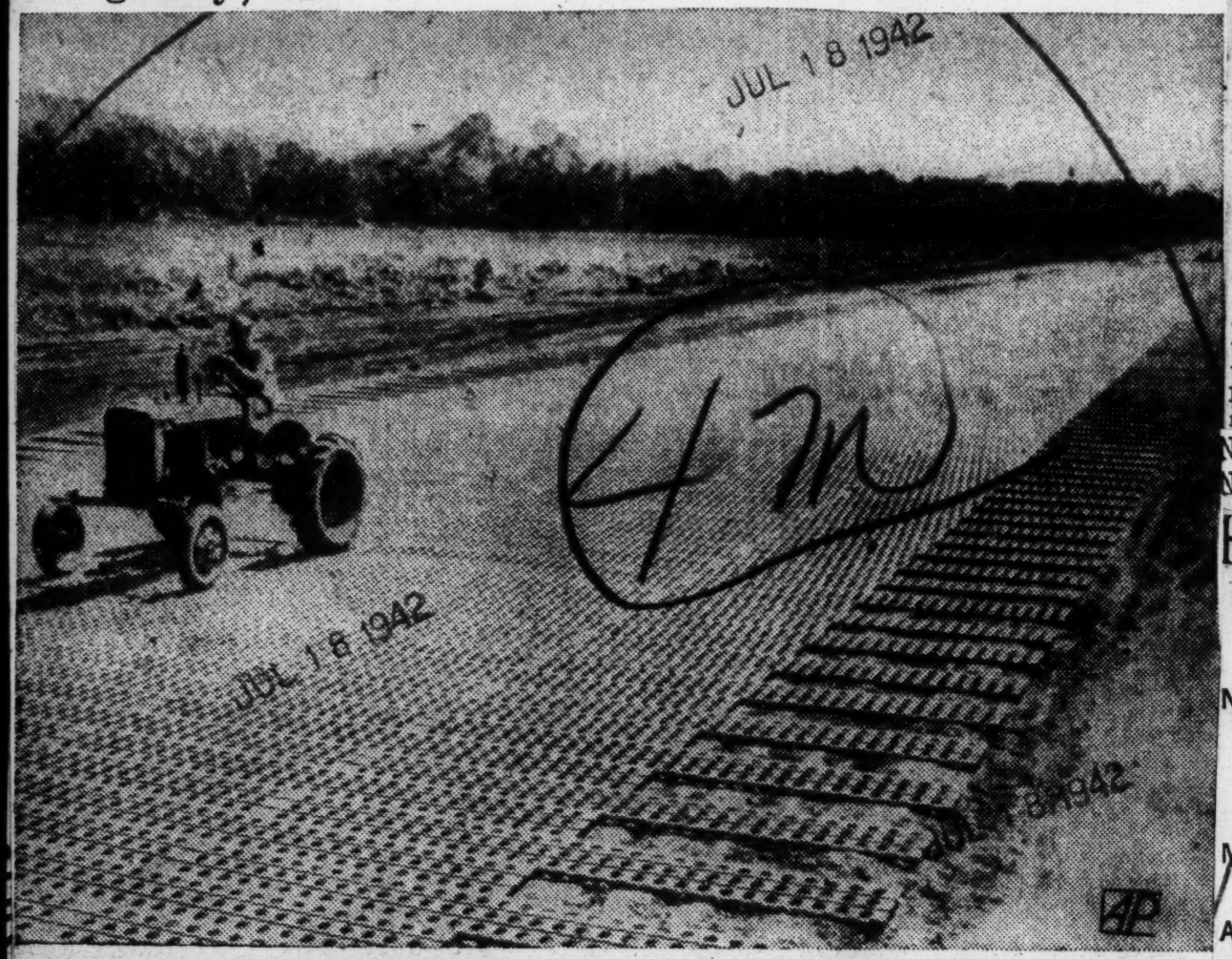
JUL 11 1942

NEW YORK CITY, July 9—The Newspaper Guild of New York urges each of its members to personally contribute his own blood as a replacement for blood actually shed in his defense, through the agency of the American Red Cross Blood Donor Service.

At the same time the Guild wishes to go no record as deploring and condemning the undemocratic practice of segregating Negro from white blood, a practice as a resolution to be passed by all which has no justification in scientific fact and which represents a trade union and other American base compliance with groups engaged in the donation of blood for the war effort.

The New York Guild therefore recommends to the national convention of the American Newspaper Guild that it both support this condemnation and present it

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala



STEEL RUNWAYS FOR AIRFIELDS as shown above are built from steel mats and this scene in particular is from "somewhere" down under in the Pacific from which U. S. fighter planes will take off in squadrons to blast the Japanese from Tokyo to the East Indies, to Burma, China and wherever he may be found. The work on the above field is being done by American negro troops.

LABOR AND INDUSTRY

By George F. McCray for ANP

THE FAIR EMPLOYMENT PRACTICE COMMITTEE RENDERS AN HISTORIC DECISION

The decision of the President's Committee on Fair Employment practice directing AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters unions to drop their barriers against Negro defense workers is just and realistic. Moreover it is not only a definite contribution to national unity, but it also contributes to the clarification of those principles which give unity, fighting erhesion and spirit to the mollions of "lesser" people whose assistance is needed to win this war.

In being realistic the decisiones does not order the two unions to admit Negroes as many personsing this directive," the committee seem to believe. This restrain by the committee is fortunate for such an order would look very much like government regulation of unions and, as the present congress has repeatedly demonstrated, attempts at regulation danger-

ously weaken national unity.

CLOSED SHOP CONTRACTS . NO BAR . . . . . .

However, th ecommittee was just and also equally realistic in its view that closed shop contracts held by uninos that bar Negroes effectively prevent ordered both AFL unions to "modify," alter" or "construe" thir agreements "in such a way as to permit plumbing and steamfitting contractors to hore Negroes 'on the basis of equality with other applicants."

The committee went further and ordered plumbing and steamfitting contractors to hire Negroes without requiring them to have permits from the unions. "In issuing this directive," the committee continued, "it is not the intention of the coumittee that the employers will violate the terms of closed shop agreements with the union, but where the union takes the position that the employer's compliance with the directive is such a violation, the committee directs the employer to at once notify the committee thereof".

NEW LABOR DOCTRINE

These two cases undoubtly represent the most controversal cases that have come bofere the committee. They are decided on a line of reasoning which probably will b eknown hereafter as the Great Lakes doctrine. It establishes the principle that union contracts are null and void, inoperative, and illegal when used to deny citizens on the basic of race, nationality, creed, or religion, equal participation in the defense program.

This doctrine to a limited extent will be reassuring to America's minority groups, millions of whom now bear the burden of national defense but few of its advantages. For the very circumstances out of which this decision was rendered are proof of the fact that the ideals of democracy are strong enough to provide a sympathetic hearing for a minority which will stand up and make itself heard. And any Negro plumber and steamfitter in Chicago will tell you that he did have to stand up and insist upon being heard.

ENFORCEMENT CLOUDS PICTURE

Over the sunny democratic scene I have just painted hangs a dark cloud. That cloud is the uncertainity to which the President will go to give effect to the decision of the committee. The committee itself has demonstrated it has the ability and the courage to apply the directives of Executive Order 8802. Its future effectiveness depends upon the extent it can persuade Mr. Roosevelt to follow its recommendations.

New York Times
New York, N. Y

HARLEM GUNNERS GUARD OAHU SKIES

Negro Soldiers Are Manning Anti-Aircraft Batteries in Hawaiian Canefields

MUSIC THEIR RECREATION

And They Hit High Notes and Sleeve Targets With Equal Skill and Enthusiasm

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HONOLULU, July 16—A large contingent of Negro soldiers, mostly from Harlem, now mans anti-aircraft batteries in the cane fields near Pearl Harbor.

The Negro soldiers shoot so well that the story is told of a battery commander who admonished his men not to wreck their sleeve targets so speddily but "just sort of knock off the edges gradually."

These soldiers, stripped to the waist, work happily under the hot Hawaiian sun, piling the red earth of Oahu into gun employements. They have already accomplished a prodigious amount of work, but they are eager to fight.

A former National Guard regiment, the unit is commanded by Colonel Chauncey M. Hooper, once a prosperous Negro attorney in New York, but an Army officer since 1926. Colonel Hooper served overseas with a combat unit in World War I.

The Negro troops dote on the papayas, pineapples and sugar cane growing near their camp. They train intensively in conjunction with other anti-aircraft commands. A few of the men are veterans, like Sergeant George Hill, who was in the Meuse-Argonne offensive and at Metz as a corporal in World War I. But most of them, however, are seeing their first active service. They call themselves the "Pineapple Army."

This outfit has built a reputation among the Army units here with its musical talent. The Negro doughboys include former members of Cab Calloway's and Ellington's bands. They have a full symphonic band, a military brass band, a hot swing band and a "junior jive" orchestra that tour other military posts.

Members of the regiment, when they were inspected by the press emphasized that they were not a labor battalion.

"We can work," said one, "but we prefer to fight."

47n-1942
The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

GOVERNMENT WILL ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY TO MINORITIES PRESIDENT TELLS THE NAACP

Los Angeles, Calif.—"As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you," President Roosevelt wrote in his greeting to the 33rd annual conference of the NAACP which opened here Tuesday night, July 14, in the packed auditorium of the Second Baptist church.

The President stressed the importance of minorities to the success of the war effort and praised the Association's conference theme "Victory Is Vital to Minorities," saying that it might be reversed and given to the nation as a slogan: "For today as never before in our history, 'Minorities are Vital to Victory.'"

The full text of the greeting reads:

"It is with gratification that I extend greetings to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on the occasion of its Thirty-Third Annual Conference in Los Angeles.

"I note with satisfaction that the theme of your significant gathering reads 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities.' This theme might well be reversed and given to the Nation as a slogan. For today, as never before in our history, 'Minorities Are Vital to Victory.'

"We are, in a sense, a Nation of minorities. By race, by religion, by color, by ancestry, each constituted group is a minority when viewed in relation to our total poppulation. But it is the essence of our democracy that our very differences have welded us into a Nation. And the democratic way of life within that Nation can be defended only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

"Your striking theme 'Victory Is Vital to Minorities' does more than answer our enemies—both domestic and foreign—who seek to accentuate our differences in order to divide our strength. As Chief Executive of this whole American Nation, I assure you that your Government will accept its responsibility to you.

Very sincerely yours,"

(Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

FIVE HELD WITHOUT CHARGES

White Officer Turns Men Over to Civil Authorities — Daily Press Colors News.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., July 16—Reports differ as to the facts surrounding the slaying of a race soldier, wounding of another by a sheriff's posse and the arrest of four others here last Saturday. Private Jesse Smith, attached to a company during guard duty here, was killed while "resisting arrest" according to a statement by Sheriff Perry Francis.

Five fellow soldiers attached to Private Smith's company are in County jail being held without bail on specific charges being placed against them, while Sheriff Francis conducts an "investigation".

WHITE OFFICER REFUSES TO ACT

Major H. C. Nichols, white officer commanding the unit, declared the police shot two of the soldiers and arrested the others, and pending an investigation the quintet would be held in jail for prosecution by civil authorities.

It is customary for the military authorities to take over and conduct an investigation and prosecution of all soldiers for violating military and civil law while they are on war duty, but it could not be determined why Major Nichols is willing to permit the civil authorities to take jurisdiction. The names of the soldiers being held in jail were not made public.

REPORTS DIFFER

According to an Associated Press release the Sheriff's office reported that the soldiers were apparently angered by refusal of admittance to an all-night cafe. They obtained guns and began shooting in the street outside the cafe when the Sheriff rounded up a posse to quiet the disorder.

Major Nichols said the soldier killed was intoxicated and that all the men were away from their camp without leave.

According to the most trustworthy reports obtained by a Courier reporter the six soldiers were walking around in the downtown section of Flagstaff when a deputy sheriff arrested one of them for allegedly disturbing the peace. The other soldiers within a short time appeared with arms and took the arrested soldier away from the deputy.

KILLED WHEN HE OPENS DOOR

The soldier sextet then went into the nearby Grand Canyon Cafe. The deputy then rounded up a posse, surrounded the cafe and demanded the soldiers give themselves up. One soldier surrendered but when Private Smith appeared at the door he was immediately killed by the posse. The others then surrendered to the sheriff.

No evidence is given that the soldiers fired on the posse but according to an Associated Press article the colored soldiers used machine guns, automatic rifiles and pistols to "terrozie" the business district.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga

War Officials Meet With Race College Heads

Explain Program For Enlistment Of Students

Some 30 leading presidents and deans of the principal Negro colleges in southeastern states comprising the Army's Fourth Service Command were in Atlanta Monday for a conference being conducted by the joint Army, Navy and Marine Corps college procurement committee.

The conference was held beginning at 9:30 o'clock Monday morning in the Ansley Hotel. Army, Navy and Marine officials explained a program for enlistment of university and college students in the reserve corps.

Under plans of the officials, specified numbers of students in the colleges would be enrolled in classes preparatory to officers' training for the Army. Enrollment and scholastic success in these courses would automatically defer the trainees from draft through the Selective Service system. Failure, however, would automatically result in notification of draft boards of the former trainees' readiness for immediate draft.

Based upon their enrollment during the last session, the colleges were allotted openings for trainees.

The plans for officer training for the Navy and Marine Corps were not gone into in great detail, since, officials explained, not enough Negroes have volunteered to require officers of their race.

Colleges and universities represented at the meeting are located in North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Mississippi.

Similar conferences have been held in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Columbus, Ohio, Chicago, and Dallas, Texas.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Tuskegee U. S. O. To Be Available For Use Soon

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.—Soldiers, sailors and members of other branches of the service will soon be able to take advantage of the various facilities offered at Tuskegee USO.

Temporary headquarters with Ernest Raiford, director, were established in the Tuskegee Institute Health Center early in June and immediate steps were taken to secure a permanent location. As soon as certain details are completed announcement of the location of the USO will be made. Meanwhile, certain functions are being conducted from the temporary establishment.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and other Institute officials are cooperating with members of the recently appointed committee on USO affairs on a program which will meet the needs of the men serving in the armed forces of the nation.

New York Age
New York, N. Y

Granger States Negro's War Aims

The war aims acceptable to Negroes were outlined by Lester B. Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, in the July issue of SURVEY GRAPHIC. His statement was part of a symposium on war aims which was welded together and published in an article entitled "Answers For a Soldier."

"The sole issue," stated Mr. Granger, is 'that all we have an opportunity as free men and women to work out our own destiny, resolve misunderstanding and hatred and help to build a society based upon the ideal of human comradeship?" To this end, Negroes "must give their every effort to make such a future possible. It means helping to defeat the Axis powers as represented in their armies afield and their agents here in this country. It means the service of Negroes in all phases of war, even under conditions difficult for self-respecting citizens to bear. The challenge justifies our working with a curious combination of reactionaries, imperialists, communists—in fact any one who wants to see Nazism destroyed. It makes it possible for us to enlist even in a jim-crow army or navy; it buoys us up under the treacherous attacks of Negro-hating congressmen, lynch mobs in Sikeston, Alexandria or Detroit, and anti-Negro employers."

Mr. Granger declared: "Colored Americans are not interested in "avenging Pearl Harbor" even though some of our race lost their lives in that disaster. We have no desire to defend American prestige in the Far East, for this "prestige has been based on the theory of white supremacy that has debased Americans at home and abroad and nullified the Negro's citizenship in many sections of this country. We feel no burning urge to go 'all out" for a victory that will simply perpetuate the American way of life as it has been maintained in our lifetime. To us, the war's real aims should include none of these objectives, but rather should call for their elimination."

"Answers for a Soldier" also included the statements of Professor Edward C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work; Rev. Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the Chapel, University of Chicago; Dr. Edward A. Strecker, psychiatrist, Philadelphia; Richard [illegible] Scandrett, jr., lawyer, New York City; Leigh White, foreign correspondent; Private Richard Patrick Kellogg, U. S. Army, Professor W. H. Cowley, Hamilton College; and Jimmy Hennessy, U. S. Army.

Mr. Granger's complete statement follows:

"Colored Americans are not interested in 'Avenging Pearl Harbor' even though some of our race lost their lives in that disaster. We have no desire to defend American prestige in the Far East, for this "prestige" has been based on the theory of white supremacy that has debased American democracy at home and abroad and nullified the Negro's citizenship in many sections of this country. We feel no burning urge to go 'all out' for a victory that will simply perpetuate the American way of life as it has been maintained in our lifetime. To us, the war's real aims should include none of these objectives, but rather should call for their elimination.

"The sole important issue for us to consider is this: Shall we have an opportunity as free men and women to work out our own destiny, resolve misunderstandings and help to build a society based upon the ideal of human comradeship? The answer to this question constitutes an imperative challenge for Negroes to give their every effort to make such a future possible. It means helping to defeat the Axis powers as represented in their armies afield and their agents here in this country. It means the service of Negroes in all phases of war, even under conditions difficult for self-respecting citizens to bear. The challenge justifies our working with a curious combination of reactionaries, imperialists, Communists—in fact any one who wants to see Nazism destroyed. It makes it possible for us to enlist even in a jim-crow army or navy; it buoys us up under the treacherous attacks of Negro-hating congressmen, lynch mobs in Sikeston, Alexandria or Detroit, and anti-Negro employers.

"Hitler clearly defined in 'Mein Kampf' the official Nazi plans for the Negro in this country as well as in Africa. And between yellow Japanese and dark-skinned Americans, there is no kinship of color that does not disappear immediately under the impact of differing political and philosophical ideals.

"The Negro American wants, above all things, a reviving democracy. The Japanese war-lord is determined to wipe that word from common usage and the principle from the thinking of Pacific peoples. If there is an affinity of purpose between dark-skinned citizens of this country and yellow people of Asia, it is between Negro Americans and defenders of the Chinese Republic. The Chinese are fighting to clear their homeland of the invader so that they may resume progress toward their goal of a free, democratic China.

World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

U. S., British Hold Parleys; Churchill Talks with King; Negro Troops in Ireland

By NED RUSSELL,
United Press Staff Correspondent.

LONDON, July 21.—Prime Minister Churchill was understood today to have advised King George in detail of British and American discussions regarding aid to the hard-pressed armies of the Soviet Union, especially in connection with the possibility of opening an Allied second front.

The Prime Minister was received at Buckingham Palace and had luncheon with the King at a time when speculation was mounting on United Nations action to relieve pressure on the Red army.

There was less pessimism in London sources today regarding the possibility of some action toward a second front or to bolster supply lines to the Soviet Union. (In the past it has been suggested that the Allies should strike at northern Norway to eliminate Axis submarine and air bases from which convoys to Murmansk have been heavily attacked.)

Conferences among American and British leaders have been in progress in London, but no official indication has been given of their purpose.

[The Associated Press said a reliable London informant, whose identity could not be disclosed, indicated the topic under discussion was to give prompt diversionary assistance in the form of small-scale action or limited invasion which would put some German forces out of Russia and at the same time safeguard communications to Russia. Meanwhile, American pilots and Negro troops were disclosed to have arrived in Northern Ireland, swelling the ranks of invasion forces. As the Allies deliberated the German High Command announced that its forces had advanced another 50 miles toward Stalingrad and that Rostov, front gate to the Caucasus, was in flames and the focus of attack from three directions.]

Various Plans Advanced.

Various plans for second front operations to aid the Russians have been advanced, but official sources remained silent after earlier efforts to discount agitation for an invasion of western Europe until American forces in the British Isles were greatly strengthened.

Best Air Units in West.

The conferences, in which Prime Minister Churchill was understood to have participated, coincided with statements by British quarters that Japan had massed about half of her armies in the north and was prepared to attack Siberia by "merely pushing a button" whenever she chooses.

One proposal was for a smaller second front in northern Norway, designed primarily to knock out German submarine and air bases from which attacks have been made on allied convoys to Murmansk. Any small front, however, would fail of the main purpose of diverting German strength from southern Russia, military experts pointed out.

They said that, since the Axis has only one-third to one-half of its total power engaged on the Russian front and since the best German air units are held in the West, it would be possible to force a withdrawal of strength from the East only by a major invasion.

It was generally agreed in authoritative sources, however, that the opposition to a second front which had been apparent several weeks ago was less emphatic today as a result of the Russian situation.

The necessity for risk might be increased, it was pointed out, by the German gains in southern Russia, thus making it necessary for the Allies to strike earlier than they had originally planned.

Allied sources said they had heard nothing concerning reports abroad that a United Nations force would attempt a "limited diversion" in western Europe. One expert commented:

"Any limited operation would hardly divert much if any German strength from Russia in time to give the necessary help to the Red army. A limited second front would be merely a sacrifice which would be without any purpose."

A message broadcast to Belgians on their national holiday today said:

"To all of you, the Belgian army says: Courage! The worst is passed. When the day comes, you will see the Germans fleeing."

A parade of Belgian paratroops at the Chelsea barracks in London was the first official disclosure of their presence here, waiting a chance to descend on their own country.

47n-1942

Edited by HERBERT AGAR (President of Freedom House)

What We Are Fighting For

"PM Daily" New York, N.Y.

Tireless in its efforts to confuse our minds and to divide us from our allies, the New York *Daily News* carried the following sentence in an editorial on July 7:

"The British who declared this war to keep Danzig a free city and the Polish Corridor Polish, now have built up a big and well-equipped army in their islands."

We hope that the last part of the sentence is true. We know that the first part of the sentence is a treacherous falsehood.

It is a falsehood which Berlin has been putting on the air, day and night, for almost three years. Since the publisher of the *News* is a patriot, it is unthinkable that he would repeat German falsehoods for the fun of it, or for the harm of it. The truth must be that a bad fairy was present at his birth and gave him a brain that works like Goebbels's.

If the British "declared this war to keep Danzig a free city and the Polish Corridor Polish," the war has no meaning. It is a mistake. It should be stopped, because no mistake is worth the lives of millions and the anguish of all the world. If the *News* is right, we must go still further in our agreement with Hitler and say that there never would have been a war but for that notoriously bloodthirsty swashbuckler, Neville Chamberlain.



Herbert Agar

If this is true, we should be preparing our minds to make peace with Hitler at the first possible moment. "Why die for Danzig?" as the French traitors repeated. Is this what the *News* means?

Or does the *News* mean anything? On the charitable assumption that it doesn't, that it is moved by ignorance rather than by malignity, we shall remind the *News* of the real reasons why Britain declared war on Germany in September, 1939.

First, like the U. S. A. and all the other democracies, the British since 1918 had been intensely eager for peace. And like all the rest of us they defined peace negatively, as the mere absence of war. And, like all the rest of us, they persuaded themselves that things which were too unpleasant simply did not happen.

Into that slack and self-deluded world Italy in 1935 brought a shudder of alarm by preparing to attack Ethiopia. We all averted our eyes, because nobody wanted to fight and few people had sense enough to see that the final challenge to our world of law and order had come. Oddly enough, the Emperor of Ethiopia saw it.

"I must still hold on," he cried, "until my tard allies appear. And if they never come, then I say prophetically and without bitterness, the West will perish."

Many nations have since waited for their tardy allies to appear. And always in vain. And always for the same reason, that not one of our free nations was wise enough to see that what was being challenged was not Ethiopia or Austria, or Czechoslovakia, or Danzig, but the principles of law, of rules, on which alone a civilization can rest.

We didn't want to understand that piracy and slavery were coming back into the world and that we must all be destroyed unless we prevented the spread of these evils. So we pretended that things were not so bad and that we could do business with the Nazis and make agreements with them. One by one, at separate times, the nations woke to their folly. Usually it was the arrival of the German Air Force that woke them. In the case of Britain, it was the crime of Prague that finally destroyed her sleep.

When all the promises made at Munich were broken without even the pretense of an excuse, Britain understood that here was the old barbarian come back to destroy all the decent works of man. When that simple fact at last became clear, Britain knew that when next the barbarian challenged she would have to answer.

The challenge came in Poland. Britain went to war, not for the Corridor, not for Danzig, but for a world in which it is possible to believe something of what your neighbor says, to expect some contracts to be honored, some promises to be kept.

It was a good cause. For a long time the *News* and other such influences kept the U. S. A. from understanding what the war was about. So we, too, waited until the airplanes of our enemies awoke us. The less said about that, by the *News*, the better.—HERBERT AGAR.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

Hull Speaks For America

(From The New York Times)

In this country our political leaders do not have to make one kind of speech for home consumption and another for foreign consumption. The speech that says what nearly all Americans want to hear, as Secretary Hull's radio address did last night, is also fit to be rebroadcast in eight foreign tongues, as Secretary Hull's address was. The best propaganda we can send out to the hesitant, the conquered and the misguided peoples of the world is a true and simple statement of why we fight and what we propose to do with victory. Mr. Hull rendered this service sincerely and eloquently.

His most significant points seemed to be these:

First, that we defend liberty for "all peoples, without distinction of race, color or religion," but that this liberty, in our own case as in others, must be deserved and maintained "by the same watchfulness, the same courage, the same willingness to fight for it which first secured it."

Second, that "to be truly free men must have economic freedom and economic security"; and that to this end we must retain in peace the productivity we have developed for war, must break down unnecessary trade barriers, and must, at the end of the war and afterward, channel one country's surpluses to fill up other countries' deficits.

Third, "the United Nations should from time to time, as they did in adopting the Atlantic Charter, formulate and proclaim their common views regarding fundamental policies which will chart for mankind a wise course based on enduring spiritual values." Statements of war aims are an essential part of the successful conduct of war.

Fourth, at the end of the war "the United Nations must exercise surveillance over aggressor nations until such time as the latter demonstrate their willingness and ability to live at peace with other nations." This is not a cry for indiscriminate revenge. It is a safety measure. Germany, Italy, Japan and their satellites must be disarmed and kept disarmed. This will help, not hurt, all persons in those countries whose motives in life are the normal ones of earning a living and bringing up their children in peace.

Secretary Hull is too wise to promise a millennium on these terms or to minimize the cost of the struggle that is just beginning. But this is what we offer. This is what we hope for. This is why we are willing "to sacrifice time and substance and life itself to an extent unprecedented in past history."

It was understood in advance that what Secretary Hull had to say had been underwritten by the President. We have no doubt that if it could be put to a vote it would also be underwritten by a landslide majority of the American people.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ENCOURAGING SIGNS

Encouraging signs of the utilization of Negroes in the army, especially, are daily appearing. Evidence recently gathered in connection with the enlistment of Negroes in the Sixth Corps Area, which comprises Illinois, Wisconsin and Indiana, shows that Negroes of college level are being enlisted on the larger scale than those of lower educational status.

Out of 6,500 recruits for this area, for the month of June, there were 1,500 Negroes ,out of which 847 with two or more years of college training were selected. When this is compared with a group of 2,642, out of a total of 6,500 white enlisted men, the differential ratio is far from being discouraging.

While this observation gives comforting evidence as to the absorption of trained Negroes in the service, it appears to be an indisputable fact that were the enlisting officers of a higher educational level themselves, the number of physically and mentally fit Negroes with the requisite educational background would be considerably higher.

It would seem to us that if more qualified recruiting officers were assigned to the task, the War Department would be immeasurably assisted in the cumbersome process of integrating intelligent American citizens into the various ranks of the army.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

HITS NAZIS AS 'ENEMIES OF RELIGION'

Bishop Refers To Fascists As "Bandits"

By CHATWOOD HALL

KUIBYSHEV—(A N P)—In a special interview granted the Negro press, the chief bishop of Kuibyshev Ecclesiastical province, Archbishop Alexksei, when asked what meaning fascism has for religion and believers, declared in his name and that of his congregation:

"It is now clear to all the world that the fascist bandits are satanic enemies of religion and all believers. Hitler broadcasts to the world that he raised the sword in defense of religion and salvation but all are now convinced this was merely a lie to hide his wickedness. Hitler places self and swastika above all else but it is not the swastika, but the cross which must lead and guide our religious life and culture."

When asked how the local church and flock which he pastors, Pokrovskaja church, marked the anniversary of the first year of war of their native land against the Nazis, Archbishop Alexksei said that two solemn services were held, one on Sunday, June 21 ,at which he rendered the sermon, and the second on June 22 which was participated in by the priesthood.

"HATE THE NAZIS"

After his sermon and ritual, prayers were spoken for a quick victory of the Soviet Union and united nations. "Many people were in church," said the archbishop who is tall, long-haired and bearded in a fashion typical of the old Russian clergy.

How should all believers look upon fascism, we asked him.

"With hatred," was his short reply, to which he added, "Fascism is the enemy of the church, church culture and is the enemy of freedom and all culture and in particular is the enemy of the Russian and all Slavic peoples."

He drew from his desk a sheet of paper on which was listed contributions of the congregation to the Soviet Defense fund. This document showed that at special church collection to the Soviet Defense fund his local Kuibyshev church community contributed 675,543 rubles during the first year of the war besides contributing many warm articles of winter wearing apparel for Red army men.

Aside from this material support all church communities render moral support in their own way with prayers, sermons and appeals. This serves as living examples and proof of the freedom of religious belief and worship which is guaranteed all citizens by Article 124 of the Soviet constitution.

Bantu World
Johannesburg
South Africa

"The South Africans"

The military parade in Johannesburg last Saturday has reminded us of General Smuts' call "to men of both our races and of all colours" to "abandon the policies of the past for faith, for hope, for trust in each other. Take each other's hand and move forward to the destiny which is yours."

As the soldiers of South Africa, both European and non-European, marched through the crowded streets of Johannesburg, the significance of General Smuts' call was brought home to every man or woman who has the welfare and the interests of this country at heart. It was a march of men of all races and colours who had "taken each other's hand" to fight against Nazism and Facism and for the survival of democracy. It was the march of the real South Africans along the path which South Africa should travel towards its destiny.

The parade, which has undoubtedly given impetus to South Africa's war efforts, has also enthused the spirit of friendliness among the various sections of our population. It has opened the eyes of many people, on both sides of the colour line, who hitherto were unable to see a ray of hope in the darkness of our interracial relations. The thunderous cheering which was accorded the troops irrespective of race, colour or creed revealed the fact that the people of South Africa are capable of rising above race and colour prejudice when they are not incited by the politicians—men whose profession is to create trouble in order to further their own ends.

It is to be hoped that the spirit shown by the public on that historic occasion will not die out when the war comes to an end. The non-Europeans are playing a vital part in South Africa's war efforts. Up North, their "boys" are sharing with European soldiers the brutalities of this devastating war. Their heroic deeds on the battlefields of Abyssinia and Libya have been praised not only by newspaper correspondents but also by the Defence authorities. Surely White South Africa cannot forget and ignore when peace time comes, the sacrifices that these men have made in defence of democratic rights and the right of every race, great or small to live its life to the full!

White South Africa has been asked by the Minister of Native Affairs, Colonel Deneys Reitz, to make the abolition of the pass laws possible. This is not an unreasonable request; it is a just one. The system has outlined its usefulness. It was meant for men who were more or less hostile to the white race and not for men who are to-day sheding their blood in defence of democracy and civilisation. It would be a gesture which would be greatly appreciated by Africans, if White South Africa could make it possible for the Government to abolish the pass laws and other oppressive legislation. The abolition of these laws, we submit, will not in any way endanger the security of the white race. On the contrary it will ensure its safety. It cannot be denied that in oppression there is no security. History has no record of a people that secured themselves by oppressing others. The loyalty of the Africans and their sacrifices during this time of crisis deserve recognition not only in words but also in action.

The Master and Founder of our common faith, Whom many of us follow so far off, distilled the essence of humanity into two aspirations, to love God with all our hearts, and our fellow men as ourselves. His own life was proof that love of God is best shown through love of men. The white people of this country who profess the Christian religion, are today called upon to "abondon the policies of the past" and show their love of their fellow men whose only sin is that their skin is black.

Notwithstanding the difference in colour, the fact remains that both White and Black are human beings and are both South Africans who, whether they like it or not, must live side by side. As our soldiers marched together in the last parade, so let the South Africans "take each other's hand and move forward to the destiny which is theirs."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Blanding Soldiers And White Police Officers Clash In Jax

Hundreds Gather As Disturbance Is Quieted At Ashley Street

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—SNS A fight between two colored soldiers, both of Camp Blanding, in the city on pay day leave Tuesday of this week, resulted in a race riot betewen colored soldiers, white civilian police officers, uniformed and plain clothes, and white Military Policemen, on Tuesday night shortly before nine o'clock at Ashley and Jefferson streets.

Reports say that the two colored soldiers were engaged in a fight in an Ashley street bar, and that a call was placed for police On early arrival of civilian police and Military police, all white words were passed and folowing the heated arguments between the colored soldiers and the white officers a soldier was struck and almost immediately there resulted a riot between the persons involved.

Colored soldiers, many from other sections of the country became resentful of the incident and tossed bottles and bricks at the law officers, necessitating the calling of other officers, civilian and military, to the scene, who, on arrival were able to quiet matters considerably.

Onrushing police officers arrived on the scene with sawed-off shot guns, machine guns and other fighting arms to quell whatever disturbance they may have encountered, but fortunately there were no casualties. When the last group of officers arrived at the scene of the disturbance more than 1,500 persons of both races had gathered at the corner watching eagerly the later developments.

The NEWS was not able at press time to learn the names of the soldiers involved in the incident, but it did learn that the soldiers demanded that they be handled, or arrested if need be by Military officers, and not covilian officers, the latter who have had other trouble with colored soldiers here. It may be recalled that several months ago there was a serious flareup between police and soldiers.

As a result of the disturbance late reports state that eleven Negroes were arrested and a twelfth was held for the U. S. government on a draft evasion charge. The latter is John Clark, 25, who represented the Pittsburgh Courier here, he states.

Light sentences were given the 11 men arrested, four being sent to prison farm for 30 days, and the other seven the option of paying $25 or serving 30 days. Soldiers involved were released to military police authorities. Peace Justice S. J. King was presiding in the absence of Municipal Judge Charles Miller, who is on vacation.

It was said that Clark, turned over to the government did not have a draft card. It is not known whether he failed to register under Selective Service or failed to have his card with him.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

THE NEED FOR CHANGING

By JOHN McCRAY

PLAIN TALK

I was shocked firmly, but definitely this week. Talking with a friend who has money and can easily invest far more than I can in War Bonds and Stamps, he surprised me when he said he hadn't bought a single Bond or Stamp because, "I haven't had time to get around to it."

Later, I talked with a woman whose reason for not having invested in Bonds or Stamps was, "the white people are so mean". I went further and surveyed no less than 50 persons who would stop and talk and none of these had enthusiasm nor understanding of what investing voluntarily in Bonds and Stamps meant to them, their love ones and their country.



Behind these things lies my plain talk. I never dreamed that among my people were so many careless, irresponsible and worthless citizens. Are they not forever asking for the full privileges and responsibilities of the "good citizen"? Are they not forever saying that the difference between them and the white citizens was only a difference in complexion? But here are people who, despite the fact that their own homes and lives lie in great danger, walk along complacently while their own sons and brothers die on the battlefield.

I say these things, suffering at the same time the privations of other Negroes—America's outstanding minority race. And while I do not condone the injustices applied against Negroes, I do not condone the tendency to "hide behind the bush" and let the white man do the supporting of my own sons and brothers and later, yell to him that "I am an American, too."

This is my country; my home; my land! I'll fight not only a foreigner who says it isn't but any American who tells me otherwise. And because it is my home I prize and treasure it, its good points and its bad points, above those of any single race, even my own. Whatever dislikes I harbor for white people who dislike me are submerged when my country is in need. And today, America is in greater need than ever before in her history. It is not just to let a man suffer because we don't like all of his ways when we can relive his agony. Furthermore, "never kick a man who is down."

Our boys up on the front need arms, ammunition, tanks, planes and ships. They need adequate food, clothing and other necessities. Is there one among us who, because "I haven't had time" or "somebody is so mean" would let them want for a single item? Is there one among us who would let a Jap or a German stick a bayonet into one of our boys because of lack of shells and guns? I say, is there such a Negro back home who has not realized that we are at war?

America is asking for us to lend—mark the word—I said LEND her a little of our income so that she can protect us. In Germany and Japan the government doesn't ask for a loan; it walks in and takes what it wants and if you so much as whimper a bayonet is thrust into your stomach. And if America ever goes down before these enemies they will not ask you to lend them a cent. No! They'll walk in and take everything you have. And you dare not complain.

This is plain talk folk. You are neglecting your duty as a citizen. You are saying "this is not my war" and you are wrong. When you invest in Bonds you destroy bunds. When you invest in stamps you wreck concentration camps.

Negro Troops From New York Take Battle Posts in Hawaii

The first Negro combat troops have taken up their battle positions in Hawaii.

Commanded by Col. Chauncey H. Hooper, the regiment is made up almost completely of New Yorkers. They are an artillery group and most of their training took place at Camp Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.

The outfit comprises 1500 soldiers, all of whom now are manning the defenses of the islands.

Col. Hooper is one of the Army's outstanding Negro officers. He won his commission as a second lieutenant in France during World War I.

On his staff are: Lt. O. Riley, Capt. S McKnight, Maj. E. Marshall, Lt. Otho Van Exel, Lt. Col. W. Lucas and Maj. Robert Carter.

Most of the soldiers come from Harlem.

One of the most popular members of the outfit—when he blows the chow call—is bugler Jimmy Jones. ➤ He is less popular at reveille.



Bugler Jones

Negro's War Aims Told In Article

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The war aims acceptable to Negroes were outlined by Lester B. Granger, Executive Secretary of the National Urban League, in the July issue of SURVEY GRAPHIC. His statement was part of a symposium on war aims which was welded together and published in an article entitled "Answers for a Soldier."

"The sole question" stated Granger, "is, shall we have an opportunity as free men and women to work out our destiny, resolve misunderstanding and hatreds, and help to build a society based upon the ideal of human comradeship?" To his end, Negroes "must give their every effort to make such a future possible. It means helping to defeat the Axis powers as represented in their armies afield and their agents here in this country.

"It means the service of Negroes in all phase of war, even under conditions difficult for self-respecting citizens to bear. The challenge justifies our working with a curious combination of reactionaries, imperialists, Communists—in fact any one who wants to see Nazism destroyed. It makes it possible for us to enlist even in a Jim Crow army or navy; it buoys us up under the treacherous attacks of Negro-hating congressmen, lynch mobs in Sikeston, Alexandria or Detroit, and anti-Negro employers."

Mr. Granger declared: "Colored Americans are not interested in 'avenging Pearl Harbor' even though some of our race lost their lives in that disaster. We have no desire to defend American prestige in the Far East, for this 'prestige' has been based on the theory of white supremacy that has debased Americans at home and abroad and nullified the Negro's citizenship in many sections of this country. We feel no burning urge to go 'all out' for a victory that will simply perpetuate the American way of life as it has been maintained in our lifetime. To us, the war's real aims should include none of these objectives but rather should call for their elimination."

"Answers for a Soldier" also included the statements of Professor Eduard C. Lindeman of the New York School of Social Work; Reverend Charles W. Gilkey, Dean of the Chapel, University of Chicago; Dr. Edward A. Strecker, psychiartrist, Philadelphia; Richard B. Scandrett, Jr. lawyer, New York City; Leigh White, foreign correspondent; Private Richard Patrick Kellogg, U. S. Army; Professor W. H. Cowley, Hamilton College; and Jimmy Hennessy, U. S. Army.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Rained Hell on Japs, Says Richard Dixon, Back from War Zone

By RIC ROBERTS

WASHINGTON.

A proud mother and father, along with nine gleeful brothers and sisters, were on hand here, Saturday, to greet their family hero, Steward Richard D. Dixon, 24-year-old veteran of the famous Coral Sea naval battle, who has served in the U.S. Navy for seven years.

On duty with a convoy, off the Fiji Islands, en route to Australia on the day the Japanese raided Pearl Harbor, Dixon completed the trip and was rushed back to Hawaii, where America's shattered forces were being reorganized.

Saw O'Hare's Feat

Dixon has been in the very middle of the Pacific action. He saw Lieutenant Commander Edward H. O'Hare shoot down five heavy Japanese bombers while flying a Grumann fighter plane, and was aboard a famous American warship when a U.S. task force met and mastered the Japanese in the Coral Sea.

"Somehow," began Dixon, "a fellow is never afraid when going into battle. It is only after all the action is over, and the danger past that one gets the shakes."

Questioned about conditions in the war area, he said: "Honolulu is all right except that a late afternoon alert, lasting all night and forbidding pedestrians from the streets, more than halves the fun that formerly made Wakiki and surrounding vicinity an earthly paradise of play."

Saw Torpedoes Coming

Refraining from disclosures that may be contrary to navy policy in describing sea maneuvers, young Dixon related how three Japanese torpedoes were fired at the heavy cruiser on which he was serving. "We could see them coming toward us, near the surface of the sea, but they missed us.

"The Japs seem to be poor marksmen with bombs, but they believe in using crash-dives; swarming in on an object until somebody hits the mark, and they are dead game, too.

"Gosh, but I thought to see our boys 'go to town' on an enemy outfit—they have deadly aim and rain hell on the poor devils beneath. That morning when they zipped up three Jap warships—that was hell!

"I will never forget those first words which were radioed to all the task force ships: 'Scratch one flat top!' It meant that the first Japanese aircraft carrier had been blasted to the bottom of the sea by our boys."

Happy to Come Home

Returning by the way of San Francisco, Chicago, and New York, young Dixon says he was glad to be back home again. He spent several days with his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Dixon, at 182 St. Catherine Street, Northeast, before reporting to duty at Norfolk, Va. The Dixon family moved to Washington from Asheville, N.C., several years ago. Richard, a second son, and third in a family of ten children, was born in South Carolina.

No Jim Crow Abroad

"Australia is the most wonderful place I have ever visited," began the young sailor in talking of the people and the manners and customs of people in other climes. "The Aussies treat you like you are human—no discrimination, no senseless signs, and equality for all." With a smile on his face, and in a humorous vein, he added: "Why we (meaning colored Americans) get along with the Aussies better than the British.

"Honolulu is the same way. A fellow can do as he pleases and go anywhere he chooses. A man really feels free, and encouraged out there—that was true at Manilla, too, before the war. I don't know how it is now that the Japs are there."

Wants Navy Career

He enlisted in the navy on November 4, 1935, and hopes to serve for twenty years as a seaman before retiring. An expert chef, Dixon has also won several citations from the navy for service, integrity, and attention to duty.

Dixon cautions that sea warfare is becoming increasingly hazardous because of the aeroplane. "We are doubly apprehensive and cautious at the edge of morning or night," he says, "because it is then that the enemy is most likely to attack—at sunset or sunrise. The Coral Sea battle began at 7 o'clock in the morning, and every man was up and about in the wee hours, before dawn."

The young Washingtonian does not know how long his duties will confine him to shore, but declares that he thirsts to be back at sea. in the thick of things; because he loves the roar of cannon and the bark of anti-aircraft guns. He says he also loves the freedom and the liberality of the other people of other places; convinced that this war will make the world like this for all peoples.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

THE PRESS IS RIGHT

The Christian Review (Philadelphia) credits big daily newspapers with having performed a distinct service in combating Axis propaganda, aimed at winning Negroes as friends of Japan. Fine publicity of the part Negroes are playing in the present war as well as what they did in other wars has become a part of the regular features of many leading daily papers, the Review states. We quote as follows:

"As soon as a lynching occurred it was known in Tokio sooner than in some of our smaller western communities and the Japs would point the finger of scorn at the "lily whites."

"The American press foresaw what would happen. They knew that it would not take the New Negro long to get fed up on this kind of treatment and maybe turn a critical eye towards the land of the Rising Sun. Propaganda of the most subtle sort spread over the nation. Negroes were asked: "Were you ever in Tokio? If so, where did you ride on the street cars?"

"Then the same person would inquire: "Were you ever in Atlanta? If so, where did you ride?"

"This sort of thing set the Negro's brain aflutter and the agents would not have had very far to go before they might have a convert.

"The American press swung into action. For the first time great dailies published the picture of Dorie Miller, the hero of the Pacific. Editorials were written about him. Then the press went on to review the history of the Negro in all American wars from the day Crispus Attucks fell in the Boston Massacre on down to the Negro troops now engaged in engineering work in the land "down under." Every possible effort is being made to have the Negro feel that he is as much at home as anybody else, and this war is as much his war as any other American's. And the press is right."

47n-1942
World-Telegram
New York, N. Y.

Races Unite to Put Up Block Flags

By ED WALLACE,
World-Telegram Staff Writer.

Up where Park Ave. crosses 101st St. the races and creeds contrast like swirls in a marble cake, but they are agreed on the American flag.

Today there are thousands of flags along the cross streets north of 97th, where the Grand Central trains come out of the dark and use Park Ave. open and aboveboard.

The service flags are raised in honor of Rocco, James, Mike, Booker, Moe, Steve and Diego. There are so many bright flags now that commuters scarcely see the flash of drab and eternal clothes lines any more.

Honor Their Boys.

"The people try to carry out the spirit in any way they can," explained Charles H. Tillman, Sr., area foreman for the Department of Sanitation. "They put up flags to honor their boys.

"It's the vicinity, not like down there," he said, waving south. "They don't have block flags in neighborhoods with elevators and footmen and all that stuff."

A service flag for one street in this section may represent Spanish, Cuban, Porto Rican, Italian, Jewish and Negro boys in the armed services, the size and embellishment of the flag often indicating the financial status of the neighborhood.

Prize street of the district is 101st, which has four service banners in the blocks between First Ave. and Park Ave., and will soon dedicate another one between Park and Madison.

Pennants Precede Flag.

"When a block raises enough money to purchase a service banner it then puts up streamers of small pennants and flags," Mr. Tillman explained. These serve as announcement that a service flag has been ordered and will be installed there with a block party and dedication ceremonies.

Block parties are a custom revived from the First World War, as are the ornate rolls of honor which may be found in most blocks. On these are listed all the neighborhood boys who have entered the service.

Brooklyn Was First.

Flagmakers say Brooklyn installed the first block flags and has been leading the parade all along. There are hundreds of service banners over streets from Red Hook to Bridge Plaza.

The cost of service banners ranges from $15 to several hundred and is raised by voluntary contributions, the neighborhood grocer usually coming through with great generosity and foresight.

Five weeks are usually required for delivery of large banners, the most imposing of these being decorated with heroic paintings of service men, combat equipment, the V for victory motif or a symbol of eventual peace.

Some Boys Get Leave.

When flags are dedicated the home folks are usually able to have a few of the boys home on leave, Mr. Tillman said. The War Department has been reasonably co-operative in this.

Dedication ceremonies get 100 per cent attendance in the home block and draw scores of patriots from neighboring districts, who come to see if their own flag has been outdone.

The Department of Sanitation is not unmindful of the niceties, either, Mr. Tillman explained. The department knows that people are proud of their own and want to make an appearance.

"We get a man there before each party and sweep the area clean as possible," Mr. Tillman said. "We give them a good, clean area."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

DEFENDER MAN CABLES TALKS WITH TROOPS

Exclusive Padmore Story Relates Human Side Of Boys Abroad

By GEORGE PADMORE
Our London Correspondent
(By Cable to the Chicago Defender)

SOMEWHERE IN BRITAIN—(Censored)—Here in the very heart of Britain's most blitzed areas, Uncle Sam's colored men in khaki have settled down to intensive training in latest Commando tactics in preparation for the expected opening of a second front.

Representing a cross section of Dixieland, Negro doughboys are extremely popular with Britishers. Officials and civilians alike praise their behavior.

I am visiting the largest American camp on this island and in Northern Ireland, and have found that despite strange surroundings and some homesickness, black soldiers in general have adjusted themselves remarkably well here.

Their commanding officers report good conduct, efficiency and high morale everywhere.

My general impression has been that colored doughboys here are working hard. They are all well-fed. Bolstering morale a great deal has been the recent arrival in a British port of the first American steamer carrying a complete cargo of supplies from the states for U.S. soldiers. The boys welcomed such delicacies as California apples, grapefruit, peanut butter, flour, meats, vegetables, cream, candy and cigarettes.

Racial Incidents

Mouths of rationed Britishers watered when they saw these supplies.

There have been occasional racial incidents reported here but no serious inter-racial clashes.

British radicals are demanding action against a hotel dance hall proprietor who barred Negroes. The proprietors in turn have claimed that the objection was not theirs but due to pressure from their patrons and white American army officers.

This explanation was given to me by Sgts. Gwynn Harvey of Memphis and Asa Roberts of Waycross Ga., both colored senior noncoms in charge of transport drivers at a camp located in the industrial center of England.

To get to this camp I travelled overnight by train and completed the journey by auto, passing big industrial areas and farm lands continually.

It was a pleasant trip in the company of Pastor Daniel Ekarte, best known Negro leader in Britain and superintendent of church missions in Liverpool.

I was warmly welcomed by Major Frank Taafel, chaplain and religious coordinator of all American camps in this unnamed military zone. Greetings were then exchanged with Lieutenant Marshall, cultured assistant chaplain from Montana.

Getting down to business, Major Taafel outlined plans for the spiritual welfare of the troops. The major hails from Louisville, Ky., and was for 13 years pastor of the Fenner Memorial Lutheran church and active in inter-racial activities. He showed himself keenly interested in the comfort, happiness and well-being of colored doughboys.

Taafel explained that Negroes are assured of a good time off duty. He intends to secure a large building furnished modernly to include a cafeteria, library, lounges, and dance hall with a swing band if possible. This will enable men to entertain their girl friends in high class surroundings away from the red light areas.

These plans have the full support of Maj. Gen. John Lee, chief of the supply services in the European theater of operations and supreme commander of the colored troops attached to the Quartermasters Corps.

Last Sunday Pastor Ekarte by special invitation preached a sermon in the church here. He was highly congratulated afterwards by officers and men alike. Writing the Negro preacher, General Lee said:

"Permit me to thank you again in this way for your helpfulness to my officers and men stationed in — — . Especially I appreciate your kindness to the men, your taking time to preach such a stirring sermon to them last Sunday morning and your hospitality so generously extended to them."

American military authorities have invited Pastor Ekarte to cooperate with Major Taafel in planning a series of programs and smoothing relations between colored doughboys and native civilian population.

Lt. Col. McNichols' Courtesy

Later I had the honor of an introduction to Lieutenant Colonel McNichols from Missouri, the officer commanding colored troops of the Quartermaster battalion.

Expressing appreciation for having a representative of the Negro American press visiting camp, McNichols insisted on escorting me through camp.

This was an unusual experience having the commanding officer extending this courtesy to a reporter. The usual procedure is to delegate a subaltern or non-commissioned officer to a newspaperman.

Even when I protested that I was taking him from his military duties, McNichols persisted in accompanying me.

It did not take long to discover the high esteem and popularity which McNichols holds among his men. He returns salutes of common rankers with smartness equal to theirs.

Proceeding from billet to billet, the colonel explained in detail the conditions in which men live.

The colonel then introduced me to Master Sgt. Benny Perry of Albany, Ga.

Friendly With Soldiers

Presenting Perry to your correspondent and Ekarte, the colonel said in the sergeant's presence:

"Gentlemen, this is one of my most dependable men. I have never had any occasion to reprimand him and even speak to him twice about execution of a command."

The colonel proceeded to explain that Perry had served 20 years with the regular army in the 24th infantry, boasting one of the finest traditions in the American army.

To illustrate the spirit of democracy between commander and his men, Colonel McNichols without loss of dignity showed easy friendliness to the men.

Observing photographs of Southern belles decorating the billets, McNichols inquired whose girl friends they were.

The men invariably replied they were sisters but with amusing insistence the colonel soon discovered they were sweethearts.

Col. McNichols confirmed the highest praise received from British military and civilian authorities regarding the conduct of colored doughboys.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE PACIFIC MOVEMENT

The arrest of Mimo D. Guzman, 42-year-old Filipino organizer of the Pacific Movement, now linked with Japanese imperialists as part of their projected global race war, again emphasizes the level-headedness of the masses of American Negroes.

This Pacific Movement which had some elements of Garveyism, was designed as one of the Japanese tentacles to enmesh all the colored peoples of the world for use as Fifth Columnists for the Rising Sun militarists when the inevitable day of aggression dawned.

It enlisted a considerable number of Negroes in urban centers and for a while had some vogue among certain more hysterical elements not unwilling to engage in treasonable activities.

The important thing is that the vast majority of colored citizens would have nothing to do with the Pacific Movement because they recognized it as subversive, and therefore suicidal for them.

The Pacific Movement reached a membership of a few thousand a few years ago and has since been steadily going downhill, although working in fertile soil from the propagandist viewpoint.

What Garveyites, Communists and Pacific Movement leaders do not seem to understand is that the average American Negro is American first, with less foreign ties than any other group in the country and less interest in the foreign scene.

He does not believe that anybody is going to treat him any better than the American white man, so he has no desire to incur the enmity of his white neighbor by working against his interest in any international set-up.

He looks upon his struggle for economic, civil and political rights here as in the nature of a family quarrel to be promptly postponed when the common country is in danger.

He sympathizes with the plight of colored people elsewhere when it is brought to his attention, and he understands the worldwide character of the color problem, but doesn't believe in Santa Claus.

It is this healthy skepticism and deep-seated patriotism that has enabled the American Negro to survive in an often hostile environment.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

AMERICAN FASCISTS

We admit that this war differs from the last bloody conflict that ravaged the world from 1914 to 1918. We admit that this is a war for national liberation and the freedom of oppressed peoples. This factor alone makes a fundamental difference in the character of this global battle. But there are also features of imperialism about this war. There are efforts to defeat the liberation phase of the struggle and to turn the war into an almost purely reactionary struggle. There are desperate efforts being made to make of this conflict a war for the reenslavement of peoples.

We see these features in our own country. They alarm us terribly. We know that unless heed is taken of these reactionary forces in England and America who would rather see Hitler win than see Colored peoples free, these forces can bring about such a degree of internal strife as to make for our ultimate inevitable defeat. Reaction has a world wide program.

The action of Gov. Frank M. Dixon of Alabama in refusing to accept a War Production Board contract for 1,750,000 yards of cloth for the Army because black men and white would have worked side by side on this project is a Fascist action. Its effect is of an international nature. It is part of Fascism's world program. Dixon said such a contract "violated the South's long established policy of race segregation." The governor of Alabama would rather lose the war than "abandon the principle of segregation." But the very war itself is being fought to destroy that principle. Governor Dixon must be made to understand that fact. Governor Dixon takes his place with Hitler. Is that not clear?

Georgia's Gov. Eugene Talmadge's statement: "We are going to keep Jim-Crow laws and protect them. If the Negro does not like this, my advice to him is to stay out of Georgia"—is another American Fascist threat.

These Hitler-like utterances must be repudiated—and by the people of Alabama and Georgia. But whether or not Alabama and Georgia act, these utterances must be repudiated. Labor, the religious forces and all other democratic peoples must stamp the lie on these Fascist cracks. American Fascists must be answered if we are to win this war for freedom. Speak up, Mr. President, else we play directly into the hands of the Fascist ideologists.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Next Stop—The U.S. Armed Forces Abroad



OLLIE STEWART,
of the editorial staff of the AFRO-AMERICAN Newspapers shown in Washington where he is awaiting assignment to travel by clipper plane to join U.S. troops abroad. He will report their activities exclusively for AFRO readers. The "C" on the armband is for military correspondent.

47n-1942
Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Let's Win The War

IF the United Nations should be forced to make peace upon Hitler's terms the greatest sufferers would be the American Negroes.

A military stalemate that would find Hitler still short of his goal of world conquest, but which necessitated a negotiated peace, would be just as disastrous to American Negroes.

If there is a negotiated peace the pro-Fascist elements in America will have the upper hand, and they are already girding themselves to administer to the Negroes of America a fate worse than that which befell the Jews in Germany and Poland.

If America does not win this war decisively, with Hitler on his knees and completely liquidated, there is no future for Negroes in America.

Any Negro who does not realize this is not intelligent. Any informed Negro who thinks that his condition in America under the Hitler dictated peace would be other than that of a slave — stripped of all human rights — needs to be examined by a lunacy commission.

A war in which the American white man is fighting to remain a free man; is fighting to escape the fate of Poland, of France, of Greece —of a half dozen other countries that were formerly free but that are now enslaved—is a war in which the American Negro should fight with everything within his power to defeat decisively the enemies of America; because if America is defeated the Negro minority will be the first to be stripped of all rights, all privileges, all possessions, and will be consigned to a fate worse than anything that has occured in modern history.

We are fighting with Britain, and China and Russia, but we are fighting to keep America free. If Russia goes down, and if Britain and China go down, our enemies will have at their disposal resources that we cannot match. The Axis powers are today shuttling armies to Egypt and to Russia by air, and they can shuttle armies to America by air. No one thought a few brief years ago that Hitler could completely dominate the entire continent of Europe, or that Japan could sweep half of the Pacific within its empire in a brief six months. No one thought that Japan could take possession of American soil and hold it as she is holding a part of the Aleutian Islands. Space is no obstacle to the attainment of the objectives of our enemies. Distance is no protection against the ruthless, total warfare being waged by our enemies.

Democracy is a great ideal. It has not worked perfectly here in America but as imperfect as it is, it is worth saving. If it is swept off of the American continent, Fascism or a form of Nazism will take its place, and as compared with Democracy even as we have known it, this will be death for minority peoples. It will be death in its slowest and most excruciating form for American Negroes.

The time has come for the 13,000,000 Negroes of America to throw all that they have into this war. The time has come when we must fight desperately to save what we have gained during the past 75 years.

It is not the American government as now constituted that may take away the gains we have made, or that may withhold from us further gains. It is the powerful combination that is Germany, Italy and Japan that threatens our very existence. On American soil there are some millions of people, who think of us in the same terms that the Axis powers do, and who will compromise with the Axis in order to save themselves, and to bring themselves in favor with the conquering hordes of Hitler they would gladly speed our extermination. The seriousness of the present situation is clearly comprehensible to any one capable of understanding the war communiques; capable of comprehending the present trends in Russia and the Middle East; capable of reading the signs of the times at home. In the face of the tragic dangers which beset the United Nations in their desperate struggle to turn the tide of war it is insane and criminal to hinder the war effort by word or deed.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TROOPS WARMLY HAILED

By GEORGE PADMORE
London Correspondent

LONDON Aug. 6 (Censored)—While the bulk of U. S. troops on this side of the Atlantic are stationed in Northern Ireland, there is quite a large contingent in London of both colored and white soldiers. Conscious of their role not only as fighting men, but as ambassadors of their race, the colored troops have made a good impression upon the British people and are given a warm welcome everywhere they go.

From all appearances the doughboys are getting along quite well. One frequently see groups of white and colored troops chumming together, with the same applying to both colored and white Canadians.

MEN INVITED TO USE CLUBS

The Americans run their own club, the George Washington, situated in the swell Mayfair district, while the Canadians maintain the Beaver club in Whitehall.

Colored soldiers and their friends are allowed free use of their entertainment facilities, and in this respect segregation and color-bars do not officially exist. There has never been any rigid color line in London, although some of the exclusive hotels have practiced jim-crowism.

In order to enable them to adjust themselves all the easier to their new surrounding, the U. S. Army headquarters has issued a booklet to each man giving hints about English ways and customs.

But even without such official guidance, the Afro-Americans, like most colored folk, are good mixers and soon adjust themselves to the people among whom they live. Here are a few of the things Americans over here have been told about their English allies.

SUMMARY OF DO'S AND DON'TS

"Be friendly, but don't intrude anywhere it seems you are not wanted. You will find the British money system easier than you think. You are higher paid than the British Tommy. Don't rub it in. Play fair with him. He can be a pal in need. Don't show off or brag or bluster—"Swank" as the British say. If anybody looks in your direction and says: "He's chucking his weight about," you can be pretty sure you are off base. That is the time to pull in your ears.

If you are invited to eat with a family, do not eat too much, otherwise you may eat up their weekly rations.

Don't make fun of the English speech or accents. You sound just as funny to them, but they will be too polite to show it.

Avoid talk on English government or politics.

Don't try to tell the British that America won the last war, or make wisecracks about war debts or about British defeats in this war.

Never criticize the King or Queen.

Don't criticize food, beer or cigarettes to the British. Remember they have been at war since 1939.

Use common sense on all occasions. By your conduct you have great power to bring about better understanding between the two countries after the war is over. You will find yourself among kindly, quiet, hardworking people who have been living under a strain such as few people in the world have ever known.

In your dealings with them let this be your slogan: "'It is always impolite to criticize your hosts; it is militarily stupid to criticize your Allies."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

ARREST AGENT OF JAPANESE AID SOCIETY

Claim Chicago Negroes Involved in Black Dragon Plans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An unestimated number of Negroes in Chicago are reported this week to be either victims or members of a large secret band in the United States called the Black Dragon society which has for its purpose aiding Japan in an attack on the West Coast.

The activity of this group was brought to light this week with the arrest of one of its leaders, Mimo De Guzman, a Filipino, being held in New York City in $10,000 bail for violation of the Selective Training and Service Act.

According to agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, De Guzman stated that he began his career as a Japanese agent in Chicago in 1932 when a branch of the Black Dragons was being organized by a Japanese army major.

He also stated that in forming the organization leaders promised Negroes that they would be furnished with firearms by the Japanese for use when "the day" should come.

FBI agents believe that De Guzman had been instrumental in embezzling large sums of money from Negroes presumably for use by the organization.

It is also claimed that in the course of his career, De Guzman has used 19 aliases, has been dishonorably discharged from both the United States Navy and the United States Coast Guard.

He has been convicted several times on larceny and burglary charges and is at resent wanted by United States Post Office authorities for violation of postal regulations.

The prisoner, De Guzman, is quoted as stating that he has participated in organizing branches of the Black Dragons in St. Louis, Indianapolis, Kansas City, Mo., Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, and New York.

It has also been reported that De Guzman has been associated with Leonard Robert O.) Jordan, Harlem (New York) leader of the Ethiopian-Pacific league, who was recently imprisoned for failing to notify his draft board of an address change.

Assistant United States Attorney J. Gerard Cregan stated that De Guzman would probably be moved here for further action.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

SECRETARY HULL'S SPEECH

Every Negro in America should read with extreme care the speech that Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, made last week. It should be studied and answered, not alone by Negro political and labor leaders, but as well by leaders of the trade union movement as a whole and leaders of other groups that are truly fighting for "freedom for all."

Some editors are complaining that Secretary Hull said nothing new. There is no basis for complaint on that score. Few, if any, statesmen in England or America have said anything new since the war began.

Maxim Litvinov, now Soviet ambassador to the United States, was calling for the unity of nations to prevent Fascist aggression in Ethiopia and Czechoslovakia and thus head off this war years ago when he represented the Soviet Union in the League of Nations. Our leaders are only now acknowledging the complete correctness of Mr. Litvinov's position.

The Atlantic Charter only contains provisions which the Soviet government put into practice years ago in its relations with Colored peoples who form so important a part of the Soviet land itself and of China, Persia, Turkey and other small and weak nations.

There is no criticism that the head of the State department said nothing new. The criticism lies in the fact that he rehashed old platitudes and ideals that have no relation whatsoever to reality, and failed to offer any concrete program for the future. It is not platitudes that we need today. These cannot and will not win this or any war. But platitudes can help in losing this great struggle. It is not flowery Fourth of July oratory, which is foreign to the facts of life and reality, that will help bring victory.

These methods of speech destroy the morale of those who know the lofty words to be but lies and hypocrisy. And certainly the victims of persecution know that. The sons of the lynched know the realities, so too do the sons of the lynchers. What is needed is realism, stark naked realism that cuts to the quick with its searing criticism and promotes courage and heroism in finding and applying a remedy for Fascist intrigues and provocations.

American democracy is in the ascendency. The few democratic rights Negroes have won since the war began is proof of that. But democracy is challenged as never before. That challenge is not being squarely and fearlessly met. Secretary Hull, in his speech, did not meet it. Therein lies the fatal weakness of his talk. Only in facing the facts can a program of action be worked out that will assure victory. Hull's speech won't contribute to victory because the facts are hidden —the program of our home-grown Fascist was ignored. It can't be if we are to be victorious.

The ideology of "white supremacy," of white superiority, like creeping paralysis has spread until no section of the federal government is free from it. It has either cast the cold blanket of fear on men who really seek freedom, but are not courageous enough to face the home front situation or the exponents of "white supremacy" have gained access to every department of the government, or both. Segregation is still a policy of the government.

When Mr. Hull says: "It has been our program in the past—and will remain our purpose in the future—to use the full measure of our influence to support attainment of freedom by all peoples who, by their acts, show themselves worthy of it and ready for it," he makes a false statement. We have made no effort to stop lynching, the Poll Tax system, peonage, segregation or Jim-Crowism — and every nation knows it. We too know it. But to hide the fact is to ignore the need of a clear program to decisively change this situation. The reforms of the Administration, splendid though they be, do not constitute such a program.

We have made no effort in the past 75 years to give Negro America freedom and it has shown itself "worthy of it and ready for it" by its contributions to America's political, economic and cultural life. Nor shall we be able to make such an effort in the near future if we do not acknowledge the mistakes and failures of the past and challenge lynchers and the peonage landlords.

Mark Ethridge, the Negro-baiting former head of the Fair Employment Practices committee speaks as a Fascist realist. He admits the existence of segregation and the absence of equality of opportunity in our system. He says not even the power of the armies of the Allies can change that. Certainly the Hull speech won't handle the problem Mr. Ethridge raises. Hull's speech dodges the issue. If we are going to win this war for democracy we have got to fight the anti-democratic forces wherever they raise their heads. That means here at home as well as elsewhere.

Secretary of State Hull's speech is too general. It deals only in lofty generalities and avoids realities. It will be regarded in the East and here at home by the lynchers and the lynched as a hollow gesture designed to quell unrest but capable only of increasing violence and mobbery.

Words upon which a program can be built are necessary. Scathing criticism of our weaknesses and mistakes, action that will sweep out those who preach democracy and practice tyranny—that is the answer to Fascism.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

A PEOPLE'S WAR

It is time Negro America began seriously to study world politics. Nations join together becoming "United Nations" because the economy of the modern is not and cannot be entirely self-sufficient. People within single countries merge into "National Unity" because no single group can stand alone before the aggressors of today. Defeat, utter defeat, annihilating defeat awaits the "lone wolf." This is the law of our jungle world. There is, there can be, no exception.

The fight Negroes are making today is a part of the fight Crispus Attucks began in 177[illegible] and Negro slave revolters had started even before then; it is a part of the fight of 1861; it is linked with the Haitian revolution and the European revolutions including the Russian revolution of 1917.

Vice President Henry A. Wallace has called all this The People revolution. Negroes are a part of the people. They must study as never before. We have always been; they always will be. history is our history. World affairs To abstract ourselves from the people is to say we are less than human. We are are our affairs. tied to humanity by unbreakable ties.

We must therefore learn the lessons of human progress. We who are black

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

Cincinnati Officially Celebrates 'VV' Day

By STANLEY ROBERTS

CINCINNATI, O., July 16—"To full participation in the fruits of victory both at home and broad — we pledge our all."

With this thrilling allegiance of patriotic loyalty lingering in the souls of its populace, Cincinnati began, climaxed and concluded an unforgetable historic event. Friday, July 10th was city-wide "VV Day."

MAYOR ISSUES PROCLAMATION

Rotating in clock-like precision from 10:45 a. m. with radio station WCPO's announcement: "This is Double Victory Day," to Mayor James Garfield Stewart's stirring "VV" Proclamation appeal, to Assistant City Solicitor William McClain's keynote address, to "VV Day" Chairman Anne Mason's charge for a march uptown, to Parade Marshal Charles Houston's beautiful uniformed formation of "VV" girls, to the amazed expressions and comments of crowded downtown Cincinnati as "Yankee Doodle Tanned" women distributed "VV" material—it was a continuous display of colorful racial pageantry and drama.

Intesive work had been in progress by the local "VV" council for several weeks and official recognition was accorded these efforts when Mayor Stewart issued a proclamation setting aside Friday, July 10, as "VV Day." In a letter from City Manager C. O. Sherrill, commending the "VV" council and its program, permission was granted to the organization for "VV" distribution in downtown Cincinnati.

The "VV Day" was launched from Cincinnati's popular Station WCPO. Said Attorney William McClain, assistant City Solicitor and member of the "VV" council: "Today in Cincinnati Negro girls will distribute "VV" literature. We ask the general public to give attention to these sincere youth in their efforts for a Double Victory. By so doing you will greatly stimulate the morale of Cincinnati Negroes and you will make a real contribution to the total war effort, for surely winning democracy for the Negro will help win the war for America. Our program is predicated on the fact that while we must keep victory abroad in the forefront, we cannot lose sight of the fight for true democracy at home."

In his proclamation address Mayor Stewart stated: "All Americans must unite for victory. On this day I am urging all Cincinnatians to give serious attention to the "VV" girls—for they are our girls and their message is our message."

At the conclusion of the radio program, the "VV" girls, who had previously assembled in the council headquarters, 514 W. Fifth street, attentively listened to "VV Day" Chairman Anne Mason as she charged them with the great responsibility and honor bestowed upon them when they were chosen to pioneer the cause of militant, progressive democracy in the Cincinnati white community. Miss Mason clearly outlined that this march upotwn was unprecedented among our group and it was up to the girls to set an example which others might proudly follow.

American Legionnaire Charles Houston of Federal Post 502, parade marshal for the day, called his group to attention, presented them with "VV" literature and personally and proudly led them as they swung through the West End of Cincy to Fountain Square. Achieving this destination they dispersed to busy intersections of the war-conscious metropolis. They soon gained the attention and admiration of the busy noon day crowd including business magnates, government officials, men in uniform, office workers, laborers and shoppers.

Within three hours over 25,000 "VV" Creeds were in the hands of interested readers. Again they had proved that "This is our America too."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Cited Concerns Given Review By The CoFEP

Norden Bombsight Company Asks For Another Chance

WASHINGTON, D. C. —(SNS)— Requests by the Carl L. Norden Company of New York City and the Titeflex Metal Hose Company of Newark, N. J., for a review of findings made against them by the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices have been granted by the Committee, Lawrence W. Cramer, executive secretary, announced Thursday.

The companies, both of which manufacture war products, had been cited for discrimination against Negroes and Jews in violation of Executive Order 8802, by the President's Committee after its New York hearings last February.

The Norden Company and the Titeflex Company will be given opportunity to argue on the record of testimony before the Committee in its Washington office on July 21.

At the same meeting, the case of the Schatz Manufacturing Company of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., will be heard. This company has been called to answer charges of discrimination against Negroes in employment.

At its July 6 meeting the President's Committee refused the request of the Reynolds Metal Company of Richmond, Virginia, that it be permitted to retain the disclosure of religion and color on its job application forms. The Committee has an established policy item on pre-employment forms calling for the elimination of this which, it feels, is a necessary means for reducing discrimination based on religion or color.

The Committee modified its direction in the case of the Fairchild Aviation Corporation of Jamaica New York. The company was excused from making a monthly report on the number and classification of new workers by race and religion. The company had been cited for discrimination against both Negroes and Jews.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

N.Y. Times' Reporter Finds Little Friction Between Workers In Southern Plants

Birmingham, July 17 (ANP)— Reporting on recent hearings here of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, Brooks Atkinson in the New York Times declared that "nothing of a disturbing nature happened during the hearing and nothing disturbing to local morale has happened since."

Atkinson, who attended the hearings and interviewed both whites and Negroes in connection with them found that the prospect of a public inquiry into discrimination against Negroes in the war industries was regarded as dangerous by many southerners, but that such liberal papers as the Birmingham News and Age-Herald, the Louisville Courier-Journal and the Montgomery Advertiser played an active part in directing public opinion during the hearings, and had many supporters among whites.

A white man in an exciting moment of the hearings, found himself saying, "Yes sir," to a Negro inquisitor, Atkinson reports. Another, however, remarked that the purpose of the hearings was to see that "little Sambo gets his rights."

The south has no monopoly on discrimination in industry, Atkinson points out, directing attention to hearings in Chicago, Washington, New York and Los Angeles where discriminatory practices against the Negro and other minority groups has been so widespread as to hinder war production.

It was declared that in Birmingham most of the CIO unions have had whites and Negroes working together with a minimum of friction for several years. The hearings, however, fired tensions which lay smouldering. Voicing the sentiments of the old south, a political trade journal wrote:

"Whether the creators of the CoFFP realide it or not there exists in this part of the country a resolute committee for the preservation of honorable traditions, and its members are legion."

The same editorial accuses "reformers of trying to turn the south upsinde down undar the cloak of necessity brought on by the war emergency.

Whites on every hand express fear of "social equality" which includes everything from inter-marriage to abolishing jim crow laws and customs. Negroes, however, declare they are neither asking for or expecting social equality within the lifetime of any of them now alive, but rather want justice and work, food, shelter and civil justice under the constitution.

Many Birmingham Negroes feel that jim crow regulations have been enforced with more severity than usual since the war began, especially in the way of availability of training in new industrial skills, Atkinson reports.

A dour note was lent to the hearings when Mark F. Ethridge, member of the CoFEP, prior to their opening, declared:

"There is no power in theworld which could now force the southern white people to the abandonment of the principal of social segregation."

Hearing this, many wavering Negroes began to feel that the government needed their help in wartime, but that they could not expect any permanent improvement in their situation. Negroes having this attitude have no enthusiasm for the aiding in the war effort, Atkinson concludes.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TODAY'S TALK

BISHOP SHEIL SAYS CURE FOR FASCISM IN AMERICA IS DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA

BY A. N. FIELDS

BISHOP BERNARD J. SHEIL, the Auxiliary Bishop of Chicago, and a recognized force in the Catholic Church, speaking before the high school and junior college teachers of Social Science at the University of Chicago, bequeaths to his day and generation some wholesome thoughts. The gist of his talk dealt with democracy, not only in its relative use, but in actual application. "Youth," says the Bishop, "is willing to serve, but, youth must have ideals and motives for service. Democracy cannot win the fight with Nazism if democracy remains only an opinion. It must become a conviction and a faith."



A. N. Fields

When such men as Bishop Sheil move up to the front to fight that the Negro may have a chance in the scheme of life, it means that a new terminology is being advanced, that powerful influences are taking a forward part in fighting for the clarification of our purposes in life. The Negro's great struggle, at this time, is to gain a better opportunity to serve both himself and country. It has been well said that God did not create an inferior race; that, there are races who by economic, industrial, and political circumstances placed in an inferior condition, cannot be denied. But, the records show that such races comprise both white and black people, and of which the sharecroppers vividly testify to the correctness of this statement.

EQUALITY A WORD; NOT A REALITY

The contention of Bishop Sheil was that democracy had fallen short in its purposes and that American equality had been a word rather than a reality, was sustained by the following observations:

"Appalling economic injustice, with all its physical, spiritual, and psychic consequences; racial discrimination; even disfranchisement through legalistic subterfuges — these are still a part of American life. These shape the environment in which millions of American youth live.

"IT IS almost unfair to ask these same youth to fight for a social order which has treated them so unjustly. It seems hypocritical to wage a war for democracy and at the same time to deny the benefits of democracy to the citizens of our own country.

"The best defense against Fascism in America is democracy—and more democracy. But it must be a true, vital democracy that makes no distinction of racial origin, creed, color, or economic status."

PREJUDICE MUST BE TAPPED AT SOURCE

The great reservoir of hate, proscription, race prejudice and hypocrisy must be tapped at its foundation and that source is the home, the church and the school. We have in this country men and women of foreign birth, who have fled from the cruel and brutal conditions imposed in their own native lands. They have come to America seeking an asylum of freedom of thought, economic privileges and political possibilities. The American Negro is furnishing thousands of soldiers to fight for the redemption of their homelands, yet, thousands of these people are themselves utterly opposed to black Americans enjoying equality in their own native land.

"IF AMERICAN democracy is not to be a farce, then firm hands must take hold and nurture it into genuine existence. Democracy can only survive on preachments of equality before the law, justice in the courts, opportunity to develop in proportion to our preparation for developing. In order that democracy survive in America, it is definitely essential that the South come back into the Union in truth and in spirit.

NEGROES DO NOT ASK SOCIAL EQUALITY

The Negro people must also make their contribution, they must take stock of their own purposes, some of the methods of their fight must be changed. There is no such thing as social equality in America; it does not exist among American white people themselves and neither does social equality exist among Negroes. There is in truth and in fact, social economy which we hope to enjoy, political rights, which are a part of our fight and an opportunity to develop ourselves in all lines of labor and arts and crafts in proportion to every other American citizen and share in the financial results thereof.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

FREE SPEECH IN WARTIME

THE ARREST last week of the three Negro street-corner speakers in Harlem on charges of alleged seditious utterances brings to the fore again the question of free speech in times of war. Theoretically, we are all guaranteed the freedom of speech under the federal constitution. But in times of war and national crisis, we must curb our tongues voluntarily or the government will curb them for us when our utterances interfere with national morale.

One of the street speakers arrested was accused of saying he hoped the "Jap machine rolls on." Another was quoted as praising Hitler and saying he admired any white man who can organize white people to kill each other. And the third was accused of making derogatory remarks about the English.

All three were held in $2,500 bail for further hearings on July 28 at which time, we have no doubt, they will take refuge in their constitutional right of free speech, but the probabilities are that this will be judged an abuse of the right of free speech.

The government is warning all citizens not to repeat rumors about the war and the movement of troops, and we might add to that the warning that we should be careful of any utterances that would tend to aid and give comfort to the enemy during these times

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

PROPORTIONALISM FOR WOMEN

The evils of proportionalism are again illustrated in the case of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps which is to have 40 colored officers in a total of 440, in accordance with the theory of racial proportionalism.

First physical tests in the New York area revealed 50 per cent of the total examined as being physically unfit, and of the 45 finally selected from the district, six were colored, a much larger percentage than the proportion of colored women in the area would justify, according to the theory.

Suppose candidates were selected solely on the basis of mental and physical fitness, and suppose a larger proportion of colored women successfully passed the tests than did white women—a result which is not inconceivable. According to the theory no more colored women could be commissioned than the proportion of colored folk in the U.S. population, and some would have to be rejected solely on so-called racial grounds.

Racial proportionalism and racial segregation go hand in hand, as is evidenced in this instance by the announcement that two colored WAAC companies trained at Ft. Des Moines, Iowa, and commanded by colored officers will be sent (you guessed it!) to Fort Huachuca, Arizona, the all-Negro (except officers) Army post where the all-Negro division is stationed.

The speed of this trend is increasing, and no one has yet been able to show how we are going to build national unity by practicing disunity based on racial theories as false as those of the Nazis.

What is most depressing about the whole business is that the Government itself is inaugurating and enforcing it while waging a war allegedly to end this sort of thing elsewhere in the world.

47n-1942
Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama



There Wouldn't Be Many Punctures, At That

Sam Everett, the Negro locomotive water tenderer, doesn't have a car but he has a wife and seven children and a love for his country, so he used to spend all his spare time thinking about how the rubber problem might be solved. At last he got an idea, and the idea is now in Washington for consideration.

Sam's idea is for tires to be made out of asphalt. Sam says that if you have had any experience at all with asphalt you know that it has quite a bit of "give."

He admits it doesn't have as much resilience as rubber but he says that the margin of difference can be narrowed down by springs between the rim and the hub of the wheel. This would help absorb shocks and bumps greatly, Sam says.

Anyway, he told Raymond Thomason, the U. S. marshal about it, and Mr. Thomason wrote to Senator Lister Hill and the idea is supposed to have been forwarded from there to some Washington war committee.

Meanwhile Sam, who is 36, has joined the Navy. He has enlisted in the Construction Battalions as a mechanic. Sam says he believes his asphalt tire idea will help to lick Mr. Hitler but he joined the Navy to make doubly sure that the Axis will be beaten.

* * *

Mr. Bruner Could Have Him A Time—

Whoever buys control of the Birmingham Electric Co. probably will get the street car system and that is why I believe the County Commission, although there has been a lot of hemming and hawing going on, might do something about it yet.

At least, from what I hear, Commissioner Earl Bruner is more than ordinarily interested.

He has revealed to friends that all his life he has longed for a chance to drive a trolley around town.

* * *

Name Department—

Add to the fascinating names of our town:
LARUE HAUN, Inglenook locomotive engineer.
OSHEL HEIS, bankruptcy clerk.
NEPHANUS JAMES, East Lake clerk.

* * *

We're Getting Popular—

Note on the fact that our town is becoming nationally recognized: Time Magazine this week is carrying an item about the Negro woman who has filed suit against an undertaking company here on the charge that they sawed off her husband's legs to fit him in a casket.

* * *

Odds And Ends—

Stuff and Things Dept.:

At Greenville, Ala., there is an artesian well that runs 600 gallons of water a minute.

Nearly one-third of a group of selectees who arrived at Camp McClellan from a North Alabama county were sent back home because of illiteracy.

It has been established that one ounce of gold may be drawn into one and one-half miles of wire.

Closing Thought—

"It never occurs to a boy of 18 that some day he will be as dumb as his father."—George W. Adams.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

All-Negro Rationing Board

Announcement last week of the appointment of an all Negro Rationing Board at Americus, Georgia, will be hailed by Negroes generally as a noble gesture towards democratic procedure on the part of its white leaders there.

The Board, to be known as "Rationing BoardNo 6." has an all Negro personnel, "duly sworn in and trained to handle the matters of rationing sugar, gasoline, and all future commodities coming under the jurisdiction of rationing boards." J. D. Anderson, highly respected civic leader and Manager of The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Office, assisted by Prof. J. E. Brown, is to be the board's general chairman.

We congratulate the white leaders of Americus for their far-sighted vision and genuine attempt to extend the fruits of democracy to all of the citizens. Their noble example may well be followed by all other communities having bi-racial organizations for the administration of Defense activities. Indeed, there can be no sound and sufficient arguments why Negroes should not be given membership on all boards, civilian and otherwise, having to do with the operation and prosecution of the War. It certainly will have the effect of unifying his thinking and solidifying his actions behind the Nation's all-out-drive to bring destruction and defeat to the Axis powers.

Yet however, the arrangement is not ideal. Proportional representation of Negroes on egularly constituted boards is tht ultimate ideal to be sought.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

White Girls Date Soldiers, So Men Would Move 'Em

JUN 27 1942

WASHINGTON

Senator Ralph O. Brewster of Maine admitted to the AFRO on Tuesday that he has received a petition bearing the names of several hundred residents of Old Town, Me., asking that colored troops be moved because white women dated them.

He stated, however, that he had taken no action beyond referring the matter to the War Department.

Inquiry at the War Department offices revealed that Dr. William Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, had heard nothing of the matter or the petition.

Colonel Page's Comment

Col. D. P. Page, public relations official, likewise said he had heard nothing of the petition, but remarked that "the War Department can't go around moving soldiers because somebody gets up a petition."

Representative Frank Fellows, Congressman from the district in which Old Town is located, said he had not received a copy of the petition.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

It's Not The Roman Way

THE recent pronouncement of the navy that certain areas in Chicago are "untouchable" for the white sailors gives occasion for some serious thinking.

That the colored area has been banned for the white sailors during the periods of their furloughs is indicative of the influence of the ideology of the South which has played such a dominant role in shaping the policies of the present war efforts.

A sailor whose skin is white is not allowed to go into our South Side taverns or other public amusements. The Civil Rights laws of this state make it a crime for an individual to discriminate against another in a public place because of race or color. It goes so far as to make the person guilty of such offense answerable in court for damages up to $500 and gives the state a right to close it as a "public nuisance."

The navy, in arriving at its present "untouchable" policy, is obviously not very much concerned with the spirit of the laws and customs of Illinois, the state of Abraham Lincoln. Moreover, it does not seem to care how the masses of colored people, who too must fight in this war, feel toward a policy which manifestly places them in a second class citizenship status.

We view with alarm such regulations. We do not believe that they are in keeping with the spirit of the laws of this state or the principles upon which this country is waging this war.

The navy is not the only agency of the government that is bringing segregation from Washington and placing it in Chicago.

The Treasury department which recently moved into the Merchandise Mart from Washington brought segregation to this city lock, stock and barrel. It even went so far as to place Negro employees in a separate section.

The people of this city will not stand for such treatment. Colored and white people work side by side in the Post Office, City Hall, County Building, Health Department, Stock Yards and hundreds of other places. Why should they be insulted by southern crackers who are more desirous of having their way than with conforming with the custom of this state and plain common sense?

It would be well if the government would inform officials coming to the North from other sections of the country where segregation and discrimination are the way of life that "when in Rome do as the Romans do."

Low Negro Morale Disturb Uncle Sam

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—(ANP)—Never in the history of the United States has the morale of any group been as low as that of the Negro today. So great is the problem, much time is being devoted to the study of causes and remedies by governmental agencies.

Throughout the nation, there seems to have developed during this war crisis a new type of discrimination against the Negro. Interracial flareups are common, taking place on public carriers like street cars and trains for the most part. They are caused by insulting remarks from one group directed to members of another group. Naturally, they are resented and in the followups, there are often outbursts of physical violence.

The activities of subversive agencies in the middle west, particularly in Detroit, where the despised Ku Klux Klan seems to have obtained a new lease on life despite the efforts of the Department of Justice to eliminate the organization, are disturbing. The situation in the big industrial center is more than tense, according to reports filed daily here in Washington.

Pro-axis activities discovered in this section have alarmed the nation, but these activities dated back to before the Sojourner Truth flareup. Such activities are believed directly responsible for much of the trouble in this area, according to reliable reports.

Not easily discernible, these take the form of protests, strikes and work hindrances. Union activities are also involved in these demonstrations.

The general feeling is to keep Negroes out of skilled work and it is reliably reported that the Negroes on jobs in defense areas are sworn to secrecy. This is done, it is believed, to prevent the actual facts concerning work and employment from being made public. Negroes are told that their jobs are a part of national defense and as such, they should not tell the type of work they are doing, nor where they work. Advised that this is a war secret, Negroes therefore keep their mouths shut and no amount of investigation nor questioning will make them reveal the work they are doing.

Two cities in this same area, middle west, are faced with a shortage of Negro labor. They are Dayton, and Louisville, Pittsburgh, as well, has a similar problem. Observers see in this section a repetition of the mass labor migration that came in World War I.

This migration is bringing to these areas problems that demand immediate attention. Involved are housing, health, education, morals, and morale.

Too much attention and stress has been directed and placed on the Fair Employment Practice Committee. In large areas, Negroes, it is reported, have been given "token employment" to keep down investigations and to prevent hearings on discriminatory practices.

However, the general wave of discriminatory practices sweeping the country has done nothing to lift the Negro morale, despite efforts on the part of some to say the picture is much brighter for the Negro.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

RUSSIAN DEMOCRACY

The magnificent defense of the Russian soil by the Red Army has inspired some influential Britons to raise sharply the question of full utilization of available colonial troops. The British Parliament has been made to realize that the Soviet Union's democratic handling of the various races in the armed forces has been responsible for the military success of Stalin's men. In the Red Army all races—white and colored—serve in the same units as equals. There are no Jim-Crow organizations. Colored Asiatics from the Soviet republics hold high rank in the various armed forces including the Red Air Force.

It must be borne in mind that some of these Soviet armies which have driven back the Nazis are made up of people who 20 years ago were as backward as some of the natives of Africa. Having been liberated from the shackles of race prejudice, having been trained to the level of their abilities, these dark Asiatics are today doing for Russia what the African and other colonial people would do for Britain and her allies if true democracy were extended to them.

Had Britain followed the example of Russia in the treatment of darker races; had she pursued a sane, vigorous democratic policy in her colonies, the defense of Malaya, Singapore and Burma might not have collapsed. For the native population would have pushed back the invaders with a fanatical determination that only the historic stand of the Russians could equal.

In his address before the recent Colonial Conference that was called by the Fabian Society in London, Dr. Haden Guest—Labor member of Parliament for North Islington, stated quite frankly that "If Africa is to come into the war with maximum effect, it must come in on equal terms and its resources must be developed by applying socialism. It is easier to apply socialism to primitive communities than to complicated and industrialized ones, as the Russian experience shows. The Africans can skip the stage of Industrial Revolution and become fully developed socialist states."

While the pressing exigencies of the war might not permit immediate application of socialist principles to Africa, we believe that clear guarantees of equality in the travail for democratic victory would induce and inspire the Africans and other colonials to fight unstintingly for the triumph of the Allies' cause. Such guarantees can be made applicable now without injury to the central ideal of the Atlantic Charter.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Worth Repeating

2nd Front and Negroes

In regard to the opening of a Western Front the "Chicago Defender," noted Negro weekly, stated: "There is no satisfactory explanation for the delay. It is not Russia alone we are helping, but ourselves. It is our national independence which is at stake." The editorial, appearing in the July 25 issue, reads, in full:

The eyes of all thinking democratic mankind are focussed on the battles raging in Russia. The fate of world democracy hangs in the balance there. Negro America no less than white America watches the heroic struggle of the Red Army. This is but a larger part of our struggle. Our fate is involved on the Don River as well as on the Mississippi.

Three lynchings have taken place in the last 12 days. In Flagstaff, Ariz., a Negro soldier was murdered and another seriously wounded in the city streets. Odell Waller was legally lynched because he dared assert the right to life and liberty for which the whole democratic world now fights to the death. William Vinson, a Negro of military age was lynched because a women said he resembled someone who attempted to assault her.

These are grave matters. They reflect the depth of Fascist influence in our country. The failure to take action and decisive counter-measures reflects an even greater weakness in the government which must mobilize all of America if victory is to be realized.

Serious as they are, these matters must not blind the eyes of Negro America to what is taking place on the Eastern Front. Black men in America have a life and death interest in the battle now raging in Russia. If the Red Army is forced back beyond the Volga, and the oil of the Caucasus falls into Hitler's hands, the small measure of democracy now ours in America will be menaced in a most serious manner.

The reactionary forces now articulating racial differences, provoking lynchings and maneuvering to keep Negroes out of our armed forces and the industrial apparatuses will be enheartened and emboldened. A wave of riotous events comparable only to the riots of 1919 will again sweep our country. The Ku Klux Klan, the so-called Christian Front, the White Camelias and other terrorist groups financed with Fascist dollars and inspired by Nazi propaganda will declare open season for Negroes.

Hitler must be smashed if we are now to better our condition here at home. Hitler must be smashed even while the struggle goes on here in Texas, Mississippi and at Washington. There can be no separation of these two battles. They are but one great struggle though the fronts are widely saparated.

This brings us to the Western Front. That front must be opened by London and Washington now. There is no satisfactory explanation for the delay. It is not Russia alone we are helping, but ourselves. It is our national independence which is at stake.

Many Negro sections of America will be a Lidice if Hitler wins. Negro American calls for a second front in Europe out of self protection. It calls for a second front in the interests of the nation. It calls for a second front in the interest of humanity. The time is now. Delay may prove fatal to the very life of democracy.

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.



SERVICE EMBLEMS

HONOR OUR BOYS IN UNIFORM

Send "Double V" Service Emblem with Number of Soldiers and Color of Stars as Follows:

Number in family In Service

Color

Blue .....

Silver .....

Gold .....

Name .....

.....

Street .....

.....

City .....

.....

State .....

BLUE STAR denotes service within the Continental U.S.

SILVER STAR denotes service on high seas or without the Continental U.S.

GOLD STAR denotes soldier who has lost his life in the service.

Enclose this coupon with 10c in coin or stamps, to cover cost of Emblem and postage and mail to "Double V" Campaign Director, The Pittsburgh Courier, 2628 Centre Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Talk Is Good, Action's Better

PAUL V. M'NUTT, head of the recently created Man Power Board, had a lot to say the other week about the integration of the Negro into the war effort and that discrimination must go in order that the government proceed "full steam ahead." It all sounds encouraging—especially to the men and women who are working. It doesn't sound like anything to Negroes who are jobless in spite of all the employment activity going on around them, and who are not accepted at plants working on government contracts because of color.

It is all well and good to spend a lot of time and effort telling the world that "this must go and that must go," but it doesn't put one thing on the kitchen shelf and does not produce one nickel toward paying the rent.

It is time for the government to make further efforts to put to work thousands of unemployed Negroes and take positive action to eliminate the hurdles that prevent such action.

If the Negro is wanted to swell the pool for the production of munitions and other things needed in this war, then put him to work, and at once. If he is not needed, the government should have the courage to say so.

Birmingham Post
Birmingham, Alabama

Let's Lick 'Em

A small Negro boy in Norwood has provided food for thought—food for thoughts of victory.

Discovering his employer, a young woman, writing to a friend in the Coast Guard, he asked why she didn't put a War Stamp on the letter along with the regular postage stamp. As a result the woman did.

Not much of a gesture, you may say, one person putting one Victory Stamp on one letter. Maybe not, but a whale of a gesture—a gesture of determination, a gesture of defiance at Hitler and Hirohito, a gesture of patriotism of true Americans—if millions of Americans did the same.

Anyhow, it's an idea. Who knows, mayhap this little Negro boy in Norwood—James Bell—may have shown us still another way in which we can patriotically do our bit.

Let's lick 'em!

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Davis Decides To Enter U. S. Army

NEW YORK—(ANP)—Jimmy Davis, 27-year-old composer, who fought induction into the army as a protest against Jim-crowism in the U. S. armed forces, announced last week that he had changed his mind about joining up. His decision came at the end of 13 days spent in the federal house of detention as a conscientious objector. In declaring his intention, Davis said:

"Having stated my protest in all the forms available to me, I now feel that no further usefulness could be served by my continued refusal to go into the armed forces, segregated even as they are into white and Negro units."

Davis, who appealed for permission to join the jim-crow-free Canadian forces after informing his draft board that he would serve only in an army free of segregation has attracted wide attention in the past several weeks. His appeal was refused.

Davis, who said he wanted to fight Hitlerism and its racial superiority myth, but not in an army which itself practices racial discrimination, declared Friday:

"I shall now report for induction offering all I have to the service of my country during this hour of peril in our common fight against the Fascist threat. It is my fervent hope that from this conflict will emerge an America in which no race or people are denied any of the democratic rights embodied in our national ideals, our constitution, and in the recent speeches of our President and vice president, whose words held out hope for the poor and oppressed of the world."

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

'DISCRIMINATION MUST GO'—SAYS PAUL V. McNUTT

NEW YORK, July 2—"Discrimination—based on anything but man's sheer worth—must go. Discrimination against every race must go," declared Paul V. McNutt Sunday (June 28) in an address at a Negro Victory Mass meeting held here under the auspices of the Negro Labor Victory Committee and the National Conference of Negro Youth.

The chairman of the War Manpower Commission declared the clear national policy of the government was for elimination of all forms of discrimination against all minority groups. He said: "The little people of every race, of every tongue, of every creed and of every economic condition—have a clear national policy which is making and has made headway. Their security, their rights, are on the march."

McNutt pledged that his war agency would make full use of Negro manpower. "It is fundamental," he declared, "that the life of the American soldier—of any race or creed or color, anywhere in the world—shall be put in jeopardy because of the prejudice of any employer, any worker—or any employer's worker's organization."

Citing the recent employment of thousands of Negroes in aircraft, shipbuilding and other war industries, McNutt continued: "But we are not using Negroes enough. There are still too many who hire them only for certain service jobs or assign them to work below their best skill. Such employers are protecting their prejudices at the cost of production for victory. America cannot stand that kind of nonsense."

McNutt's speech was broadcast nationally over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

No Blacks, No Whites in Battle —Just Men, Negro Seamen Say

Pair Describe Harrowing Experiences Under Arctic Attack of German Sub, Bombers When Color Line Vanished in Side-by-Side Fight

By ELLEN TARRY

"When the bombs fell there were no black men and no white men. We were just human beings fighting desperately for our lives!"

Thus George White and Walter Hill, merchant seamen recently returned from a trip to Russia, described their harrowing experiences during six days of continuous bombing by German planes, and escape from their torpedoed ship.

Hill told of the comradeship of the crewmen and cited the case of his white friend from Florida. Together they spent an evening in the company of a couple of Russian girls. As they left the "house," the white man from Florida put his arms about Hill's neck and said: "Folks down in my home wouldn't believe that a white man and colored man could have so much fun together, would they?"

Instructed in Handling Guns

George White and Walter Hill, half of the colored members of the steward's department, volunteered and were instructed in handling 50 and 30 calibre guns. Because they were suspicious of Navy policy and expected to be assigned to the magazine (where the ammunition is stored), both seamen were elated to take their places in the pill boxes of the huge guns.

The trip to Iceland was without mishap though several submarines were sighted. The men were constantly on the alert, sleeping and working in their clothes.

The ship left Iceland with the convoy about May 25. It was the first time some of the seamen had experienced 24 hours of Arctic daylight. The first hours of the voyage passed without event, but that evening the alarms sounded. In a few minutes a flock of German bomber planes was overhead and this was the beginning of a sea-air battle that lasted six days.

At the start, the seamen found the battle good sport. Anti-aircraft machines were manned by navy men and the voluntary gun crew. All hands were on deck, helping in whatever way they could.

White and Hill told how the gallant navy lads fired their guns feverishly, shaking their fists at the German fighters as they screamed defiant determination to exterminate them.

When a couple of German planes were shot down, the men let out a cheer that could be heard above the battle din. Their elation was short lived, for a German sub entered the battle and sank the sister ship to the craft on which White and Hill were sailing.

Sank in 80 Minutes

The torpedoed vessel sank in 80 minutes and from then on the men realized this would be a test of their endurance. During the six-day siege, White and Hill said none of them slept over two hours. The two young Negroes said the white members of the crew, many of them Southerners, ate and drank behind them and often dropped down in a corner and leaned against them, napping as best they could.

White's voice choked when he told of standing on deck watching flames envelop a sinking ship, knowing that he was looking at the funeral pyre of one of his best friends. Both men said they gave up hope of ever seeing America again and admitted that they prayed for the first time in many years.

One of the ships in the convoy was a Russian merchant, with women on board as crew members. The Russian ship caught fire and it looked as if her crew could not extinguish it. The officer in charge of the convoy ordered the captain to abandon ship, but the plucky Russian refused, and insisted that he and his men intended to get their cargo through or go down with it.

Because the smoke from the ship was clouding the vision of the gunmen on the other ships, the Russian merchant dropped out of the convoy. All of the men admired the courage of the Russians, but after a day decided they had lost their battle with the flames and gone down with the cargo. On the morning of the second day they saw a speck on the horizon that turned out to be the Russian ship. Badly scarred, with a gaping hole in her bow, she was with them when they shook off the German planes and finally approached the Russian port.

Praise for Russians

The seamen were loud in their praise of the Russian people and the brave fight they are making.

They described how the ships lay in the harbor waiting for the signal to dock when they heard an explosion. Anti-aircraft guns fired at a German plane. When all was quiet again and the smoke cleared away, they were informed that they couldn't dock because the dock had been blown up.

Hill was caught in another air raid that took place while the convoy was being readied for the return trip. After the all clear was sounded he walked through the streets of the Russian city and saw bits of human flesh, an arm here and a leg there. He said he almost cried as he watched a woman and her children digging in the debris on the spot where her house must have stood. When she couldn't find that for which she was evidently searching, the seaman said he expected to see her burst into tears. Instead, she bit her lips and walked away.

The convoy left the port and headed for America once more. Other than a few alarms, nothing happened until they were 150 miles off the Arctic coast and a torpedo disturbed the calm.

The gunmen rushed to their posts, but three minutes after the alarm was sounded the stern of the ship was blown away. The captain then ordered all hands to the boat deck and life boats were lowered.

Freezing waters were cluttered with wreckage, human bodies and life boats. At every other stroke of the oars, White said, they struck a body. This scene, each man agreed, was the most horrible through which they lived.

As the life boat pulled away, he said, the ship turned over and they broke all but one oar clearing the sinking vessel. After drifting a about while a British covette (a small fighting ship) made for the life boats. All but six of the men had been taken aboard the rescue craft when a German submarine fired a torpedo at the covette and they had to pull away and leave the other men.

Walter Hill was among the six men left in the life boat. White said it wrung his heart to have to leave his pal, but there was no alternative. Luckily, a few minutes later a Free French covette came on the scene and rescued Hill and the five remaining men.

White and Hill were reunited at a camp on the Arctic coast. They were later shipped to England where they remained until they could sail for America.

They arrived in New York Monday, July 27. White, with a four months' beard and his navy style life preserver coat, and Hill, showing the first fuzz his 20-year-old chin has known, phoned Baltimore as soon as they were allowed to leave the ship.

In their suite at a mid-town hotel the seamen told the Amsterdam Star-News reporter that after a short rest they wanted to ship on a vessel going to the Far East so they could get a chance at the Japs.

"If," George White said, "we could get the unity in America that we had on that ship when the bombs were falling, there would be no such thing as race prejudice."—Ellen Tarry.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

INDUSTRIES USING MORE NEGRO HELP

Urban League Finds Relaxation of Racial Discrimination in War Factories

PROBLEM STILL SERIOUS

Excessive Ratio on Relief Is Cited—Rise in Proportion in Last Three Years

Increased employment of Negroes in war industries, indicating a relaxation in racial discrimination and appreciation of Negro labor's contribution to the war, was reported in the findings of a survey made public yesterday by William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League.

The survey covered developments since the promulgation a year ago of President Roosevelt's order forbidding racial discrimination in defense employment and appointment of the Fair Employment Practice Committee to enforce it.

The league, aided by local affiliates in forty industrial centers throughout the country, found that Negro employment in the war industries showed a substantial increase, attributed principally to three causes. These were the President's order and the enforcement work of the Fair Employment Practice Committee, the activities of the Negro Manpower Service of the War Manpower Commission and the procedure of private organizations concerned primarily with the welfare of the 13,000,000 Negro citizens.

The study disclosed, however, that racial discrimination in employment remained a serious factor, reflected in the excessive ratio of Negroes on relief to their total population.

Relaxation of trade union restrictions against Negro workers was noted in various cities. The most encouraging single change in employment practices was in aircraft production.

According to the report, establishment of ordnance plants throughout the country brought semi-skilled employment to thousands of Negroes. The Navy Department has doubled the employment of Negro workers in its yards, Negroes now being represented in thirteen different crafts.

The league reported that in Southern States, where three-fourths of the country's Negro labor is found, "training facilities are inadequate and frequently nonexistent," but that the situation is "much better" in the North. The league asserted that "widespread complaint regarding State operation of the United States Employment Service continues to be made," but that there was a growing public recognition, notably in Baltimore, that the local pool of Negro labor should be used as "a realistic solution of employment and housing problems" in preference to bringing labor from outside places.

Regarding the Negro's position on relief rolls, the report declared:

"It is true that the absolute number of Negroes on relief is gradually declining, but the more rapid transfer of whites from these rolls to war employment has actually increased the proportion of Negroes over figures reported three years ago.

"As a general rule there are at least twice as many Negroes on relief as whites, considering the ratio of each group in the total population. In New York City there are four times as many, and the disparity is as great or greater in Chicago, Detroit, Boston, Buffalo and other cities. If present trends where Negroes had opportunities should be continued there is danger that relief rolls will soon consist only of the unemployables of both races and trained and willing Negro workers who can find no work."

The report cited various cases

47n-1942
Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Our Fight For The Four Freedoms

The four freedoms of common humanity are as much elements of man's needs as air and sunlight, bread and salt. Deprive him of all these freedoms and he dies—deprive him of a part of them and a part of him withers. Give them to him in full and abundant measure and he will cross the threshold of a new age, the greatest age of man.

These freedoms are the rights of men of every creed and every race, wherever they live. This is their heritage, long withheld. We of the United Nations have the power and the will and the will at last to assure man's heritage.

The belief in the four freedoms of common humanity—the belief in man, created free, in the image of God—is the crucial difference between ourselves and the enemies we face today. In it lies the absolute unity of our alliance, opposed to the oneness of the evil we hate. Here is our strength, the source and promise of victory.
— FRANKLIN ROOSEVELT.



THIS DRAWING depicts the United Nations' fight for the Four Freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want and freedom from fear. They are explained in detail on Page 12-A.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Call Rankin White Trash Bloc Leader

WASHINGTON

Adolph J. Sabath (Dem., Ill.) attacked John E. Rankin (Dem., Miss.) on the floor of the House Monday, for his almost daily abuse of newspapers opposing segregation of blood in the Red Cross bank.

One of the papers abused by Rankin is the New York PM, which called Rankin "leader of the white trash bloc in Congress."

Nazi propaganda, coupled with speeches made by a few members of Congress, said Mr. Sabath, "are creating discord and disunity, and are being continuously used by Hitler's propaganda machine."

"If there is any danger or discord in our country," the Chicagoan said, "it is not due to any communistic activities, but emanates from the Nazi and Fascist propagandists, from the appeasers, pacifists, noninterventionists, and those preaching intolerance and hatred."

Again attacking Marshall Field, the publisher of PM, Mr. Rankin asked whether Mr. Sabath approves of Mr. Field's policy in wasting his fortune financing PM, through which he and Ralph Ingersoll, its editor, "are trying to coerce the Red Cross into taking the labels off the blood now being banked for our wounded soldiers so as to have colored blood or Japanese blood pumped into our white boys who are injured in this war."

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
July 23, 1942

NEGROES WOULD SUFFER

If United States Lost War, Says Tuskegee Man.

Atlanta, Ga., July 2.—Negroes would be the race to suffer most in the event of an unsuccessful outcome of America's war effort, declares Wm. Gordon, field representative of the service department of Tuskegee Institute, who is holding meetings here this week among Negroes to impress upon those whose jobs bring them into contact with the general public that they can serve as "ambassadors of good will" for their race.

Mr. Gordon is working principally among bellboys, waiters, elevator operators and others who have service jobs that give them an opportunity to make a favorable impression on the public that they serve.

"I believe the Negro would be more disastrously affected than any other race in America by an unsuccessful outcome of our present national effort," Mr. Gordon said.

The Negro's part in national defense, both in the armed services and in civilian defense, is being stressed by the extension workers of Tuskegee Institute, who operate according to the principles laid down by the Institute's founder, Booker T. Washington, who urged his race "to dignify and glorify labor" and to establish an important place for the Negro in American life.

Aliceville, Ala., News
July 9, 1942

Black Man's War, Too

Japanese propaganda machines are working overtime these days, impressing upon the Chinese, the Indians, the Mongols. . . and all the other Asiatic races that the present war is a struggle between the white man on one side, and all other races on the other.

That propaganda, coupled with the many atrocities of the British in the East, and with the continued Japanese broadcasts that the Oriental has but to view the manner in which the white man handles the Negro problem in America, perhaps has changed many an Asiatic over to the Jap cause.

And the Negro problem in America has been one that has threatened to cause disunion among states more than once, and since the Civil War, the struggle has become bloodless, but nevertheless bitter.

What has evolved is that the yankees are allowed to handle the problem in their way, and the South is usually allowed to handle her problem in her way. Whenever the two systems attempt to handle the same problem, a disgraceful proceeding usually results. . . hence, the Scottsboro case and others.

We see no reason why the present should be selected as a season for bringing about unified viewpoints on the Negro question, as seems to be the case, whenever it is reported that blacks and whites were quartered together at Fort Benning recently.

Southerners do not fight or train well under such circumstances and it is needless for officers to stupidly expect it. Furthermore Southern soldiers are going to revolt at the suggestion of such a procedure.

We Southerners, however, recognize that Negroes have a part in this war, and we want them to have a free hand in carrying out that part. We realize that there are errors in our handling the Negro problem, but we also are aware of the fact that the easterners feel just about the same way we do about the Negro.

Now is the time for unity of thought and certainly unity of action. Let the Negroes be trained under the best of conditions. Let them be given an opportunity to do their share of fighting for Democracy.

But let's steer clear of all the age-old problems and contriversies that arise from the mixing of whites and blacks.

Anniston Ala. Star
July 30, 1942

An End To Quibbling

There is plenty of opposition in America to "Quislings," but there is not nearly enough opposition to the old American custom of quibbling, and the clashes over minor matters continue to hamper the war effort.

The country is now engaged in an all-out war, a war that will tax the strength of every man, woman and child to the utmost to obtain victory. All will participate in some form or another, even if it is no more than doing without some of the things we have become accustomed to in pre-war days. For the most part, we adults on the home front are putting our shoulders to the wheel in some form of production.

There has been entirely too much quibbling among the citizenry in regard to our part in events leading up to the war, quibbling over our war efforts in the field, rationing programs, etc.

Some months ago, Anniston police raided a Sunday "skin game" and brought half a dozen Negroes to jail. One kept telling another he was to blame, that they would not be in jail if he had followed advice and left the scene of the game before the officers arrived. The accused Negro replied: "You bother me complaining and worrying about how we got here. What's worrying me is how we are going to get out."

These constant critics of everyone connected with the war effort, the government, Mr. Roosevelt, etc., might bear that lesson in mind. It matters not how we got into the war. The question is getting out of it, and the only method that will be satisfactory to all Americans is by victory. That fact being true, we have a job before us, a tough, long grind, and in that program for victory, quibbling has no place. Let's eliminate it, at least until the war is won.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

EXCLUSIVE!!

GEORGE PADMORE, Chicago Defender London correspondent, is in Ireland, he notified the Chicago office this week, where he is gathering material for a series of articles on the American Negro troops stationed there. It is expected that the Defender will be able to make this material available to its readers within a few weeks.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Admiral Says This Is Not 'A White Man's War'

HAMILTON, Bermuda, July 2—"Don't let anybody tell you it is a white man's war," declared Rear Adm. Julius James, commandant of the U. S. naval operating base here, speaking at the opening Friday night of the USO club for Negro seamen of the U. S. navy.

"It is every man's war but Hitler's," he went on. "It is Hitler's one idea to dominate all races but his own. No one knows it better than you and your loyal support all over the world shows how well you do know it."

The opening of this new club rounds out USO facilities for American service men throughout the islands.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

FROM THE PEN OF A NOTED EDITOR

(EDITORIAL REPRINT)

The Courier-Journal realizes that it has been the subject of certain criticism in this community on account of its attitude concerning the Negro or, rather, on account of what some people seem to have imagined its attitude to be. To this, coming now and then in letters and in private conversation with members of our organization, we have previously made no public reply. We had hoped to set a course so straight and plain that no reasonable white Louisvillian could complain of a policy seeking elemental justice to an under-privileged part of our population and no reasonable colored Louisvillian could be led into to demands that would be impossible and unrelated to the basic questions of economic opportunity and of fair play in the government, in the courts and at polling places.

We certainly do not think Louisvillians have failed in the relations between the races. These have been far better here than in many other places, even possibly most other places. There has been on the part of the white majority a steady, though inevitably slow, amelioration of handicaps to the Negro's self-improvement. Nevertheless, some people have persisted in misunderstanding the Courier-Journal and sometimes misinterpreting us very hastily and unfairly.

Thus it is gratifying to be able to present on the opposite page this morning the remarks of Mr. Mark Ethridge, the general manager of this newspaper, in Birmingham last week. Mr. Ethridge spoke as a member of the President's committee against racial discrimination in the war factories, but what he said has a general application. He expressed views in which all of us in these editorial offices are united.

We hope that his statement will be seriously and carefully read by those white people who have been making a fantastic bogy of "he Courier-Journal and the Negro" and by those Negroes—a very few, we believe—who have been attracted by the dangerous delusions of some of their race's leaders and journalists.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

40,000 Negroes Push Production For Naval Stores

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(SNS)—Nearly 40,000 Negro workers in turpentine camps stretched along a thousand mile front from the Carolinas to Texas are playing an important role in helping to increase the production of naval stores to meet the 1942 goals set by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickad.

Turpentine and rosin, caled naval stores, are strategic materials for a nation at war. In addition to various vital military uses, they are needed in the manufacture of scores of items for civilian use. Among the most important are paint, paper, linoleum, roofing, varnish, printing ink, shoe polish, soap, synthetic camphor, adhesives, plastics, pharmaceuticals, matches and perfumes.

CHIPPERS ALL COLORED

Last year, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering which issues statistical reports on the state of the industry, 285,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 950,000 barrels of gum rosin were produced. This year the nation needs 450,000 barrels of gum turpentine and 1,500,000 barrels of gum rosin, or a 58 percent increase.

Naval stores production for 1942 got underway about February 15 when chippers hung cups and made their first streak on southern pines to start the flow of gum. The skillful chippers, largely colored, will continue turpentining longleaf and slash pines until November when the harvesting season ends.

Negro laborers are engaged in every phase of the industry from harvesting and distilling to loading ships at the principal ports for exporting naval stores, and many Negro land owners have turpentine farms. Of these a few work their farms themselves, while the others lease theirs to large companies However, with Farm Security Administration making loans to small producers to buy equipment, more farmers are beginning to work their own turpentine crops. In 25 counties of southeastern Georgia 500 white and colored FSA borrowers expect an income of $180,000 from naval stores this year.

WORK EXTRA DAY

With the labor supply reduced and production requirements up more than 50 percent, both Negro farmers and laborers in the turpentine belt are girding themselves to meet wartime needs. Some laborers have asked that their allotment of "faces" be increased and they are now working an extra day each week. To assist in increasing the output of these vital materials, the Department has liberalized the naval stores conservation program which is administered by Forest Service. The new regulations permit more pine tree "faces' to be worked and it also makes allowance for increased wages and higher production costs.

During harvesting season 700 turpentine camps, principally in Georgia, Florida, and Alabama, hum with activity.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

TELLS OF NEGROES ANXIETY TO FIGHT

JUN 20 1942

By Our London Correspondent

LONDON — (Censored) — June 18—Just as white America is interested in Britain's Colonial Problem, especially India, now threatened by Japanese invasion, so are white people over here interested in the American Color Problem, Progressive circles are discussing Miss Pearl Buck's letters in the New York Times and Colored Press.

In brief, they want to know whether the colored Americans are more enthusiastic about Uncle Sam's war than the colored races of Asia and Africa are concerning John Bull's war.

To satisfy this curiosity, the British Press Lords have instructed their American correspondents in Washington and New York to lift the "veil of mystery" on the American race problem and tell their British readers something about colored America.

Here is a sample as to what white Britons are reading about America's Colored Army. It is a dispatch from F. G. A. Cook, Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard corresponding in Washington.

WHAT WAR OFFICE SAYS

"As America's war effort gets into stride and the stream of men overseas that has already begun broadens into a torrent, numbers of American Negro troops are likely to take up their stations in the fighting lines. I base this belief on conversations I have had at the War Department in Washington with officials closely connected with the raising, training and equipping of colored troops and on the statement of the War Secretary, Mr. Stimson.

"Mr. Stimson has promised that Negroes shall be recruited into the service of their country in direct proportion to their numbers in the nation.

"And one American in every ten is colored—which means hundreds of thousands of sturdy, loyal colored troops will one day bear their share of bringing down that man whose insulting opinions about their race have not been forgotten here, either in the teeming slums of Harlem or in the Caroline tobacco and cotton fields.

"In case England, like Australia, does one day make personal acquaintance with America's Negro troops there are one or two things you ought to know about them.

"There will be no complaints about their conduct or their manners. Better behaved troops would be more difficult to find. Every man bears himself as if he knew —as he does—that his critics are watching him and that he is expected what his friends have always said, that is as good as his white comrade, given an equal chance.

LOYALTY OF COLORED FOLK

"The loyalty of these Negro troops is attested by two very remarkable facts. First is that the Negro group is the only group in the American nation that has not been represented by a single man or woman in the parade of saboteurs, spies and troublemakers hailed into the courts for various anti-Americans activities.

"Second is that when the authorities wanted battalions whose reliability was beyond all doubt to guard the nation's most vital points from the day the war began they chose colored battalions. They alone required no checking to see what their racial origin was.

"Today Negroes are serving in all branches of the United States forces on and over land and sea, and even under the sea in submarines. The authorities have yet to find the job they are incapable of doing. They have shown themselves able to grasp the most intricate mechanism of modern fighting equipment. They can read the instrument board of a modern bomber as well as any. The proportion of rejects among candidates for flight training, for instance, is almost exactly the same as in the white training schools.

COLORED LEADER

"Judge William Hastie, tall, dignified young Negro jurist and Howard professor, whom Supreme Court Justice Frankfurther described as 'the most brilliant student I have ever had', is serving in the War Department as civilian aide to Mr. Stimson. He is charged with the special duty of watching the interests of Afro-Americans in the forces. His office is decorated with pictures of Negroes engaged in every sort of activity in the forces. His staff is exclusively Negro. His typists wear their jet-black hair in the latest upswept pompadour.

"Judge Hastie is proud of the records his men are making. He is proud that America has written a record of the military prowess of her colored sons in past wars, and has no doubt that they will do even better this time. Already they have contributed hundreds of officers and are contributing more every day through the Officers' Training Corps of various Negro universities and through examination under the army scheme, whereby every ambitious private can reach officer rank. Colored officers actually serving now range from second-lieutenant to one Brigadier-General.

"America's Negro soldiers are fine, well-trained, well-disciplined men. Hitler has written the Negroes off. They have long memories and don't forget insults very easily", concluded the Evening Standard Washington correspondent.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

First African Made Officer In British Army

Native of Gold Coast Is Made 2nd Lieutenant

NEW YORK CITY—(SNS)—The first appointment of a West African to the rank of officer in the British Army has just been made, the Council on African Affairs learned this week. Sergeant Seth K. Anthony, a native of the Gold Coast, and a student of Achimota College, Accra, has successfully completed training at an officer cadet school in England and has been granted the rank of lieutenant.

West Africans while rejoicing in the new spirit which is gaining ground over the old policies of discrimination and which their participation in the United Nations struggle against fascist enslavement is bringing about, look forward to ever greater changes for the freedom of their continent.

This was clearly xepressed in the farewell message of five Africans from Nigeria who left recently for England where they will join the Royal Air Force. Addressing their fellow countrymen they expressed their determination to fight as "living parts" of the United Naations for victory over fascism.

"West Africa," they declared, "must take her place in the post war world not as she used to be, in total submission to her master, but taking an equal share with other great nations in world affairs."

Washington, D. C. Post
August 2, 1942

Negroes In the South

One hears and reads a lot these days about the Negro in the United States Army. Some of our most prominent citizens and columnists are giving tongue to strange ideas about what we must do to impress India and the Orient with our "good faith."

I recently came to Washington from Georgia and while packing for the trip I discussed the war with our Negro janitor, who was tying up boxes for shipment. . . . "Robert," I said, "has your son registered, or is he old enough for the draft?"

"Yessum, he old enough and he registered, but he ain't waiting for that—he done enlisted. I tell him to. I say 'I don't want you to be drafted. I wasn't. I enlisted in 1917.'"

I submit that a section of the country that can generate this feeling of dignity and loyalty in its Negro population has done a better job than giving them a front seat in a bus or street car could ever accomplish!

RUTH H. THOMSON.
Savannah, Ga., July 24.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

War Conference Seeks Fuller Participation

Randolph Again Threatens March On Washington

CHICAGO—(A N P)—A. Phillip Randolph, speaking here Saturday at the Midwest conference on the Negro and the War, sponsored by the Chicago Civil Liberties committee, against stressed determination to lead his followers in a "March on Washington" unless discrimination against the Negro ceases.

Addressing an audience of more than 600, the speaker said: "Negroes are going to march on Washington, and do not care what happens if jim crowism is not abolished."

Randolph, international president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, spoke at the luncheon meeting of the all-day conference held in the Sherman hotel. He declared that pressure methods always had been the effective weapon of labor and minority groups, and that pressure was needed now, if Negroes were to reap results.

OUTMODED POLICY

The age-old policy of "don't rock the boat," in times of national tension," is outmoded, Randolph declared. This view was upheld by Ald. Earl B. Dickerson, a member of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices. And one of the sponsors of the conference. Dickerson said:

"We cannot accept the 'don't rock the boat' philosopy. In our battle against racial discrimination and token employment, we must be courageous and unrelenting. The Negro's record has earned him the right to demand equality and equal participation in the nation's activities."

The Rev. Archibald J. Carey, Jr., pastor of the Woodlawn Methodist Episcopal church, also a sponsor of the conference, summed up the present situation in which the Negro American finds himself in relation to the country as a whole by saying:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand, and until the Negro is given equal opportunity the war effort will be impeded. There are 13,000,000 Negroes in the United States, with an annual income of $2,000,000,000, and this vast manpower and income is being withheld from the nation's war effort because Negroes are resentful of discrimination against them in the armed forces and in other areas including those under direct control of the national government."

DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

Turner Catledge, acting editor of the Chicago Sun, stressed difficulties the Sun had encountered when it attempted a survey of employment opportunties for Negroes in war and other industries. Statistics gathered by competent authorities concerning industrial discrimination against Negroes are overwhelming in their impact, Catledge declared.

"They cast before us a shameful picture of what is happening in company after company," he continued. "They demonstrate that millions of able, Negro Americans are being deprived of their share in saving their country."

Panel discussions occupied the conference before and following the luncheon. Leaders of several of these groups were Horace Cayton, authority on labor matters; Miss Olive M. Diggs, editor of the Chicago Bee; Edward L. Doty, secretary of the American Consolidated Trades council and Herbert March, vice president of the Chicago CIO council. These discussions concerned: "Propagaindizing the Negro's Cause," "Democratic Participation of the Negro and Civilian Morale," "The Negro in the Armed Forces," and "The Negro in War Employment."

March advanced the idea that the Negro can best solve his problems through the labor movement. Cayton declared that the Negro needs an organization of his own to fight for fair and equal treatment.

Ira Latimer, executive secretary of the Civil Liberties committee, said the conference wished to present before the country four demands as a condition to wholehearted participation in the war by the Negro: the right to equality in the armed forces in assignments and promotions; the right to get and hold a job in war industries; the right to participate in the government process through the ballot. the right to participation in world democracy.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

WAACS Close First Week Of Training Period

Experienced Officers Are Instructors

DES MOINES, Ia. — The first group of Negro women selected for training with the First Regiment of the WAAC has been organized into a unit known as the Third Platoon of the First Company of the First Regiment. Their company commander is Captain Frank E. Stillman Jr., of Paterson, N. J., and their immediate platoon commander is Lieut. R. C. Barrows of New London, Conn. Both officers seem exceptionally pleased with their command.

These thirty-nine women have nearly two weeks' training behind them now; one-third of the distance has already been covered that will determine which of them is to receive commissions as officers and which of them will receive "certificates of capacity." According to Col. Don C. Faith, commanding officer of the WAAC, only about half of the women now in training will receive commissions at the end of this training period which is eight weeks. This will be necessary because of the fact that there will be no auxiliaries for these officers to command until later. However, as the auxiliaries are formed officers will be selected from this group holding "certificates of capacity" and from those auxiliaries proving their ability.

According to camp officials the progress to date has been so rapid, the candidates so eager for training that it is going to be possible to know which ones are going to receive commissions at the end of the six weeks rather than holding over until the end of eight weeks. The last two weeks are expected to be given over to training in army paper work including stenographic work, army record keeping, etc. Another group will be taught driving of autos, ambulances and light army vehicles. A third group will be trained as telephone operators; another group will consist of cooks, mess sergeants, bakers, etc.; a fifth group being a general group who do not take any special training will not necessarily be specialists, but will serve as messengers and other general activities.

When inquiry was made of Captain Vann M. Kennedy, public relations officer of the WAAC, as to the training and background of the officers and non-commissioned officers who actually conduct the training of the prospective WAAC officers of our group, he released information included in the following:

The 39 Negro women who are members of the first WAAC officer training school here are receiving their training from officers who have had a lot of experience; some of them with the Negro troops.

The commanding officer of the first company of which the Negro or third platoon is a part is Captain Frank E. Stillman, who was the platoon commander of Lieutenant Glover and Lieutenant Lowe, the first two Negro men to be graduated from Ft. Bennings, Ga. The two lieutenants are now serving overseas. Just prior to being ordered from the Infantry school at Fort Bennings to organize the WAAC school, he had graduated 21 Negro officers, the largest number to get commissioned at one time. Commissioned as a captain in July of 1941 at Ft. Bennings, Ga., Stillman was one of the men who founded the Infantry Officers Candidate school there.

Captain Stillman who was graduated from Syracuse university in 1935, was especially concerned with the problems of Negro men from 1937 to 1941 when he served on duty in Southern New Jersey with Negro CCC camps of the Trenton district.

Sunday, July 26, he accompanied the third platoon members to the Des Moines Negro Community center where the 39 WAAC's were honored guests. Directly in command of the third platoon is Lieut. Randolph C. Barrows who praises the 39 for their cooperation and spirit.

Lieutenant Barrows is a graduate of Massachusetts State college and has served one year active duty under the Thompson Act at Fort Nathan Allen, Vermont. From September, 1937, to June, he was instructor in mathematics and science in the Admiral Billard academy, New London, Conn. This is the Naval Prep school preparing students especially for the Coast Guard academy and Annapolis, and is run strictly on a military basis. He has also served with the United States army engineers on various flood control projects throughout southern New England and Central New York and as an investigation and apprehension inspector at Ellis Island, New York harbor.

When called to active duty in August, 1941, Barrows was commissioned as a first lieutenant with the 1225 Corps Area Service unit at Ft. Handcock, New Jersey, where he served in the capacity of assistant post adjutant for a period of six months.

He was connected with the militized troops of the Cavalry Replacement center at Ft. Riley, Kansas, when he was given two days' notice, that he was to report here for work with the WAAC. Lieutenant and Mrs. Barrows and their two year old son make their home at the post.

Non-commissioned officers serving with the third platoon are pleased with the progress that is being made and report that morale and cooperation are high. Platoon Sergeant Greer, whose home is in Oklahoma City, Okla., has previously worked with Negro groups when he was assistant to the executive officer of the 314th Field Artillery. He has been in the army for four years. Corporal Heath of Bethany, Mo., Corporal Sandberg of Chicago and Corporal Larson of Albert Lea, Minnesota, have not in the past dealt with Negro troops.

47n-1942
Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

PASTOR HAS TEA FOR SOLDIERS

WASHINGTON.—(ANP)—Although the exact number of Negro soldiers abroad is not known and the war department is hesitant about publishing the whereabouts of the units, dispatches from Ireland are high in their praise of the Negro soldiers there and of their attitude of and the attitude of the native Irish toward them.

Says one of the dispatches, "Negro troops in Northern Ireland impatiently wait for the order that will send them at the enemy.

"Lt. Robert J. Lehman of Columbus, O., one of the unit's white officers, said the Negro troops compare favorably with any troops the United States has sent over. The commanding colonel agreed.

"The officers are pleased with the cordiality of the Irish toward their men.

"The people of this locality have been most friendly. They have arranged a number of entertainments for the troops and one church held a special service for them, which the soldiers took over. The congregation loved the spirituals and after the service, the pastor had the boys into his home for tea.

"Negro troops here come from throughout the United States. Sgt. Moses Stuhivant of Jacksonville, Fla., is typical of their non-coms. He says he has to look out for the boys.

His boys are from York, Pa., Charleston, S. C., Washington, D. C., and Chicago.

It is possible that the largest number of Negro troops in any one area are concentrated in Ireland, although movies are showing Negroes doing excellent work in the Caribbean area where they are in the coast artillery and anti-aircraft divisions.

Discuss Red Cross Wartime Program

"The Weekly Review"

Washington, D. C.—Discussing wartime problems and program of the American Red Cross are Mr. Claude A. Barnett, the Associated Negro Press; Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune of the National Youth Administration; Mr. James L. Fieser, Red Cross vice chairman in charge of Domestic Operations; Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute and member of the Red Cross Board of Incorporators, and Mrs. Beulah Whitby, Supreme Basileus, Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority.

Thirteen representatives of leading Negro Organizations met July 15 with officials of the Red Cross in Washington in a day-long conference to discuss furthering the work of the Red Cross among the Negro people of America.

(ANP)

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

NEGRO RALLY HITS JIM CROW IN WAR EFFORT

By Ben Davis, Jr.

Tuesday's Madison Square Garden rally recorded a new high point in the militancy and aggressiveness of the Negro people for their just demands of equal integration into the war effort and complete citizenship in the United States.

More than 18,000 Negroes attended the meeting, perhaps the largest number of Negro citizens ever to attend a Garden rally. At all times, the meeting was high-spirited, determined, and enthusiastic for ending the racial discrimination which still persists in war industries, the armed forces and in civilian life.

In the first place, it showed the deep anti-fascist feeling of the Negro people, that they have nothing in common with Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini, all of whom were denounced by speakers to heavy roars of approval from the audience.

Secondly, the Negro pepole are anxious that the discriminatory impediments which bar their full mobilization for the war be brought down post haste. Thirdly, it demonstrated the deep loyalty and devotion of the Negro people to their country—a country which they have helped to build—and highlighted their identification as a people with the fate of the notion.

Fourthly, it showed that, while the Negro people identify themselves with the war against the Hitler Axis, their all-out mobilization and enthusiasm is distorted by the shameful discriminations still existing against them in various phases of the war effort, notwithstanding certain progress already made. These discriminations have resulted in widespread unclarity on fact that the whole free future of the Negro, as well as that of white Americans, depends upon the victory of America and the United Nations over Hitler.

Fifth, the meeting revealed further that Norman Thomas Socialists, Trotzkyites, Lovestoneites and other malignantly defeatist elements are seeking to exploit the just grievances of the Negro people to turn them against the nation, spread disunity, and ultimately to use these grievances against the Negro's own best interests. These nondescript, unpatriotic elements — who insult the honor of the Negro people by trying to incite them to disloyalty to their country and to their own interests—have a heavy influence in the so-called March-on-Washington Movement, which conducted the rally.

This influence is exerted to a large extent through A. Philip Randolph —a Socialist who has never repudiated the unpatriotic opposition of his "party" to the country's war and who has never revealed this "party's" danger to Negro rights. But notwithstanding this defeatist influence there are many honest, win-the-war Negro leaders who are in the March-on-Washington movement. Moreover, the movement itself represents the honest yearnings of the Negro masses, whatever may be said of Trotzkyites who would ultimately wreck the movement as they would the nation.

Splendid win-the-war addresses were made at the rally by Dr. Channing Tobias, director of the colored division of the National YMCA, by Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Jr. and by Mrs. Mary McLeod Bethune, outstanding Negro woman leader and member of the National Youth Administration.

"No man can afford to be indifferent to the war which the Allied nations are fighting against Hitler tyranny throughout the world. Especially are the Negro people and other minority groups interested in seeing that that victory is achieved. If we lose the war to Hitler we will lose the very right to have such free assemblage as we have tonight," Dr. Tobias said amidst loud applause.

"We are not here to comfort the enemy with our just grievances by manifesting disunity to the detriment of our war effort. We are here to call a halt on the traitorous elements that think more of their prejudices than they do of an Allied victory.

One of the most powerful speeches of the meeting was that of Councilman Powell, who formally announced his candidacy for Congress from Harlem.

One of the most enthusiastic outbursts of the evening followed Councilman Powell's opening remarks:

"We are here tonight to disprove that this is a white man's war."

"Neither," he continued, "is it a black man's war. This is a people's war. And we are here to make it a people's war. We want a free world not only for black Americans, but for yellow, brown and all other peoples now oppressed by fascism."

"Give the Negro people equal opportunities against the Axis, give the Indians, the Africans and others their freedom and we will be able to march on Hitler's Berlin before the snow falls," said Powell to the longest ovation which interrupted any speaker of the evening.

Mrs. Bethune, asserting that there is a "new" Negro who wants equal justice, declared:

"We must not for a moment lose sight of the fact that we must give our all-out unreserved effort to **winning this war. Unless this war** is won on the battlefields abroad, there can be no victory in our struggles here at home. I want all America to understand — that we will never strike our flag. On the contrary, we will eternally protect it with all that we have in courage, in faith, in endurance."

Other speakers gave support to the war, expressing the deep win-the-war sentiment among Negro workers and the labor movement generally, apparently also disassociating themselves from the heavy defeatist influence connected with the sponsorship of the meeting.

THOMAS PROPAGANDA

The insidious poison of the Trotzkyites, Norman Thomasites and Lovestoneites, was apparent in the 20 minute sketch "The Watchword Is Forward" which became the high point of the rally. This skit—in which certain progressive Negro artists allowed themselves to be used—in dealing with discrimination, centered its fire upon labor unions falsely holding foreign born or "alien" American workers responsible for jim-crow, and crudely tried to incite the audience against the war effort. The skit followed the disloyal policies of the Norman Thomas Socialists who, in their official sheet the Socialist Call, had demanded that the meeting follow the "Socialist party line." This "line" says that the war is "imperialist" like in 1917, and that therefore the United Nations should not defend themselves but should surrender their national independence and all minority peoples to a tender and victorious Hitler. Such a line is subversive against the nation, the rights of the Negro people and of all human freedom. The tone of this skit was that the main enemy of the Negro people is not Hitler and the Fifth Column defeatists, the Norman Thomas', Coughlins, and poll taxers, who are sabotaging the war effort and therefore every democratic development that comes out of it—but rather that the main enemy is the national government which is prosecuting an anti-fascist war, in the interest of black and white Americans.

Randolph introduced a resolution for commutation of the sentence of Odell Waller, Negro sharecropper, unjustly condemned to death for killing a Virginia lynch landlord in self-defense (a case which should be supported despite its sinister exploitation by the Trotzkyite defeatists). Further Randolph introduced resolutions for a Mixed Brigade of Negro and white soldiers, and for an 8-point program dealing with jim-crow which found its first light of day in the disloyal Socialist Call. The audience adopted these resolutions because the Negro's grievances are not only deep-seated, but it was these grievances which gave rise to the rally.

Although the all-out prosecution of the war itself requires that all sections of the American people insist upon the Negro's equality, Randolph introduced no resolution in support of the war. The demands of the Negro people are honest and just. They are win-the-war demands which should be realized in the interests of victory, as well as for their inherent justice. The Norman Thomas elements want to use

these demands against the war effort and against the interests of Negroes.

It remains for the Negro people themselves to insist that this movement becomes in the first place a win the war movement, thereby increasing the assistance of the broadest masses of white workers and other citizens to battle for Negro equality in the interest of national unity and winning the war. Their interest lies in closer solidarity than ever with labor and the broad mass of white fair-minded citizens in support of the war to smash Hitler and against the defeatist agents who are, in effect, helping the Nazis.

The National Government should take a bolder and speedier stand along progressive lines already begun in behalf of Negro rights, against the Ku Kluxers, the poll taxers, Coughlin and other spreaders of race hatred. The just demands of the Negro people for equality in the war effort should be enforced in the interest of our nation's victory.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

EXPOSE TORTURE OF THREE NEGRO SOLDIERS IN LA.

Say Third-Degree Tactics Used to Force Confessions

Alexandria, La., Aug. 6 (ANP)—A new Scottsboro case arises in America.

This time the victims are three soldiers of the U. S. army, men who joined up to fight for freedom and democracy. At the time of this writing they are likely to be railroaded on charegs of rape by an all-white jury in a hostile court. If found guilty one will burn in the electric chair and two will be given life terms in prison.

The three soldiers are Richard Phillips Adams, John Walter Bordenave and Lawrence Mitchell. They were charged with attacking a white woman at Camp Livingston May 9, but were not arrested until May 16. On June 22 they were indicted by a grand jury, and Judge Porterie set the case for July 27. No bond was fixed in the case.

Since that time, fearing that the boys would not be given a fair trial, Mrs. Blanche Holmes, mother of Pvt. John Bordenave, has pleaded with army officers and officials of the federal government to investigate the case. She went into the case after her son wrote her July 23, declaring that he was innocent and had been arrested only after a statement from one of the others involved him. He alleges that on the night of the crime is said to have occurred he was on guard duty.

"I've been in jail 21 days," Bordenave wrote. "They put me in on the 25th day of May, this case happened on the 9th day of May and it was not reported until the 15th of May. When they put you in jail here they don't want you to say anything whether you are right or wrong. You know how it is here, they make you say you did if you did not, the camp officers did not come to see me or whether I was right or wrong," he declared.

He swore to his mother that he did not know anything about the case, stating that he always steered clear of "that kind of trouble." Explaining the dangers of relations between Negro soldiers and "these kind of women," he pointed out that "they have white girls out here selling themselves, you know there was a colored soldier shot here about the same case and there was nothing done about it."

Torture Forces Confessions

When arrested the soldiers declared that they were innocent of the charges, but they were tortured until they signed written confessions, Bordenave told his mother when she spoke with him in court Monday. He said that for three weeks they were kept in straight jackets, but when they failed to confess then the torturing followed.

Three lawyers of Alexandria were appointed to the defense of the trio. They are Ward T. Jones, John R. Hunter, Jr., and Isaac Wahlder.

Hunter, who is defending Bordenave, wrote Mrs. Holmes on July 10 to the effect:

"It is extremely distasttful, to say the least, for me to have to defend Bordenave, or any other Negro, charged with raping a white girl, and I did my best to try to get out of defending Bordenave, but the court would not permit me to withdraw.

"If there is any way for you to raise any money and engage some other attorney to defend Bordenave, it would be perfectly all right with me and possibly might help some. I don't want to create the impression that I will not defend Bordenave to the best of my ability, for that I will do, but if there is any way possible for me to get out, I am going to do it."

Odds Against Them

Hunter went on to state, "It is not my intention to frighten you, but this crime is punishable by death, and the way the case stands at this time, it is my opinion the odds are great against Bordenave and the others."

A letter to Mrs. Roosevelt was responsible for an investigation which grought a few of the facts to light. The alleged attack is said to have taken place inside a barracks in the Negro section of the camp. Two of the boys were arrested one week after the alleged incident, and the third arrested 10 days following.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

The 'Dark Races' Movement

"This is a white man's war—not ours!"

That is an assertion not infrequently made by a few misguided, uncomprehending members of the negro race. No good, much harm may come of attempting to laugh it off or ignore it.

The internal security agencies are doing neither. The FBI in particular has long been interested in its source and in those who spread the philosophy.

There is another correlated assertion which is not so publicly discussed. It is: "We intend to liberate the dark races of the earth."

That statement—Japanese enemy propaganda—is the genesis of the other assertion that "this is a white man's war."

The splendid co-operation which the majority of the negroes are giving to the all-out war effort refutes any suggestion that negroes, as a whole, are being duped by this long-standing propaganda effort. However, great harm can be done our war effort if any existing illusion that the Japanese are friends of the "dark races" is not destroyed.

Public attention at the moment is being attracted to the illusion's creation, through the arrest at New York by FBI agents of a Filipino leader in the movement in this country, a movement which claims a membership of some 100,000 propaganda spreading members. This movement, in turn, is reportedly aligned with the infamous Japanese Black Dragon Society, the supernationalistic group of Japan.

To break down this enemy effort, to prevent further spread of the illusion and to counteract the damage already done will require not alone the investigative efforts of internal security agencies but the intelligent co-operation of both white and negro leadership.

Those who have been duped by Japan's high-sounding claim that she intends "liberating the dark races," or that negroes are "kinfolks" with the Japanese, need intelligent reminding of what Japan has already done to some of the earth's "dark races," notably to another branch of the Asiatic race—the Chinese—not a truly "dark people" but of the same completion as the Japanese and the true source of whatever is good in Japanese culture. But there is more than China—there are the Philippines, there is Malaya, and Burma, and the Dutch East Indies, where natives of the dark races are being repressed and subjected to almost unbelievable indignities.

A victory by either of the Axis powers means the return of the negro race to abject and brutal slavery. The already established Japanese record proves that. That is the thing which needs bringing home to this mind of every negro.

The assertions which are being made have been heard in Harlem, in Chicago, in Seattle, and San Francisco, and in the little cotton towns of the South and Southwest, proof enough of itself that the internal enemy effort is widespread.

There is probably no other espionage and subversive movement quite so finely conceived, quite so energetically directed, quite so diabolically set up as this one which is motivated from Tokyo.

The effort, so far as this country is concerned internally, has a twofold objective—to create dissension, racial hatreds, and anarchy, and to develop a workable "Fifth Column" against a possible day of invasion.

The Commercial Appeal hopes that the vast majority of patriotic negroes and all citizens concerned with national security will recognize this movement for what it is—a subtle enemy attack—and make a best, sane and calm effort to destroy it. There are two necessary methods, that of informative counter propaganda and by the immediate reporting to the FBI, Army and Navy intelligence, or any local law enforcement agency the names of those persons spreading the philosophy.

The educational method can be a general citizenry undertaking. The punitive and investigative action must be left with the established security agencies.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta. G

After The War

Negro leaders, aided by their friends in this country, are clamoring to have a Negro appointed to the nation's Post War Policy making committee, and this matter is one of vital importance to the American Negro; because we can not soon forget what happened to the Negro immediately after World War No. one.

During the war Negroes were employed in many fields because America needed the service of the Negro, but even at that same time, certain unAmerican groups like the K.K.K., Rotary Clubs and others united to propagandize American industry with the result that Negroes were cut of by wholesale from everything other than Civil Service jobs as soon as the war was over, and he had to plumb the line there to survive.

No doubt, now these same people are planning for the same procedure at the end of the war. It's certain that everywhere in America there are those who feel that all "white people" of whatever nationality are entitled to a job before the black American, and then, if there be any jobs left, some few Negroes may be employed on a low-wage scale. It is only democratic that the Negro should be given a chance on all policy-making bodies just like other races and nationalities.

Mr. Roosevelt's fair practice committee is doing a swell job in getting the Negro placed in industry at this time, but this is not enough; unless the correct Post War policy is formed, there is little doubt that Negro workers will swing back into the "breadline" as soon as the war is over, even if America wins. However it is our religious feeling that so long as the majority of America would heap this sort of injustice on one-tenth of its people for no just cause we can't win. There is no race or nationality in this country that has a more merited right to earn a living in American industry than has the American Negro, and it is our opinion that the more-or-less national sin of social oppression of this race is the primary cause of our trouble today. That's our "National Sin" and except we repent we may all perish.

In our various Civilian Defense organizations throughout the country the Negro is most often excluded from all important committees and, although we can clearly see the weakness of our democracy, those in charge of affairs close their eyes and ears to the pleadings of the Negro to be allowed to serve in every capacity that other people serve.

Some day white America will WAKE UP, and we pray that it will be before it is too late. The Negro should be made a part of every organization attempting to defend our country. He is one of America's true blue loyalists.

—From The Illinois (Danville) Times

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

With AMERICA'S FIGHTERS

Ensign Manning E. McAtee, son of Dr. and Mrs. C. S. McAtee, 8045 Kimbark avenue, has gone to Annapolis for special training. He had just completed a visit with his family, his first leave in a year, after being stationed at the naval training station at Corpus Christi, Tex. While at Northwestern university Ensign McAtee roomed with Clifford Groh of Wilmette, who, as a member of the Flying Tigers, was lost for 46 days. They were members of the Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity. Ensign McAtee's brother, Crane G. McAtee, is now undergoing training as a bombadier at Ellington field, Texas. One week of Ensign McAtee's leave was spent in northern Wisconsin fishing for bass and muskie.



Ensign McAtee.

Corp. Bernard E. Kaufman, 21, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Kaufman, 5421 Maryland avenue, is now stationed at Karachi, India. He has been in service two years. He was graduated from Tilden technical school in 1939. After he entered service he was an instructor at the mechanics' school at Chanute field, Illinois, and while there attended the University of Illinois until Pearl Harbor.



Corp. Kaufman.

Pvt. James J. Sharkey, son of Mrs [illegible] Memphis, Tenn. [illegible]

Mae Sharkey of 1043 East 47th street, recently completed training at Fort Logan, Colorado, and has been assigned to Daniel field, Augusta, Ga. Before entering military service Pvt. Sharkey was a student at De Paul university. He is a member of Phi Pi Sigma fraternity.

Richard A. McClurg, son of Mr. and Mrs. V. O. McClurg of 8220 Avalon avenue, recently was graduated from the air force advanced flying school at Luke field, Phoenix, Ariz. He was commissioned a second lieutenant in the air corps reserve. He attended the University of Michigan where he was active in swimming.



Lieut. McClurg.

Lieut. James W. Parks, 22, 4638 Michigan avenue, is attending the battery officers course of the field artillery school at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. He is the son of Edward E. Parks, 3727 Cottage Grove avenue. Before entering military service he was a student at Herzl college. He was formerly stationed at Fort Custer, Michigan.



Lieut. Parks.

Mayer Kramer, 7729 Yates avenue, recently was graduated from the Minter field, Bakersville, Cal., basic flying course.

August 3, 1942

The 'Dark Races' Movement

"This is a white man's war—not ours!"

That is an assertion not infrequently made by a few misguided, uncomprehending members of the negro race. No good, much harm may come of attempting to laugh it off or ignore it.

The internal security agencies are doing neither. The FBI in particular has long been interested in its source and in those who spread the philosophy.

There is another correlated assertion which is not so publicly discussed. It is: "We intend to liberate the dark races of the earth."

That statement—Japanese enemy propaganda—is the genesis of the other assertion that "this is a white man's war."

The splendid co-operation which the majority of the negroes are giving to the all-out war effort refutes any suggestion that negroes, as a whole, are being duped by this long-standing propaganda effort. However, great harm can be done our war effort if any existing illusion that the Japanese are friends of the "dark races" is not destroyed.

Public attention at the moment is being attracted to the illusion's creation, through the arrest at New York by FBI agents of a Filipino leader in the movement in this country, a movement which claims a membership of some 100,000 propaganda spreading members. This movement, in turn, is reportedly aligned with the infamous Japanese Black Dragon Society, the supernationalistic group of Japan.

To break down this enemy effort, to prevent further spread of the illusion and to counteract the damage already done will require not alone the investigative efforts of internal security agencies but the intelligent co-operation of both white and negro leadership.

Those who have been duped by Japan's high-sounding claim that she intends "liberating the dark races," or that negroes are "kinfolks" with the Japanese, need intelligent reminding of what Japan has already done to some of the earth's "dark races," notably to another branch of the Asiatic race—the Chinese—not a truly "dark people" but of the same completion as the Japanese and the true source of whatever is good in Japanese culture. But there is more than China—there are the Philippines, there is Malaya, and Burma, and the Dutch East Indies, where natives of the dark races are being repressed and subjected to almost unbelievable indignities.

A victory by either of the Axis powers means the return of the negro race to abject and brutal slavery. The already established Japanese record proves that. That is the thing which needs bringing home to the mind of every negro.

The assertions which are being made have been heard in Harlem, in Chicago, in Seattle, and San Francisco, and in the little cotton towns of the South and Southwest, proof enough of itself that the internal enemy effort is widespread.

There is probably no other espionage and subversive movement quite so finely conceived, quite so energetically directed, quite so diabolically set up as this one which is motivated from Tokyo.

The effort, so far as this country is concerned internally, has a twofold objective—to create dissension, racial hatreds, and anarchy, and to develop a workable "Fifth Column" against a possible day of invasion.

The Commercial Appeal hopes that the vast majority of patriotic negroes and all citizens concerned with national security will recognize this movement for what it is—a subtle enemy attack—and make a best, sane and calm effort to destroy it. There are two necessary methods—that of informative counter propaganda and by the immediate reporting to the FBI, Army and Navy intelligence, or any local law enforcement agency the names of those persons spreading the philosophy.

The educational method can be a general citizenry undertaking. The punitive and investigative action must be left with the established security agencies.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan

Justice Black Urges Nation To Gee Rid Of Idea That We Cannot Lose War. Calls For Personal Sacrifice

Hugo L. Black, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, strongly advised the American people against any complacency or iddea that we cannot lose the war. The warning came in the form of a very striking address delivered by Mr. Black at a "Win the War" mass meeting held at Raleigh, N. C., under the auspices of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare.

Citing that these are solemn times and that we are at war with powerful enemies who threaten our national existence, Associate Justice Black reminded the people that we cannot win this war nor preserve our freedom by relying on the gallant deeds and sacrifices of heroes of the past. "Our ancestors," he said, "fought to make this a free country; it is up to us to keep it free. To keep this freedom we must fight as one indivisible Nation."

"One of the first steps to take toward winning this war," he declared, "is to get rid of the idea that we could not lose it. It is dangerous to think that because we have never lost a war we could not lose one. Japan also boasts that she has never lost a war."

"The people should know that we are in grave danger of losing," continued Mr. Black, "if we do not make up our minds to do absolutely everything that we can do to defeat the enemy—absolutely everything that we can do, whatever the hardships or deprivations may be. We must be prepared ungrudingly and without complaint—even eagerly—to devote ourselves, and all that we have or can get, to the sole and single cause of winning."

"Civilian pleasures, business profits, special privileges of every kind must all be subordinated to the one and primary task of an all-out effort to win," he declared.

"We are, therefore forcibly confronted with the question of personal sacrifices,. This means that we must deny ourselves all luxuries and even many things that we have considered to be daily necessities in order to devote every available resource to those who risk their lives on the battlefronts."

"Complte victory can be accomplished only through the full cooperative effort and sacrifice of every man and woman able to work, give or fight —the rich and the poor; the brilliant and the stupid; the white, the yellow, the brown, and the black; the Christian and the non-Christian; the Republican, te Democrat, the Socialist, and all the rest," said Mr. Black.

Asserting that we should not forget the admonition that every country divided against itself is brought to desolation, he warned we must therefore, "dispense with the luxury of quarreling among ourselves over differences, however important, which do not directly relate to the cause for which we fight."

Associate Justice Black warner the Nation that we must not lose the opportunity this time to win peace for our children.

"As a Naion," he said, "we have tried isolation, neutrality, bipartite pacts, tripartite pacts, balance of power, and all other practices of traditional diplomacy. None of these has averted war. The only thing the world has failed to try is unselfish cooperation among nations."

"As this is now truly a world war," he concluded, "the peace we have to make must be a world peace—a lasting peace. Not until complete military victory has ben crowned with such a peace will the people have won their war.

"We fight for a holy cause and a righteous victory. To attain that victory we here and now wholeheartedly pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, PA.

MUST USE NEGRO WORKERS, WARN WMB

CHICAGO, July 16—"We will have to discard all of our prejudices," declared Brig. Gen. Frank J. McSherry, executive director of the War Manpower Commission. "There are approximately a million ablebodied, well-equipped Negro workers available throughout the country."

Gen. McSherry made the statement in an interview here last Friday, when he revealed that the nation will need 13,900,000 war workers before the end of the year. The new war workers will be taken from those engaged in non-defense production, unemployed, farm laborers and housewives.

Augusta, Ga. Herald
August 27, 1942

BE ON ALERT!

Against Innocently Aiding the Fifth Columnists

Stapleton, Ga.,
August 25, 1942.

To The Herald:

Hitler has said that "The United States would be beaten within itself by a revolution."

We hear rumors that Axis agents, under cover of friendship, are going among the Negroes trying to stir up hatred against the white people.

We hear in Georgia's political campaign one running for governor making a racial issue. Issue of race in any campaign in the United States will sow in some minds seeds of hate. Results of Georgia's political campaign issue of race is reaching beyond the borders of the State of Georgia.

In battles of this war. we hear of a pincers movement of troops; that is, forces of the same army starting from different points, meeting at the same point.

The pincer movement can be used by fifth columnists. Americans, be on the alert against innocently aiding fifth columnists.

FRANK STAPLETON.

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

Negroes Make Good Soldiers

From the first time that the American Negro shouldered a gun, down to the present world conflict, the Negro has maintained a record of making a good soldier. There is nothing in the pages of history to picture the Negro as a coward or traitor, however the history books have omitted a lot of true facts about the Negro in armed forces.

The American Negro is the only race of people in the United States that must fight in order to get the opportunity to taak arms against the enemies of our great country. But he does it with a smile.

From time to time, white officers express themselves about the ability of Negro soldiers, and we are glad to know about their doings. One of the most recent comments about Negro soldiers comes from the pen of a white correspondent at Trinidad. He writes the following:

"As an actual combat soldier manning the highly technical mechanisms of coast artillery defense. the American Negro soldier here in Trinidad is justifying his place with the fighting units of the United States Army in foreign service."

The correspondent, Nat A. Barrows, here observing the Americans stationed on this Caribbean island for some time, declares that Negroes have been assimilated quickly into the life of the tropics, and that soldiers of the Trinidad volunteers have made them feel at home from the beginning.

One of the officers stationed here, Maj. Edward T. Cahill of Seattle, declared that he was "proud to be serving with such soldiers," and so were all the other white officers in the outfit. Maj. Cahill further declared;

"They're good combat soldiers and their firing practice records are giving the white coast artillerymen here some real competition. They congeal quickly into fighting groups; they're easy to handle and they don't get nervous in a tight spot because, once they have become used to gunfire, they don't let their imagination run wild."

Trained in the handling of anti-aircraft, searchlights, automatic weapons and artillery, the colored soldiers are proving competent in all these methods of combat.

"That's what training will do," announced Capt. George W. Ruckert of Bayside, L. I., as he watched a detachment of his men go through a dry-tracking practice with precision and coordination. "These men are real soldiers and they take great personal pride in their job".

Many of the anti-aircraft positions were set up by the men themselves, struggling up dangerously rugged terrain, Barrows learned, and at outpost positions Negro soldiers stand ready to shoot down enemy airplanes or to pour heavy fire on enemy surface craft.

The regimental band and orchestra, which plays once a month at the officers' club, has just about set a new tempo in dance music for Trinidad, officers declare.

Non-commissioned officers, aiding as instructors include: Sgt. George C. Hampton, Sgt. Vincent E. Saunders, son of an ANP artist; Sgt. Charles H. Blackburn; Sgt. Maj. Leonard A. Dungey, Peru, Ind.; Sgt. Burton A. Delgado, Philadelphia; Corp. Lee Davis, Dallas; Corp. Thomas Goldie, Toledo; and Sgt. Lewis M. Edge, Jr.. Memphis.

All the officers of the outfit are white, except the chaplain, Lt. King D S Pcgue of Sumpter, S. C. a Methodist minister.

Spartanburg, S C Journal
August 31, 1942

Negro Troops Commended

Spartans who knew General Alexander M. Patch, former commander at Camp Croft, will avow that his judgment is sound. General Patch is now in command of the American forces at New Caledonia, in the far away Pacific area. In his command is an aviation engineer battalion composed of negro troops, and in recent communication with Secretary of War Stimson General Patch states that this battalion performed "exceptionally meritorious" service prior to the battle of the Coral Sea.

That servcie consisted of the battalion working 24 hours a day moving equipment many miles overland. As described in a news story: "They rushed to completion an airdrome which shortly afterwards was used by army and navy aircraft in the battle of the Coral Sea. These negroes unloaded gasoline from a supply ship which had anchored in an uncharted roadstead of the island. They transported the fuel ashore in rafts and moved it rapidly to the airdrome, just in time to service the aircraft engaged in the naval battle."

When one reads acocunts of American soldiers tens of thousands of miles away working "twenty-four hours a day" in war effort, whether their skins be white or colored, it challenges the home front to bestir itself. Likewise the American soldier has no "40-hour-a-week" schedule. Emergencies of war call for supreme effort indefinitely, with not one moment to lose watching the time clock. Labor and industry should realize what our armed forces face and what they undergo in giving their entire output to winning this world war.

47n-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

No Place for Job Jim Crow On Ships, FDR Assures Seamen

JAN 17 1942

While it acted upon resolutions calling for maximum efficiency in the marine industry and for full national and international trade union unity to win the war, the national council of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday was in receipt of a letter from President Roosevelt declaring that "questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships."

The letter from the President declaring the government's opposition to discrimination was in response to a telegram of protest to him by the union on Jan. 2 when a local steamship line rejected Negro seamen supplied by the union.

JAN 17 1942

"I am informed," said the President's letter, "that the discrimination against colored seamen, referred to in your telegram of Jan. 2, was eliminated by the action of the United States Maritime Commission on the day it occurred.

"It is the policy of the government of the United States," the letter continued, "to encourage full participation in the National Defense program by all citizens, regardless of race, creed, color, or national origin, in the belief that the democratic way of life within the nation can be defended successfully only with the help and support of all groups within its borders.

"The policy was stated in my Executive Order signed on June 25, 1941. The order instructed all parties making contracts with the Government of the United States to include in all defense contracts thereafter a provision obligating the contractor not to discriminate against any worker because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"Questions of race, creed and color have no place in determining who are to man our ships. The sole qualifications for a worker in the maritime industry, as well as in any other industry, should be his loyalty and his professional or technical ability and training."

JAN 17 1942

Resolutions adopted by the Council included one which called upon the President to recognize labor as an "equal partner, with the right to participate in shaping policies and making decisions in all phases of the war effort."

It said that to date labor has been "consulted only in an advisory capacity," but is "called upon to do the producing, sacrificing, fighting and dying."

JAN 17 1942

Another resolution, calling for maximum war efficiency, urged the President "to invest the Maritime War Emergency Board with sufficient powers to allot and direct the movement of vessels in the emergency so that the transportation of war materials will have priority over other cargo movements."

A third resolution, pointing to the exchange of delegations between the British and Soviet trade union movements, called upon "the national CIO, the AFL, the Railroad Brotherhoods and other sections of organized labor to cooperate in establishing a Trade Union Commission which would go abroad and meet with our English and Soviet trade union brothers."

A final resolution adopted yesterday called upon the "national CIO to explore all the possibilities for closer cooperation and unity with other branches of the organized labor movement" for the successful prosecution of the war.

Glory for Hell-Fighters

Days reminiscent of 1918 in World War 1 are being felt throughout the greater Harlem community now that the 369th Regiment is slated for combat duty overseas. The pride of the community in the Hell Fighters of glorious memory is thought probable as the author of the persistent rumor. Furthermore, the shifting of Federalized National Guard Regiments from one section of the country to another has caused earnest speculation as to the next place of encampment for the crack all-colored outfit.

Recently, wives and sweethearts of the "New Hell Fighters" have been told that shortly they may be only able to address them through the United States Post Office. As a matter of fact, the War Department has enjoined secrecy upon the movements of Federal troops within and without the country. This is done to prevent the enemy from learning of the whereabouts and strength of combat units.

JAN 31 1942

Accordingly, no information was obtainable relative to the anticipated transfer of Harlem's pride. Similarly, the story of a fortnight ago that the 372nd Regiment, led by Lieutenant Gourdin, was slated for early sailing to Africa was definitely squelched. The statement was to the effect that the urgent need of reinforcements for General MacArthur in the Philippines and for troops to invade French West Africa had moved the War Department to order colored soldiers to these hot climates.

The story of the glory achieved by the Pearl Harbor mess attendant and the first martyr of our armed forces in the Philippines has awakened something like envy in New York breasts, since neither of these heroes came from the Empire State.

JAN 31 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Harlem Agog Over 'Sailing' Of Regiment

JAN 31 1942

Patriotic Fervor Stirred By Prospects of New

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENIES REFUSING COLORED DONORS FOR BLOOD BANKS

JAN 24 1942

JAN 24 1942

NEW YORK, Jan. 22—The American Red Cross is on the spot. The U.S. Navy, through Rear Admiral Ross T. McIntire, Surgeon General, has just denied that the Navy ever gave instructions to the Red Cross to refuse to take the blood of Negro donors, the NAACP has announced.

"So far as the Navy is concerned, I wish to tell you that it has never requested the American Red Cross not to take blood from Negro donors," Rear Admiral McIntire told the NAACP. His letter, in reply to the Association's inquiry of the secretaries of the war and navy about the refusals, was dated January 15.

McIntire stated that of 3,500 blood donors received at the Blood Donor Center in Washington, D. C., 10 have been colored. The first was received in July, 1941, and the latest on December 31, 1941, he said.

The NAACP immediately wrote Norman H. Davis, president of the American Red Cross, informing him of the Navy's denial of the Red Cross official excuse for its refusal of Negroes and asking him as president, to explain the contradiction to the American public.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Negroes Open Chicago Drive To Buy Bomber

JAN 22 1942

Construction Workers Also to Purchase Plane for U.S.

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Jan. 21.—Within a few days of each other, Chicago building trades workers and Chicago Negroes have launched campaigns to buy a bomber for presentation the U. S. armed forced.

Taking as their slogan for the campaign, "Let's Buy a Bomber for the Brown Bomber," Chicago Negro leaders started their ball rolling last Sunday at the Pilgrim Baptist Church.

Hitting out at racial discrimination in the armed forces, Rev. Junius C. Austin, the pastor, expressed in his address the hope that a Negro boy would fly the bomber to be presented.

"The high government officials of our country have not as yet seen fit to permit our boys to fly planes in the armed forces of the country, so we are starting out today to buy a bomber with the hope that they will let a brown boy fly it," said Rev. Austin.

The campaign will close on Feb. 1 with a great patriotic celebration at which Miss Willa Brown, a nationally known woman flyer, and other noted pilots will be special guests.

JAN 2 1942

Building trades and construction workers in this area are going to buy a bomber too.

The Chicago and Cook County Building and Construction Trades Council together with the State Conference of Building Trades has unanimously endorsed the plan.

Every employed member of all the city, county, and state building trades unions has been asked to donate one day's pay. There are 120,000 potential donors in Chicago and Cook County, and 350,000 more in the state locals.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Sundays at the Airport, Negro Nurse Trains for Crack at Hitler

Flora Evans Example of Negro Activity For Defense; Many in Air Reserve

FEB 1 1942

By Eric Burt

For Flora Evans it's Sunday at the airport, not Sunday at the park, we discovered last week when we visited a flying field at Far Rockaway.

During the week Miss Evans, Negro trained nurse, can be found at the Lincoln Hospital in the Bronx. "Put 'RN' after the name," she said, "that means Registered Nurse."

But on Sundays she is out at the Rockaway airport training to be a flyer.

Just after we met her she went "upstairs" with her instructor, Katherine Lynch. And if we are to call Miss Lynch by her rightful title, it is "professor" Lynch. She earned it at the University of Buffalo as assistant professor of education. During week days she is now an assistant director of the Bureau of Retarded Children of the New York City public schools.

PLANE INSTRUCTOR

FEB 1 1942

On Saturdays and Sundays she is one of the instructors for the Civilian Air Reserves, of which Miss Evans is a member. In the spring of 1940 Miss Lynch became interested in aviation and spent her vacation money for flying instruction. She says, "I've been flying ever since."

She has a commercial license with a ground school instructor's rating. She once had a chance to go stunt flying for an air circus, but prefers sticking to routine teaching and flying, since that is what counts today.

Miss Lynch is a former secretary of the Women Flyers of America.

When Miss Evans and Miss Lynch landed in their cub training plane, we asked Miss Evans what she intended to do with her training.

EAGER FOR ACTION

"I'm a nurse. I think that I will get into the war sooner or later, in active duty, because I am a nurse. If that is needed I'll be glad to go.

FEB 1 1942

"But," she added, "I would rather be in there flying. I would much rather do my share in the war against Hitler 'upstairs.'"

Miss Evans is 29 years old and knows from her own experiences what a vile thing Hitler "racism" is.

"I would be glad to do any kind of flying for the defense of my country—civilian, commercial or military." She said it with such quiet determination and confidence that you knew the closer she could get to military flying the happier she would be.

"That's why all of us are here," she said. "We all want to do our best for our country as fliers."

Besides Miss Evans there are two other women members of the Civilian Air Reserves. Of the total 26 members in the reserves about three-fourths are Negro men and women.

The Civilian Air Reserves was projected two years ago in Toledo as a national movement of civilian fliers. The group at Far Rockaway is known as Squadron 3.

Credit for the enlistment of the group of Negro men and women goes to Archie Smith, or Captain Smith, as he is known in the organization. Smith was one of the first members and organized a group in Harlem who wanted to participate.

FEB 1 1942

Of the 26 members, three have private licenses, eight or ten are "soloing," while the rest are beginners.

E. Callender—who prefers to be called "Cal"—Negro truck driver, has been interested in flying for several years. Obedience Phillips, Negro plasterer, in contrast, is taking his first lesson. He went up for half an hour to get the "feel" of the ship.

The members train at the Rockaway Airport under the supervision of its owner, Harry Gordon, a flier since 1917. Besides these activities Gordon is also active in the work of the civilian Jewish Aviation League of America.

Gordon, recognizing the limitations at the present time for fullest civilian participation in the air defenses of the country, plans to contact the major Negro organizations, as well as others who might be interested, to provide the finances for training additional Negro and white students.

FEB 1 1942

Gordon feels, however, that even private contributions, worthwhile and necessary as they are, will not alone meet the needs of the country's defenses as far as civilian participation is concerned.

For that reason he has contacted the Civil Air Patrol to arrange, if possible, induction of the Civilian Air Reserves, Squadron 3, into the government organization.

The Civil Air Patrol was established Dec. 1, 1941, by the Office of Civilian Defense to enlist "voluntary service by especially qualified citizens." Mayor LaGuardia, as Director of the OCD, appointed General John F. Curry, Major General in the Air Corps, as national commander of the CAP.

The members of the Civilian Air Reserves, Negro and white, are looking forward hopefully to induction into the CAP.

To further their organization, the members of the "Reserves" are holding a cocktail "sip" at their headquarters, 115 W. 116th St., on Sunday, Feb. 1, beginning at 4 P. M. The public is invited.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Ethiopia's Example

JAN 22 1942

• At no time did Ethiopia put down its sword against the fascist conquerors. Betrayed into Mussolini's claws by those appeasement policies symbolized in Chamberlain and Munich, this little Negro nation fought on until the fascists were expelled from their land. Ethiopia's example is one that is serving other peoples in good stead, particularly the Yugoslavs who are fighting magnificently even after the Nazi war machine has overrun their country.

Such anti-Axis determination brings its successes. The British have announced the completion of an agreement with Emperor Haile Selassie whereby Ethiopia is to receive its full national independence and also military and economic assistance. This is of enormous importance and is a striking commentary upon the war's change into a just and patriotic conflict for the sovereignty of every nation. It represents a defeat for the policies of Chamberlain and Munich.

JAN 22 1942

The colonial peoples of Africa and elsewhere will be inspired by this news to closer solidarity with all the 26 anti-Hitler powers. Ethiopia, in continuing her military alliance with the Allies, demonstrates that the path of liberation and security for all peoples is in the war to crush the Axis.

JAN 22 1942

This agreement opens the path for fuller assistance for the Ethiopian people and for their inclusion in the pact of the United Nations. As the first newspaper in the country to call for the independence of Ethiopia, the Daily Worker shares the common feeling that the fulfillment of this agreement will make for greater unity of the world anti-Hitler front.

47n-1942
Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

CHURCH LEADERS MAP PLANS TO 'BUY A BOMBER' DRIVE



Headed by the Rev. Junius C. Austin, pastor of Pilgrim Baptist church, Thirty-third and Indiana avenue, a group of leaders pledged Sunday to start a campaign to buy a bombing plane in an effort to cooperate with Uncle Sam in his war against Japan and the Axis powers. Arrow indicates Reverend Austin. Sunday also marked the beginning of the sixteenth anniversary of the pastor. On Sunday, Jan. 18, Rev. David V. Jemison, president of the National Baptist convention, Inc., will be the speaker at the morning service.—Gushiniere photo.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Martin Aircraft Plant to Have 100 Colored Skilled and Semi-Skilled Workers by Feb. 1

JAN 17 1942

By Staff Correspondent

BALTIMORE — "Progress is being made by the colored workers of the Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company and the company is increasing the number of these employees as rapidly as they are qualified by the Vocational Defense Training Center," Avery McBee, public relations counsellor, said last week.

At present, some seventy-five men are employed as assembly helpers at the Canton Division of the aircraft company, located at 7218 Eastern Avenue, and it is anticipated that by February 1, this number will be increased to 100. JAN 17 1942

All of the colored employees received training at the Vocational Defense Center No. 453, located at 775 Waesche Street, Baltimore, where courses are offered in aircraft riveting.

Help Assemble Bombers

The majority of the colored workers are employed as assembly helpers at sixty and sixty-five cents an hour. They aid in the assembly of parts and sections of the bombers.

AFRO reporters on a recent visit to the plant also found at least four men employed as stock men in the production department. They are James Maddox, James Bridgeport and Harry Smith and Paul Gray, all of Baltimore. JAN 17 1942

Another was found acting as clerk for Saul M. Perdue, former Vocational School teacher on leave to act as personnel contact man at the plant.

Two others were acting as inspectors, checking completed bombers' floors for flaws, a job which officials termed a highly technical one.

G. Ferguson Laird, white, assistant superintendent in charge of the plant, told the AFRO that colored men are not employed in unskilled capacities because the Office of Production management and colored pressure groups had specified that they are to be hired only as skilled and semi-skilled workmen.

However, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, chief of colored employment and training of the OPM, told the AFRO this week that D. W. Siemon, personnel director of the plant, in a conference with him on Friday had definitely stated that employment of colored production workers in no way impeded or prejudiced the employment of colored maintenance or unskilled workers.

Siemon, Laird in Conflict

Dr. Weaver stated further that Mr. Siemon had told him that the Martin company now has several hundred colored men in such capacities and intends to continue considering the applications of other qualified colored men for such work. JAN 17 1942

He added that both his office and Martin officials feel that local labor should be given preference, and cited the ample supply of local labor available as the reason why the company will take only native Marylanders who have had training at the Defense Center.

Dr. Weaver's statement of the Martin policy as explained by Mr. Siemon is in direct contradiction to the statement made by Mr. Laird who told the AFRO that colored men could be employed in other jobs at the plant, but that an OPM ruling had prevented it.

Hints Center Inefficient

Mr. Laird further stated that there was need for a higher grade of men for work at the plant, but that with the local supply it was not possible to get sufficient good material for training and supervision. JAN 17 1942

He intimated that one reason for this was the Defense Training Center itself, but declined to go into a discussion as to just what actually was wrong with the training there, although it was gathered that it was not of such a calibre that men could be put to work immediately, but rather had to undergo another training period at the plant.

Find Workers Satisfied

The first colored workers were employed at the Martin plant, which holds over 600 million dollars in government defense contracts, last October. No colored persons are employed at the larger plant at Middle River.

First colored employee was William Howell, who began work October 1, and officials expressed great satisfaction over his work.

All of the workers interviewed by reporters during the tour of the plant expressed satisfaction and pleasure at their jobs.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Urge Medal For Heroic Messman

JAN 13 1942

NEW YORK—(S N S)—The heroic Negro mess attendant who distinguished himself at Pearl Harbor, December 7, may get official recognition for his valor from the U. S. Navy, the NAACP announced this week.

December 31, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox answered the NAACP request of December 26, that the mess attendant be given the distinguished service cross, saying: "Please be assured that an investigation will be made relative to the reported heroic action of the Negros mess attendant. The Navy Department will certainly recommend proper recognition for any such heroic action." JAN 13 1942

A similar reply was received by the NAACP from Lieutenant Commander Paul C. Smith, press relations officer for the Navy Department, to whom President Roosevelt referred the Association's request to him for recognition of the Negro here.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Blame 5th Columnists For Army Miscegenation Tilt

JAN 17 1942

MARCUS HOOK, Pa. — (ANP)—Col. Riley F. McGarragh, southern born commanding officer of the Seventy-seventh Coast Artillery regiment under whose orders a notice was posted warning that miscegenation would be punishable by death, can't understand "the fuss raised over this order," he declared last week.

"Some fifth columnist must have got it out to the public," he said.

Still believing he was right in issuing the order which was later rescinded Col. McGarragh further asserted, "I may lose my command for this but I would do the same thing again. I admit the rape notice was poorly worded and unfortunate, just a case of an officer being overzealous in his duty. Anyway the officer who issued it was transferred from his command the day it was posted."

The trouble started when the troops were moved north to defend the industrial and shipbuilding areas around Philadelphia and Wilmington, Del. Many of the officers (all white) are from the south and McGarragh is reportedly from Augusta, Ga. JAN 17 1942

These officers apparently could not stomach the white attitude of friendliness toward colored soldiers. Citizens went out of their way to show goodwill toward the men. Parties were arranged. Townspeople visited soldiers at the barracks. White women stopped Negro sentries on their posts to ask how they were getting along. Some people invited these men into their homes to take baths. JAN 17 1942

"Frankly, I admit I became alarmed," said Col. McGarragh. "Unless you have lived in the south you can't understand the problem a thing like this raises. I was afraid that the men who had never been north of the Mason-Dixon line before would misunderstand. I was afraid some of these Negroes might get ideas.

"So I called an officers' conference and told them we must take drastic steps to see that nothing would happen."

Soldiers feared an attempt on the part of some officers to frame them and were the recipients of hostility and browbeating at the hands of certain officers, one of whom is alleged to have severely kicked an enlisted man.

The order was rescinded only after the NAACP and other Negro organizations protested directly to the war department in Washington.

Bystander
Des Moines, Iowa

WHY NEGROES ARE BEWILDERED

JAN 15 1942

A grou pof Negro leaders meeting in New York Sunday could not agree unanimously upon a resolution urging the all-out war policy of the United States. Several refused to vote on the resolution indicating their disapproval of the document.

In time of war, a citizen must use care and reason in his criticism of the government. And yet we do have the right to criticise in time of war and as the department of justice announced recently, citizens will be protected in that right.

Recently, a Des Moines attorney said in an address that the Negro was beginnin gto wonder whether America was worth defending in view of the fact that discrimination against him even in these perilous times was as great as ever. Of course, he went rather far afield in that statement—it might have been expressed a little differently—but there is some merit to his contention. JAN 15 1942

As a practical proposition, Negroes are citizens of the United States and as such not only seek the benefits the country offers but also to discharge the obligations which that citizenship imposes. There is no question but that they will be called upon to help the country in its most desperate hour of peril. But the Negro is terribly disgusted at the treatment accorded him as he offers himself as a sacrifice.

No intelligent person can but conclude that in this big all out defense effort, the government has

Allowed almost unlimited discrimination against Negroes in defense and training work. JAN 15 1942

Refused to enlist Negroes in the navy except in menial capacities.

Restricted induction in the army as much as possible—excluding them from some branches of the service.

Failed to secure for Negro soldiers proper protection against low brow treatment by civilians around army camps.

The Bystander knows that the defeat of the Axis powers is essential to maintainance of democracy—and the Negro can not expect any improvement over this present lot should the Axis powers win. But this is no reason why the Negro should be denied his full rights as American citizens.

The Bystander is not disturbed over the action of the Negro group meeting in New York. They were not far off in their attempt to pass on to the public the attitude of the Negro. However, we are not encouraged over the failure of this group to form a substantial committee to go directly to President Roosevelt with their complaints. Little can be accomplished by shooting off at the moon.

Maybe outbursts of this kind will focus attention on the unjustices of which we complain but we are confident that some affirmative action must be taken to get results.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

WORRY AND WAR

JAN 17 1942

WORRY AND WAR go together, and worry cause as many casualties among the civilian population as do bombs and guns among the soldiers. For this reason, we think a word of caution is not amiss to our readers about the futility of worry. The time for worry is before a catastrophe. After a calamity has occurred, cool heads are needed to prevent panic and to enable our fighting forces to do their best to meet the issue. JAN 17 1942

Worry is caused by fear. Some of us are so constituted that our imagination conjures up danger in every situation. Imagination is an asset in peace times but in times of war the most effective person is the one who lives for today and carries on as best he can without anticipating future troubles.

Everyone is under a strain in war times and the most helpful attitude is to consider the war as a piece of drudgery that mus be gotten through with as quickly as possible, thus we will bend every effort to the task before us. If you are quite busy, there will be little time left for worry.

Our only fear and worry in such times as these are that we should prove a coward or shirker We must trust to the future to take care of itself and bend our whole energies to the task at hand.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

Contract Is A Contract, Says Soldier

FEB 27 1942

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 26 (ANP—Last Wednesday, MP investigator Frank ("Indian Chief") Carter, assigned to Richmond county's sheriff's department, arrested a soldier who had deserted from the army.

Asking the deserter why he had went AWOL, he was given the reply that "I signed up for one year, served it so I caught the bus and went home." FEB 27 1942

The Richland county sheriff's office had been asked by the army to be on the lookout for the soldier.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Japs Spreading Propaganda in Negro Groups

MAR 6 - 1942

Federal Agents Making Investigation of Activities.

MAR 6 - 1942

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—(AP)—The Post-Dispatch says today in a copyright story that federal agents are investigating the source of recently intensified pro-Japanese propaganda among Negroes.

The story declares a Japanese-promoted Fifth-Column organization is attempting to spread confusion and dissension in the Negro population and to disrupt America's war effort.

Two Japanese sponsors are being sought by the Federal Bureau of Investigation as enemy agents directing the activities.

Members of the subversive movement have "gone underground" since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the story says, but there are reports of secret meetings here and in East St. Louis, Ill.; Cairo, Ill.; Charleston, Mo., and other communities in the southeast Missouri corn counties. MAR 1942

Responsible Negro leaders are alarmed at the spread of subversive doctrines among their people, the newspaper reports.

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

"Looies" Congratulated



Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis of the Inspector General's Department, congratulates Lieut. W. [illegible] Jones (center) of Germantown, Pa., and Lieut. William H. Collins (right) of Washington on their graduation with the first class of colored officer candidates from the engineer officers' school at Fort Belvoir, Va.

Gen. Davis spent four days at Fort Leonard Wood, Mo., recently, inspecting colored units. Both the new lieutenants are attached to units at Fort Leonard Wood.

Washington News And Views

By EMMETT J. SCOTT



CELEBRATING FLAG IN AMERICA— CONTRADICTIONS AND PARADOXES — DEMOCRACY IS BELIED IN OUR PRACTICES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Flag Day was celebrated throughout America on June 14. This ritualistic ceremonial has now become an annual event. On this day, orators and patrioteers utter many eloquent apostrophies to Old Glory, and, as they should, deify it as a symbol of liberty and justice.

The Pledge to the Flag is taught in our schools ,white and black—North, South, East and West, and daily is recited in countless schools throughout the land that children may early begin to learn lessons of loyalty and patriotism.

These words are beautiful, the sentiments lofty. They are: The Informer Houston, Tex.

"I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE FLAG OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,"
AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS,
ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE,
WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL."

While the sentiment of the Pledg is lofty and patriotic, it is tragically true however ,that the sentiments expressed do not square with realism. "Liberty and justice for all" in America at this time simply does not exist.

LIBERTY AND JUSTICE—

Premeditated and affirmative machinery in operation in too many parts of our country conspires, not to **grant**, but **dery** the very justice and liberty we affect to assure to every citizen of the Republic.

In truth, nevertheless ,it must be stated there is now an awakening of the public conscience. The Negro, still, as for the many years of our organized Government, is the test of our democracy, the expression of our high ideals, and our noble pretentions.

This fact is now being faced. The inhibitions, the prohibitions, which have stood as baffling barriers are being assailed, denounced ,and in some measure, broken down.

Journals of public opinion of the highest character and importance, including also magazines of distinctions, have joined hands with the Negro people and their friends to secure a fairer, squarer deal in American life.

The war has, belatedly, brought about a new status for America's Negro population, to use the expression of the United States News. The struggle for civil and political rights, for job equality, and for a decent regard for common citizenship, goes along with the effort to unite all elements of our American citizenship into aroused fighting units for the destruction of our enemies.

MORALE OF BLACK MEN

All-too-slowly have job opportunities been opened ,despite acute shortages in manpower employed, based on past and present curbs and tradtions.

It is a short-sighted policy that prevents larger utilization of the services of this one-tenth population group. The U. S. News accurately states the situation when it observes that: "Negro leaders argue that it would be a great boost to the morale of the black man if the jobs were offered to him voluntarily, ont as a last resort and because America found it could not turn out the goods to win the war without him.

It is to be hoped that this more enlightened point of view may be embraced. And, let s say, particularly in those eleven States of the Democratic South where there has been little or no relaxation of prejudices in favor of national unity and accord.

It is a truism to say that the Negro one-tenth of the U. S. population still has no adequate share in America's greatest undertaking, as declared by Fortune Magazine, and that, nine-tenths may have to pay the costs of wasteful discrimination. This is too great a price to pay in the face of national peril.

A CALL TO AMERICA TO WAKE UP

Why can't America WAKE UP, cure the defects of its democracy, and soberly consider the attitude of its Negro group, as expressed in Fortune's broadside presentation of the subject when it states: "The American Negro is agitated not because he is asked to fight for America but because full participation in the fight is denied him. He is humliated as a Negro because he is not fully accepted as an American."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

All-Negro Ration Board Approved In Americus, Ga.

AMERICUS, Ga.—(SNS)— What is believed to be the first in the nation, an all-Negro rationing board has been approved here through the efforts of the Americus Negro Business and Civic League.

Known as Ration Board No. 5, the unit has all-Negro personnel duly sworn in and trained to handle the matter of rationing sugar, gasoline and all future commodities coming under the jurisdiction of rationing boards.

Among those chosen to handle the business of the board are Misses Thelma Smith, Peggie V. Harris, Thelma Seay, St. Clair Holomar, Eunice Leake, Theresa Burleigh, Jessie Givens, Betty Gates and Juanita Maxwell.

J. D. Anderson, Sr., local insurance executive has been named general chairman, with Prof. J. E. Brown as co-chairman.

Americus citizens are enthused over the efficient and satisfactory manner in which their cases are handled by this most unusual ration board in the whole country.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

Draft Dodger Born Here "Against His Will" Gets 2 Yrs.

NEW YORK—Samuel Bayfields, who told Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard that he was born in America and Georgia "against his will" in admitting an attempt to evade the draft, was sentenced to two years in prison on Friday.

Bayfields professed no love for the United States, preferring Ethiopia and Emperor Haile Selassie. Coincident with the date of the court's sentence, Bayfields celebrated his twenty-fifth birthday.

Amsterdam Star-News
New York, N. Y.

The Four Freedoms

SEP 12 1942

HITLER HAS BROUGHT about a situation which the white man has, since the heyday of the Roman Empire, sought to avoid; that of arraying the darker peoples of the world against him in a war based on the color line. Never before has the white man had to so closely re-examine his motives and actions as he has today under the increasing problem that the Axis is creating throughout the world. The German has been to a large extent the black sheep of the white family, and Great Britain together with France and the United States have acted in recent years as officers of the law to curb the Teutonic instinct to kick over the traces and thus weaken the principle of white supremacy which underlies and gives force to the Nordic races in their determination to rule and dominate the world.

Most of the great wars of history have been wars of conquest or wars between the conquering nations over a division of the spoils. In these quarrels among the conquerors history reveals no outstanding example wherein the conquered people took advantage of such bickerings and rose up to throw off the shackles of oppression and regain their freedom. The white man has been too astute for that. While he is busy fighting in his own family, he has arranged it so that those whom he ruled were fighting at the same time, and that is exactly what is taking place in India today. It is what is happening here in the United States where the Negro has the greatest and probably his only opportunity to assert himself and achieve recognition as deserving of the benefits of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill's "Four Freedoms".

There are an estimated 77,000,000 Moslems in India between whom and the Hindus, as pointed out by the Indian writer and lecturer, Kumar Goshal, there is supposed to be an unbridgeable chasm due to religious differences. The British, pursuing their wily policy of divide and rule, have used the venerable Mr. Jinnah, permanent president of the Moslem League, as a world symbol of disunity between Hindu and Moslem, Mahatma Gandhi notwithstanding. The religious differences between Hindu and Moslem, the British contend, precludes any possibility of freedom now for India's millions, and the British add to the confusion even with their backs against the wall in the fight against Hitler by throwing Gandhi and his compatriot, Nehru, into prison to prove to the Moslems that the Hindu leaders are India's real enemies for demanding self-government for her people.

In the United States, Negro leadership has been subsidized to the point where it has been almost useless prior to our entry into the war. The American policy of elevating a few, making them "feel good" by telling them "you are not like all other Negroes; you are different" has wrought havoc with our longings for unity, and the unconditional guarantee of the benefit of the democracy of which we are a component part. The American white man has prostituted his own religion to the ends of directing the Negro's mind away from his problem on earth and building a suppositional heaven for him where, when he dies he might be able to sit down to a table with his master on some terms of equality, a situation that is out of the question here on earth.

SEP 12 1942

For the reason we mention—divide and rule—the "Four Freedoms" have come into being as a gesture of hope to those who are prepared to give their lives that such a hope might some day be realized. The "Four Freedoms" under any other situation or emergency would be a master stroke of psychology and an effective check to keep subjected peoples in hand while the ruling class once more quelled the German threat. However, Hitler's edict to the white world: "let me in or I'll tear the whole house down," has indoctrinated his enemies for the first time with actual fear of consequences in the post-war world and for the first time, the white man—the British and the American,—are facing the crossroads of destiny—of what may be a darker future than present-day tendencies indicate. That is why the sober, long-visioned white tories in America and England are privately and publicly opposing the spirit and even the substance of the "Four Freedoms" which they claim are only words designed to arouse false hopes among the world's darker peoples and which will only cause headaches and more troubles, possibly another war, after this one is over. That is why President Roosevelt's administration is under such heavy fire from Southern reactionaries and Northern demagogues, as well as the entrenched fascists in big business and among our middle class.

SEP 12 1942

They fear the effect that too much emphasis and repeating of the idealism of the "Four Freedoms" will have on the minorities in the United States on Labor; on the Jews, the Chinese, the Mexicans and the downtrodden masses of Latin America who think of Mr. Roosevelt as a godlike being who can say and do no wrong.

The "Four Freedoms" came for the first time as a definite indication that the white man has lost faith in his policy of the past in dealing with his fellow man. They are a direct slap in the face at those who practice prejudices and discrimination based on race and color, and a definite repudiction of all theories of white supremacy. The darker peoples of the earth have accepted the prnciples of the Atlantic Charter which gave birth to the "Four Freedoms" and God help him who hopes some day to say: "We actually did not mean it."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Army Issues Urgent Call For Nurses

SEP 12 1942

Ask 105 For Tuskegee, Fort Huachuca

SEP 12 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—An urgent appeal for 105 colored nurses to be assigned to Fort Huachuca, and Tuskegee, has been issued by the army nurse corps, Mrs. Isabelle W. Baker, recruiting secretary for the Red Cross, announced last week.

Thirty have volunteered so far. Needed at Tuskegee for the new training center, are 30 nurses. Fort Huachuca will rquire 45.

The nurses are being recruited or solicited from the Red Cross First reserve, and in writing them, Miss Mary Beard, director of the American Red Cross Nursing service said: SEP 12 1942

"This is the chance you have been waiting for. We hope you will comply with the request and are counting on your willingness to serve. The army has every right to expect members of the Red Cross First reserve to serve in time of war if at all possible to do so."

Army nurses receive $90 a month and maintenance, including medical and dental care, plus retirement and other benefits. In the army, a nurse enters with the rank of second lieutenant.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Conspiracy Case Filed On Negroes

SEP 15 1942

5 Held As Seeking Black, Yellow, Brown Pact

SEP 15 1942

NEW YORK, Sept. 14.—(AP)—Four negroes and a white man, accused of a fantastic plot to ally the dark-skinned populations of the United States and Africa with the yellow men of Japan, were charged today with seditious conspiracy in a Federal indictment.

Robert Jordan, a British West Indian negro described by the government as a one-time acquaintance of Premier Tojo of Japan, was named as leader of an organization known as the "Ethiopian-Pacific Movement" from whose Harlem headquarters allegedly emanated plans for a coalition of Africa and Japan in an Axis-dominated world.

Japan would protect an Africa ruled by 20,000,000 American negroes and the immediate purpose of the Harlem group was to alienate American negroes from their government's war with Japan, the indictment charged.

The white man accused with the others was Joseph Hartrey, whose induction into the U. S. Army occurred only two days ago. He was returned from Fort Dix, N. J., for arraignment.

SEP 15 1942

The three other negroes were the Rev. Ralph Green Best, alias Ralph Thomas; Lester Eugene Holness, and James Henry Thornhill. Jordan, Hartrey, Best and Holness pleaded innocent and were held in $5,000 bail while the government announced that Thornhill was still being sought.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Red Cross Men Safe in England

SEP 21 1942



LARRY SEP 21 1942 TEMPLE

The American Red Cross yesterday announced the safe arrival in England of two club program directors—Milton C. Larry of 1424 W Street Northwest and William E. Temple, jr., of 1813 I Street Northeast

47n-1942
New York Times
New York, N. Y.

IN FIRST CONTINGENT OF AMERICAN NEGRO TROOPS ABROAD



Refreshments after landing at a port in North Ireland

Associated Press, passed by American and British censor

OWI to Report Negro War Role

"PM Daily"
New York, N.Y.

Two Newspapermen Hired To Tell What Race Is Doing

PM's Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 31.—News about U. S. Negroes and their role in the war effort will get a better break than ever before under plans being formulated by Elmer Davis's Office of War Information (OWI).

Two well-known Negro newspapermen have been selected, it was learned, to supervise the gathering and issuance of Negro news. The head of the new division—still untitled—will be Ted Poston, former New York newspaperman. He will be assisted by William D. Alexander.

Although he has been on the job only a few days, Poston has already persuaded the War Dept. to broadcast to the Negro press the part Negroes are playing in war plants which have won awards for speedy production. In nearly half of these plants Negro workers were employed.

According to Davis's plans, Negroes will get adequate representation in the news-dissemination agency. They will be employed in the photo and broadcast divisions as well as the news bureau. Simultaneously, Davis has also promised that the Negro press will receive as much attention as other newspapers in the issuance of war news. Since most Negro newspapers cannot afford to keep correspondents in Washington, this pledge is of special significance.

Poston's background amply qualifies him for the assignment he has received. Before being summoned to the OWI he worked for Paul McNutt's Man Power Commission as well as the War Production Board and the Office of Production Management. Previously he served as a reporter on the N. Y. *Post* and the *Amsterdam Star News*.

Time
Chicago, Illinois

"We Sho' Like It Here"

In a small English town, passers-by gazed politely at big, sauntering black fellows in strange U.S. uniforms, wondered who on earth they were. With equal politeness the Negroes told them: they were American Indians. The first Negro troops ever to land on the tight little isle—two Quartermaster Corps truck companies—they had not yet learned that Jim Crow never got to England.

But soon they were balancing teacups on their knees in white folks' houses, smoking tight-rolled English cigarets and guzzling flat English ale. When they wrote the folks back home, perhaps they complained of the damp English weather, the limp food. Or perhaps they mentioned stout John Parrish, pubkeeper of The Bull, who said: "My pub is open to everyone who behaves himself. The Negroes could teach some of our boys some manners."

Yeah, man, this sure was a queer country that Uncle Sam had sent them to. But shyly, last week in London, a Negro soldier admitted: "We sho' like it here."

* Neither will there be any repetition of the V for Victory radio propaganda to Occupied Europe by Colonel Britton. M.P.s approved V as a symbol but damned its use in cops-&-robbers melodramas and soap operas. They recalled that on July 20, 1941, Dutch patriots were led to expect a V invasion army, tried to cooperate by bringing out hidden foodstocks and were promptly rounded up by the Nazis.



Acme

NEGRO TROOPS IN BRITAIN & R.A.F. FRIEND
The English liked their manners.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

FBI Announces Apprehension Of Chicagoans

SEP 22 1942

Eleven Leaders Are Charged With Sedition

SEP 22 1942

CHICAGO—(S, N S) — Roundup of approximately 80 colored men and women, said to be leaders and members of three Chicago organizations, which federal agents claim were aimed at defeating the Selective Service law, was announced Monday by the FBI.

Organizations which the suspects are said to be affiliated with were listed as the Peace Movement of Ethiopia, headed by Mrs. Mittie Maud Lena Gordon; Brotherhood of Liberty for Black People of America, Stokley Delmar Hart, president and founder, and the Temple of Islam, of which Elijah Mohammed is the leader. The latter's real name is Elijah Poole but he is also known as Elijah Muck-Muhd.

SEP 22 1942

SEDITION CHARGED TO 11

Of the 12 leaders of the groups, 11 have been apprehended and charged with sedition. The members have been charged with violation of the Selective Service Act, allegedly failing to register or to comply with directions of their local draft boards.

Albert Johnson, special agent in charge of the Chicago FBI office, said the roundup started Sunday and was completed Sunday night.

He said Mrs. Gordon uses the title of president-general and that the Peace Movement of Ethiopia boasts membership of 4,000,000 Negroes in 46 states.

LEADERS ARE LISTED

Other leaders of the peace movement who have been arrested and charged with sedition are Mrs. Gordon's husband, William; Seon Jones, chairman of a large chapter, and David Logan, personal representative.

Mrs. Gordon's claim is that the members are citizens of Liberia and as such belong to the same race as the Japanese.

SEP 22 1942

Associates of Stokley Delmar Hart, founder and president of the Brotherhood of Liberty for Black People of America, included Charles Newby, alias Father Divine Naassam, organizer and president of the Colored American National Organization; Mrs. A. Moore, F. H. Hammurabi Robb, a director of the World-Wide Friends of Africa, and James Graves, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Liberty.

Expose jap Center Operating from Harlem

SEP 12 1942

SEP 12 1942

BY NELL DODSON

Extra

Harlem had a realistic bit of international intrigue break unexpectedly in its midst this past week-end with the announcement by P. E. Foxworth, assistant director of the New York FBI Bureau, that Joseph Hilton Smyth, white husband of Annastean Haines, pretty former nite club singer, and known uptown as a "wealthy writer," had been arrested and charged, along with two other white men, as agents acting for a foreign power without previously reistering with the State Department. The arres of Smyth caused more than an appreciable ripple in the usually calm surface of Harlem "literary" life, leavin quite a few people to squirm uncomfortably under the knowledge that they had been bamboozled some place down the line. Smyth, as head of the *Negro News Syndicate*, had the reputation of being a "wealthy writer," whose sympathies were directed towards aspiring young Negro authors who, because of lack of encouragement and outlet, had been forced to let their talent remain buried under the proverbial bushel. The NNS was supposed to be the outlet, and it is alleged about forty Negro weekly papers thruout the nation printed releases from the service from time to time.

Ironically enough, the service, which is charged with being used to "spread japanese propaganda among Negro people," and which "strove to sway Negroes to sympathy for japanese employers," was at one time operating directly upstairs over the temporary offices of the *National Negro Day* headquarters.

SEP 12 1942

National Negro Day was supposed to be a day commemorating not only the progress and advance of the Negro in American life, but to proclaim the fact that Negroes are Americans first, last, and always. The service asked for publicity from the *National Negro Day* committee, and received it. There were some very staid and established Harlem citizens connected with the Negro Day committee who would probably have fled in holy horror if they had known they were unwittingly a party to such activities, even if it was in May 1941 before Pearl Harbor, and the out-and-out trickery of the empire of the rising sun.

At that time Smyth was a more or less elusive figure. It was Annastean who was the glamorous partner of the two. Her smart clothes and light-colored coupe were well known uptown. She had become a real Harlem personality because of the fact that she had won a $40,000 lawsuit against Duncan McMartin, Canadian multi-millionaire, in 1936, after she had received serious injuries while a passenger in his automobile.

The girl proved she had a head on her shoulders by purchasing a home in Connecticut and maintaining a beautifully-furnished apartment in the Roger Morris, 555 Edgecombe ave, at the top of Harlem's "Sugar Hill" district.

The superintendent of the Roger Morris told this reporter Miss Haines and Mr. Smyth were "fine tenants," quiet-living, and respectable who did little or no entertaining at home.

"Mr. Smyth just didn't look as if he would do anything wrong," he added. "He had lovely manners and was very quiet. Miss Haines was also a fine person."

Smyth certainly did not have the appearance of the "wealthy author" he was reported to be. A tall, thin, pale man with slightly stooped shoulders and indifferent clothes, he looked more like a harassed college professor than anything as harmful as a foreign agent. In fact, Smyth looked more as if he'd fled in consternation if someone uttered a hearty "boo!" at him.

SEP 12 1942

At the time the news service was in existence, more than a few people wondered why a supposedly wealthy white writer should spend time and money in the personal operation of a Negro syndicate which didn't pay, but the fact was attributed to his philanthropic nature. Friends of Annastean prefer to believe she didn't know anything of the real set-up.

She gave up her apartment in the Roger Morris in May, 1941; the news syndicate closed down early this winter owing bills for rent, telephone, and back-salaries, this, in spite of the fact there was a rumor going the rounds in Harlem that Smyth was supposed to receive $30,00 from his family. Smyth and Annastean were in Mexico during this period, and had allegedly not been in communication with the office for weeks.

47n-1942

Jackson, Miss., News
October 11, 1942

Negro Sows and Reaps, Anselm Finch Says

BY ANSELM JOSEPH FINCH

The opportunities now standing before the American negro represents a lesson well learned. The negro has believed all along in sowing righteously with the firm conviction that in the future his reaping would be abundant and glorious.

It should not be amiss to say that the new Liberty ship now under construction in a shipyard bearing the name of a negro who was born a slave is sufficient within itself to convince one that he who sows above the winds of prejudice and animosity and with a true determination to be useful to his fellowman will in future years be remembered when antipathy has gone with the wind. Thus was the life of the late and unselfish Booker T. Washington who gave his life that others might live; who brought light to thousands of his race who would today be sitting in darkness, instead, however, they are walking in the light of usefulness to all mankind.

The "Booker T. Washington" will soon sail the waters of liberty justice, just as the great educator faced winds of misunderstanding and waves of indifference. He kept sowing faith an hope; he refused to permit temporary disappointments and petty grievances to sow seeds of malice and hate. His name therefore lives. He sowed service and unselfishness and though asleep in Alabama soil his name lives and continues on as a symbol of a well spent life.

It was also quite fitting and proper that the Booker T. Washington should be christened by the great American singer, Marian Anderson. The great singer, like the great and late negro educator, Booker T. Washington, has kept her heart and head above the weaknesses and frailities of the human race knowing that some day God would have justice point the way to right living.

In Jackson a few days ago under the leadership of S. W. Miller, sane negro of that city, the USO drive with their quota of $1500 was realized. This is but another example of the negro's willingness to sow for the good of his country. S. W. Miller, the chairman, said: "This $1500 represents nickels and dimes coming from poor negroes who were willing to make the sacrifice for somebody else." Despite the many injustices inflicted upon the negro daily he will continue to sow cooperation and kindness.

It is interesting to note that Pleas McCadney, negro farmer at Utica, was the first of his race in Hinds county to purchase a $1000 Defense Bond. Since then, however, he has purchased more. McCadney has sown; the negro will eventually reap.

A Mississippi Negro School

In South Mississippi is located the Prentiss Normal and Industrial Institute, a negro school, a school founded on the principles of sowing the best seeds, that the finest harvest might be gathered for the benefit of all humanity. This negro school stands as a monument to America's opportunity for all mankind. Permitting negro boys and girls to work for their education because friends of both races, many of whom live in Jeff Davis county, had confidence in their sowing, it has been able just recently to supply the United States Army with some of the finest material for leadership in the various camps to be found in our armed forces. From private to captain, the Prentiss Institute graduates have reaped the badges of honor and respect. Fully ninety per cent of the graduates going from this school to the army are now officers. They won this distinction, nevertheless, from the ground floor by sowing the value of training, obedience, and devotion. America, black and white, has supported the school; America, black and white, is reaping the fruits, for these boys are presenting their blood for a Democracy that will not fade away because of religious beliefs, geographical differences, or racial distinctions. These boys, along with thousands of other black boys are fighting for a principle and a cause.

Negro leadership will continue to point the way to loyalty that the seeds of patriotism might receive the proper nourishment and thereby develop into the fullest flower of freedom.

The negro soldier will not disappoint his friends back home. With the spirit of the poet who penned "I am a Negro" he accepts his task:

"I sing my songs, I do my task,
A fair America is all I ask.
I fight in war in America's name,
I've never dragged her flag to shame.
I die for my country whene'er I can
I dodge no trench duty calls me in.
Open then your gates unto my cry:
I'm a negro . . . I refuse to pass by."

The substantial negro leadership in Mississippi has never become faint at heart even though at times he seemed overwhelmed in a labyrinth of circumstances poisoned with the odor of injustices. He has kept on sewing and in return the reaping becomes more manifest.

About twenty-five years ago in Mississippi, the late Grace Allen Jones, wife of Laurence C. Jones, of Piney Woods, began a movement in the interest of a home for the delinquent negro youths of this state. The days and then the years glided by, but the colored women of the state kept sewing and a few months ago the nation was informed that the Mississippi delinquent negro boys and girls will be cared for just as the white delinquent youths are saved at Columbia. After the death of Grace Allen Jones of Piney Woods, the work was ably carried on by such leading negro women as B. L. Johnson of Prentiss; E. B. Miller of Yazoo City; L. C. Jefferson of Vicksburg, and scores of others who worked unceasingly with them. They sowed and they reaped!

Before the Jackson Kiwanis Club, a great soul stood just a few weeks ago and represented justice and Democracy that will save the world. This great soul, an inspiring soul, was Hon. H. V. Watkins, Mississippi white man who spoke not for himself; not for the strong, but for the weak and the humble. Mr. Watkins, God's emissary of good-will and fairness, spoke for the black child of Mississippi, who has sown the best he could for the enjoyment of all.

Mr. Watkins pleaded not alone for the negro of Mississippi, for his was the work of a true American soldier; that of saving the great country of ours from destruction. His interest devoted to the cause of securing for Hinds county an agricultural high school for negroes was just as patriotic; just as loyal to the flag as is the buying of stamps and bonds. It was just another phase of American life.

Hinds county white people raised the morale of negroes by making this definite contribution to negro life. Negroes know that they pay taxes, even though Mississippi today, has many counties which have yet made no effort to supply negroes with free high school education. In many counties of my native state negroes must pay, other than taxes, for every day of schooling above the eighth grade. Negro morale was raised and democracy saved in Hinds county; thank God, and the fair minded whites. Negro soldiers from Hinds county can see just a little bit more in the spirit of what democracy means than thousands of their other brothers who have been audaciously neglected and to whom the "buck" is being continuously passed.

The Kiwanis Club of Jackson, Mississippi, played an important role in encouraging patriotism among her loyal and true negro citizens. They were lifted out of the ruts of indifference and will grasp every opportunity afforded by the proposed county-wide agricultural high school to become more useful to their county and certainly more faithful to their government. They sowed and they reaped.

The Negro Soldier

The scene again changes. We see around the American flag, the greatest of them all, a mass of humanity. Black boys and white boys. Old Glory is kept high above them all; black hands and white hands have lifted it above others. A white boy falls and a black boy falls, but Old Glory continues to wave over the descendants of those who fell so valiantly in her behalf. Those two boys, one black, the other white, would have us know that they died for every letter in the word Democracy; that they died not for fifty dollars a month, but for justice and life. They died that we might live!.

Although accepted boldly as a soldier, but quietly as a citizen, the negro will remain at the machine which sows faith, perserverance, loyalty and devotion, believing that the Maker of us all will bring about tha tday of reaping when the negro will be a soldier in war and a full fledged citizen in peace.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

U. S. NEGRO TROOPS FETED IN BRITAIN

SEP 29 1942

Some Tell of Being Invited to Dinner in Hotel and Private Homes

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

WIN PRAISE AS WORKERS

SEP 29 1942

Sing as They Unload Ships With Speed That Amazes Dock Superintendent

SEP 29 1942

American Negro troops who have arrived in England are attracting much attention and being welcomed with the utmost cordiality, even to English homes, so that they are having, they say, "the time of their lives." Following is a report on and an appraisal of a contingent of them by James Wellard, a reporter of The London News Chronicle:

"Yes," said the dock superintendent, as we stood on the quay of a British port, "these colored boys have broken several records since they started unloading here."

We were standing in the shadow of a huge gray ship with the Stars and Stripes fluttering from her stern. The "colored boys" in the fatigue uniform of the United States Army, with their felt caps turned up jauntily front and rear, were "toting" crates and boxes into United States Army trucks.

Hundreds of heavy boxes were stamped "Cigarettes," "Kitchen Relish" and "Tomato Juice." A party of Negroes were singing as they worked. I cannot truthfully report that the song they sang was "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot," or "Deep River." It wasn't. It was "All I Need Is You."

"Yes," said the superintendent, "these boys shift stuff faster than I've ever seen in forty years on this quay."

SEP 29 1942

Majority From Deep South

The boys in question are big, husky, slow of speech, and mostly very black. For the majority come from the Deep South, from Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana. They come from the little towns where the sun beats down Summer and Winter. Now they are in a land which is wet and cold, in a land at war, where sirens sound in the dead of night, planes drone overhead, guns roar.

But whatever they think of the cold English climate and the warm English beer, they are here to do a job of work, and as the dock superintendent recorded, they are doing it unstintingly. They are the soldiers on whom the vast army which America is building up in these islands relies for food, supplies and a thousand articles of war.

SEP 29 19

Corporal Chester Greene, for instance, puts it this way:

"Up at five—breakfast at five-thirty—git rollin' six-thirty—arrive barracks eight."

Fourteen-hour shifts not uncommon; and the work goes on night and day, with no stop for afternoon tea.

"Caint work on tea or cake," remarked a dusky doughboy from Louisiana. "We's got to git this stuff shifted befo' that ole Jerry come over and blow it all to Bam'!"

Their shift ended, then men climb into trucks and roll off to barracks. One Negro unit is sharing accommodation with white American and British troops. The barracks are on a racecourse, where thousands once thrilled to the flash and thunder of the nation's best thoroughbreds. Quarters are in the "tote" offices, behind the cashiers' windows. Mess halls are located under the grandstand.

In their own mess hall the Negro soldiers file past the kitchen, pile their plates high with "beans in tomato sauce," sit down at wooden tables loaded with hunks of bread, slabs of butter and vast cups of cocoa.

SEP 29 19

Rations a Bit Too Plain

The colored boys admit they find these "British rations" a bit too plain for their liking. They speak wistfully of "fried chicken" and steak and lima beans and "one hell of a big watermelon."

But there are compensations. The kindness of the British people is one of them. Says Sergeant Gerald Harvin of Roselle, N. J.:

"The English is mighty nice people, yassuh!"

And he proudly tells this story to illustrate it.

It appears that he and his buddies, Master Sergeant Bennie Perry and First Sergeant Edgar Pike, both of Georgia, were walking along the main street of a near-by town one evening.

"A couple in the hotel was lookin' out the window as we passed by," reports Sergeant Harvin. "They call us right in, and sure enough we is invited to set down and have dinner. Then a gentleman comes up while we is eatin', and this gentleman wants to know how we is enjoyin' ourselves, and will we come up to his suite of rooms and partake of a drink. He told us he was the Mayor of this town."

SEP 29 1942

First Sergeant Edgar Pike corroborates.

"Next thing we are invited to visit the Town Hall," says Sergeant Pike. "And here we writ our names in the book with a lot of other notables from all over the world."

"Yes, sir!" chorus Sergeants Harvin, Perry and Pike, "the British has been swell to us boys."

In their soft, melodious voices other Negro doughboys endorse the sentiments of the sergeants. Four were invited to an English lady's house for a chicken dinner—"with coffee and sugar." They danced, talked and played cards with the other guests. And they have been invited back.

P 29 1942

All in all, these colored soldiers are a strange mixture of modern American sophistication and ancient African simplicity. They say if you "shook down" twenty of them you would find fifteen rabbits' feet. They cling to their old superstitions and charms.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
October 15, 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt Sees Adolescent Problem As Result Of The War

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—(United Press.)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt today called attention to a great increase in the number of illegitimate children born to adolescent war workers and girls of high school age and suggested that placing the accent on ice cream sodas rather than on liquor migh help correct the situation.

Discussing the growing number of women in war plants, the first lady told a press conference that a problem had arisen in the case of 13 to 15-year-old girls who do not go home when their mothers are at work. Instead, she said, they loiter around factories which are now employing a large number of 17 to 19-year-old boys in place of their older brothers who have gone off to war.

As a result there has been a great increase in illegitimate births, she said.

Have Money Now

For, the first time in their lives, these youngsters have money in their pockets and are eager to spend it, she said. Inevitably their steps lead to speakeasies and night clubs, the first lady asserted.

She advocated a recreation program that emphasizes ice cream sodas rather than liquor.

"The chances are their sweet tooth is strong at that age, and they really enjoy an ice cream soda more than beer," she said.

The first lady, who accompanied the President on his recent cross-country trip, said she had learned that some war plants planned in the next six months to employ 80 women for every 20 men. She said she was told women were "doing a swell job," better than had been expected.

Denies British Trip

She denied reports that she might leave for the British Isles this week but said she is considering such a trip in the future when she is sure there is "a purpose I could accomplish."

"It is one of those things in the future that might be done if there is any use in my being there," she said.

She doubted that "minority groups, such as Negroes" would profit from the war.

"The necessities of war are unifying on the whole," she said. "They might forward one's interests for a time but the interests of the whole people will rise up to prevent it."

Asked whether she would rejoin the Daughters of the American Revolution now that Marian Anderson has been invited to sing in the DAR's Constitution hall here, she said, "Oh, no, I haven't been invited."

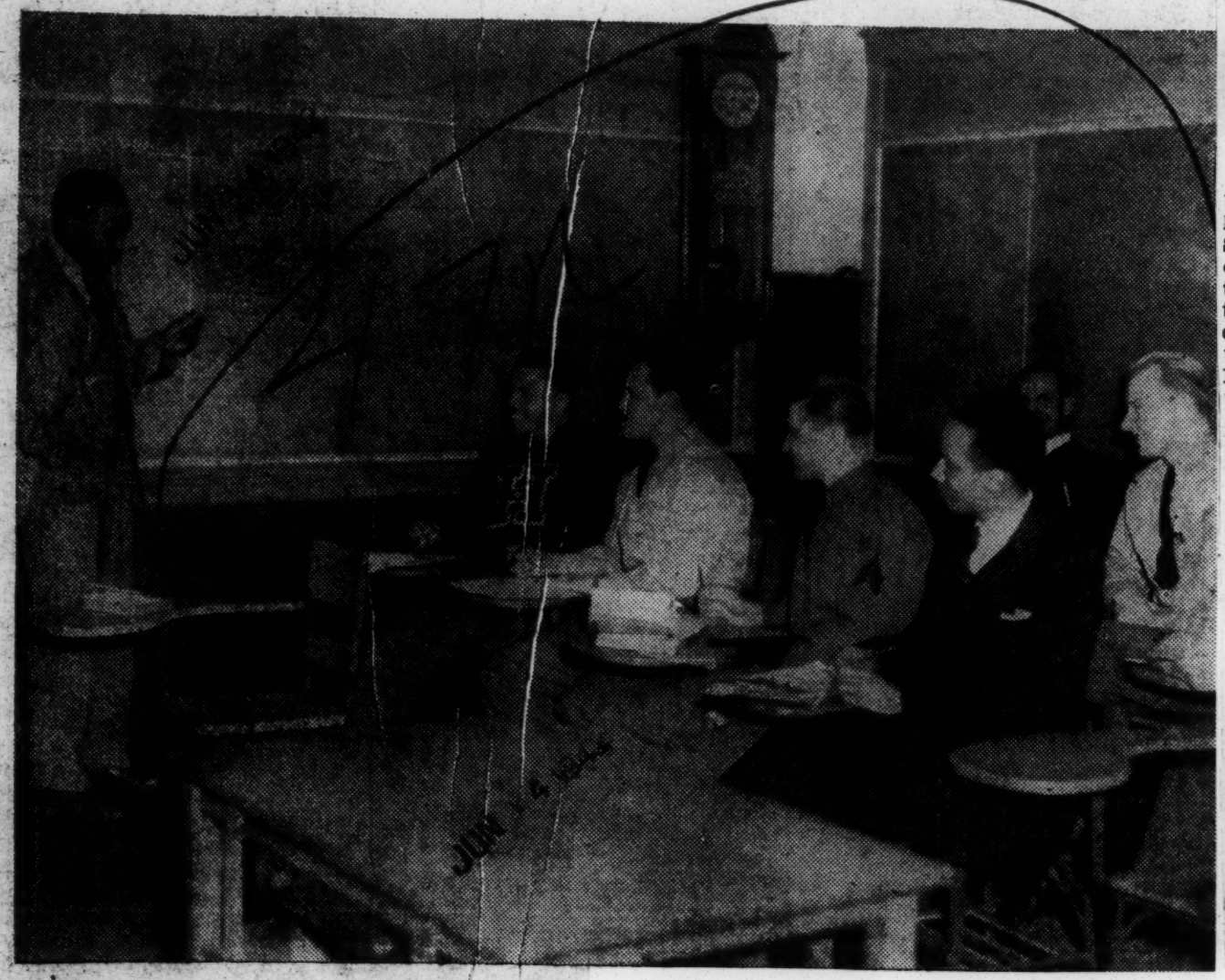
Would she join if she were invited?

"Let's cross bridges when we come to them," she said.

Although existence of the so-called "Eleanor clubs"—rumored groups of organized Negro servants dedicated to "putting every white woman in her kitchen by Christmas"—had been disproved by FBI investigators, the reports persist, Mrs. Roosevelt said. She pointed out that some clubs might have been formed after the rumors were publicized. However, she said long ago she had no association with such groups.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Here's Democracy In Action At Hampton



HAMPTON INSTITUTE, Va.—(SNS) — Under the pressure of the wartime emergency Negro and white defense workers and enlisted men in the armed forces are flocking to Hampton Institute to take specialized daytime and evening courses in the Engineering, Science, Management and Defense Training program.

Above are a few members of a class in plane surveying and topography listening to instructor Benson L. Dutton of Hampton Institute. Mr. Dutton, a graduate of Pennsylvania State College, teaches building construction and architectural engineering at the Institute.

Over [illegible] men from shipyards, defense construction camps, and army posts in the Hampton Roads area have already participated in the E.S.M.D.T. program at Hampton Institute.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Sleeping Car Porters Buy $25,000 War Bonds

CHICAGO.—It was announced at the headquarters of the Brotherhood of [illegible]ing Car Porters, 4231 South Michigan Avenue, at the close of the three-day session of the international executive board of the brotherhood, by A. Philip Randolph, international president, that the board had authorized Ashley L. Totten, international secretary-treasurer, to purchase immediately $25,000 worth of government war bonds, as an expression of the determined and unqualified support of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters of the War by the United Nations, and our own American government in particular, to wipe out for all time the menace and danger of the Axis powers, and the totalitarian evil.

Others in attendance at the sessions of the board were: M. P. Webster of Chicago, first international vice president and chairman; Bennie Smith of Detroit, second international vice president; E. J. Bradley of St. Louis, third international vice president; C. L. Dellums of San Francisco, fourth international vice president; Joe Benoit of Denver; J. C. Mills of Wisconsin and A. H. Dailey of St. Louis, international members of the board and T. T. Patterson of New York, secretary of the board.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

2 Washington Red Cross Men Reach London

SEP 27 1942

The American Red Cross announced yesterday that two Washington men are among five Negro Redd Cross workers who have arrived safely in London as the first Negro unit to be given foreign assignments.

The local men are Milton C. Darry of 142[illegible] W Street Northest and William L. Temple, jr., of 1813 I Street Northeast.

This group included two clug program directors, two assistant club directors and an assistant program director. They will work with American Negro troops in Great Britain.

SEP 27 1942

Prior to his Red Cross appointment Larry was recreation area director for the Distict Receation Department. He is a graduate of Howard University. From 1931 to 1938 he was playground assistant in charge of boys' activities with the Playground Department and in 1938 was named assistant supervisor, Works Project Administration, and in 1939 was appointed senior director. He is a member of the Eastern Board of Athletic Officials.

Temple is a graduat of Lincoln University, Chester County, Pa. For two years he was Red Cross volunteer worker at the Southwest Settlement House here and was leader of boys' activities for the rthwest Settlement House in 1936. Northwest Settlement House in 1936.

SEP 27 1942

In 1939 he became recreation area director, with the Recreation Department. He is an official of the Colored Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the Eastern Board of Athletic Officials.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

I Feel Out Of Place Besides Such Great Stars As Marian Anderson, Says Olivia deHavilland

JUN 3 1942

NEW YORK—(C)—"Here I am on the bill with people like Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson, great artists with a very definite talent for entertaining an audience. And then I get up and recite. That's right, I recite. I feel so extraordinarily out of place. You see what a tough spot I am in?" So said vivacious and glamorous Olivia de Havilland, Hollywood motion picture star of long standing. Now she is touring for defense rallies and appeared in Chicago and Detroit with Marian Anderson.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

"Whatever may be our peculiar gifts for motion pictures, they are scarcely adapted for the platform. I don't feel that I am making much of a contribution." As special pleader for Mr. Henry Morgenthau, she usually [illegible] show and it helps to sell bonds too. At these inter-racial rallies, Miss de Havilland recites James Weldon Johnson's Fifty Years, a poem commemorating the half century of Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. She recited it at the rally in Detroit.

JUN 13 1942

"Michigan can produce extraordinary miracles," she said. "There were 18,000 people at this rally. I was announced, the lights were darkened, a baby spotlight played upon me and I started to the stage just as a man in the audience had the same idea. We collided, and I nearly fell on my face. Well, you just have to recover from such things and I think I did.

JUN 13 1942

"So I got to the middle of the stage—and the mike went dead. Took 'em five minutes to fix and then, as I started Johnson's wonderful lines the orchestra let loose every brass in the band with the Battle Hymn of the Republic. I had to let them have it, and when they finished I began again to the greatest aspidistra thunder storm in the world. It thundered and lightninged, and the rain beat down upon the roof with all the unleashed fury that only a Michigan storm can assemble. . . ."

But the team of Anderson and de Havilland sold a lot of bonds!

'Negroes Must Continue To Fight On Two Fronts At Once,' Says Channing Tobias

JUN 2 1942

ATLANTA. — "We can better trust democracy than fascism at its best," declared Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., today in Salo Hall Chapel, at the 75th commencement exercises of Morehouse college. "We must therefore continue to fight on two fronts, at home for a single standard of citizenship and abroad that freedom may not perish from the earth."

Forty-seven were awarded bachelor's degrees in the fields of arts, sciences, and religion; and honorary degrees of doctor of laws were conferred upon President H. Council Trenholm of Alabama State Teachers College and upon Dr. Tobias.

Regardless of which side wins the war, Dr. Tobias made it clear that the reign of imperialistic nations over peoples of the Far East is definitely over; that Africa will not have self rule in anything like the time we would like to plan for, but will stand as a test of the lasting quality of character of other nations of the world; and that the Negro minority of America will be forced to continue its fight for freedom it matters not who wins the war.

The graduating class was told that it could expect a better day after the war but that it must be realistic and understand that war will not bring to them the fullness of citizenship to which they are entitled.

Dr. Tobias was very emphatic when he pointed out that any American Negro who thinks the motive back of Japan's conquest is for leadership of the dark races, has another thought coming, for the dominant thing in the mind of Japan is the establishment of an empire. Regardless of who wins, he said, Africa will continue to be ruled from without.

The speaker attributed the fall of Hong Kong, Singapore, and the Netherlands East Indies to the indifference of the natives, for as far as they were concerned a victory for those who were handling things was a victory for continued enslavement, and a victory for the enemy might have been an opportunity for relief.

JUN 12 1942

Lynching, segregation, and other evils not only handicap the Negro but mark those who perpetrate these evils as traitors to democracy, he emphasized, and therefore unfit to fight for democracy. You can have democracy if you want it or you may have lynching and segregation and a double standard of citizenship, but you can't have that and democracy for they don't mix.

Dr. Tobias was presented to the audience by President Benjamin E. Mays who described him as a distinguished American, and a world character.

Five Accused In Sedition Plot

N.Y. M.Y. SEP 15 1942

Four Negroes and one white man were under indictment today on charges of sedition, accused of promoting a scheme for Japanese "liberation" of Negroes.

The Ethiopian Pacific Movement was hit by the Federal indictments. The Movement held meetings at 113 Lenox Ave., where, the Government charges, soldiers were urged to resist service in the Army.

Those indicted were:

Leonard ~~Robert~~ Jordan, president of the Movement, called a deserter from the British Navy during World War I, who later served as quartermaster on the Japanese liner Singapore Maru, and still later as Negro organizer of the America First Committee.

Lester Eugene Holness, secretary of the Movement, and keeper of the collections.

Ralph Green Best, alias "Rev.", alias Ralph Thomas, who led the meetings in prayer.

James Henry Thornhill, ex-convict, for whom a bench warrant was issued.

SEP 15 1942

Joseph Hartery, former follower of the pro-Nazi rabble rouser, Joe McWilliams. Hartery is the only white man named in the indictment. He was returned from Camp Dix, where he had been since his induction on Saturday.

If convicted the five men face 20 years in jail and a $10,000 fine under the wartime Sedition Act. It is the first such indictment in New York since Pearl Harbor.

SEP 15 1942

Arraigned before Judge T. Blake Kennedy Jordan, Holness, Best and Hartery were held in $5000 bail, although John F. Sonnett, executive Assistant U. S. Attorney, requested $10,000. They pleaded not guilty.

The indictment charges that Jordan periodically visited the Japan Institute, 630 Fifth Ave., an organization registered by the State Dept. as a Tokyo agency.

Here is a typical quotation from a Jordan speech in October, 1941, according to the indictment:

"I will cut my throat if Hitler doesn't win this war."

Other typical quotations from speeches by the four defendants, as listed in the indictment:

SEP 15 1942

"It will only be a matter of a short time until the Japs are running the U. S."

"When you meet the Japanese, you should throw down your guns."

U. S. Attorney Mathias F. Correa said that many of the seditious acts charged in the indictment were reported to him by Negro leaders.

47n-1942

Rogers Says:-

AN ARMED INDIA CAN SAVE BRITAIN—WHITES GETTING "DIVIDENDS"

Pittsburg Courier 4/7

BY J. A. ROGERS

Pittsburg Penn.

FEB 28 1942

FOR the past week I've been able to think of little else but Singapore, that fortress which we were led to believe was impregnable. Churchill has called its fall a far-reaching military defeat, but it is much more: It is a cosmic, world-shaking event. The once mighty British empire totters on the brink of the abyss.

Perhaps, like me, you feel how different things could have been. In the mighty drama now unrolling before us I am reminded of certain scenes in the fall of Rome or other empires; or in some story or play when I see a leading character making a wrong move, and I say to myself, "Stupid! Stupid! Haven't you got brains enough to see that if you continue like that you're headed for ruin. Do what is right and just and you'll win in the long run." But the character, too sure of himself, persists in the wrong and goes down to defeat.



Mr. Rogers

FEB 28 1942

I'm thinking chiefly of India. In 1927 or '28, England gave practical independence to Canada, Australia, and even to South Africa, with its only 2,000,000 whites and near-whites, sitting on the necks of 5,000,000 blacks. But India, with its 390,000,000 people, its ancient culture, its great writers and scientists, some of whom have won the Nobel Prize, its merchant princes, its multi-millionaires, its great artists who have equaled the best in white civilization, was condemned to remain an inferior. Why? Simply because her people weren't pale enough in color. Now it isn't on Canada, or Australia, or South Africa on which the future of the British Empire hangs, but on India.

FEB 28 1942

JAPAN OFFERS INDEPENDENCE

Premier Tojo of Japan has offered the Indians their "independence." Will the Indian leaders accept? That remains to be seen. They know well that they'd only be changing exploiters..."the yellow devil" for "the white devil." The former, it is true, is less arrogant, but a "devil" just the same. If India doesn't accept her great coast cities — Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Colombo (Ceylon) — will be robbed and laid waste.

NOW with the ascendancy of Japan, some of these people like the Siamese, think they see a way to win free control of their own countries. Remember, also, such an important figure as U Saw, Premier of Burma, tried to dicker with the Japanese and is now a prisoner in England. A Negro friend of mine who has just returned to America after six months in Burma and Malaya, has given me a new slant on the situation. Unless a miracle happens Britain's rule over Asia vanished with Singapore. Japan is going to leave no stone unturned to win over the Asiatics, and consolidate her position as a "deliverer."

FEB 28 1942

Speaking only as a layman, it seems to me that there is nothing now to prevent Japan from dominating in the Indian ocean, seizing bases in Madagascar, and endangering American supplies to Russia. And this she can do especially if she gets bases in India. Java and Sumatra are putting up a gallant struggle, but the odds are greatly against them.

"WHITE SUPREMACY" PAYING JUST DIVIDENDS

Think, too, what would happen if the Nazis in Libya fought their way to Suez or seized the French fleet, and thus be able to join hands with Japan. Verily the doctrine of white racial superiority is paying dividends...huge, calamitous dividends. I could also cite any number of white writers, as Sir Harry Johnston and Dean Inge, who had predicted what was going to happen if the white overlords in the Orient did not mend their ways.

FOR years the Japanese government has been collecting data on the treatment of the American Negro, and been disseminating it among the dark peoples of Asia, including the Filipinos. Japanese propagandists know more about lynching and discrimination than even many Aframericans. That last lynching at Sikeston was worth a battleship to Japan. All she has to do is to reproduce the story from the American papers and spread it over the lands of the black and brown peoples of Asia. And believe me, the effect is far more deadly than white America imagines.

INDIA'S only defense, if you can call it that, is bigness. In this respect she's like China, only more so. Being only a colony, India has no standing army of her own like Canada, South Africa, or even Egypt. Ever since the Indian Mutiny England has kept guns out of the hands of the natives, except for a million or so Indian soldiers, all of whom are volunteers. There is no conscription in India. Her armed might would be so great that she'd be able to drive the 200,000 Europeans in her midst into the sea overnight, as she doubtless would under her present treatment.

The million or so armed Indians are nearly all away in Libya, Ethiopia and Malaya. India's only hope is the United States, and by all accounts, American aid is a year away, while Japan is only down the next street. The hands of the Indian giant have been tied so long that now he is powerless against pigmy Japan. Before you read this Rangoon might be captured, the Burma road gone, and China really up against it.

Suppose in this world drama, however, Britain had treated India as she had done Canada or Australia? Common sense says that the Indians would have raised a mighty army which would not only be strong enough to defend their country but to sweep Japan off the face of the earth.

FEB 28 1942

VICIOUS PREJUDICE STILL EXISTS

Another thing which I think is going to make it extremely hard for the United Nations to win in the East is that these Oriental peoples for hundreds of years have been longing for the ousting of the whites. I could quote their writers on this subject by the score. Let me cite just one: Achmed Abdullah. About 1904 he said in an impassioned article addressed to the white people: "You are forcing on the world the coming struggle between Asia, all Asia, against Europe and America...You are heaping up material for a gigantic Day of Reckoning...You are deaf to the voice of reason and fairness and so you will be taught with whirling swish of the sword when it is red." (Forum Magazine, Vol. 52, pp 484-497.)

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

PACIFIC MOVEMENT BRANDED

MAR 6 - 1942

Schools for the training of the thousand air warders needed in the Ninth District will be officially opened Friday night, Mar. 6, with a patriotic program sponsered by the Air Wardens who have completed intensive training given by Lieut. Dourghty of the Ninth District Police, according to announcement by E. V. Mosee one of the District Wardens.

MAR 6 - 1942

The meeting will be at 8:00 p. m. at Gamble Community Center, Leffingwell and Gamble St., where Sound motion pictures of the air raids over London, England will be featured during the program by the courtesy of Motion Picture Operator's Local No. 143A.

George L. Vaughn, former Justice of the peace will be the narator of the evening and will introduce Col. Howard V. Stevens, Chief Air Raid Warden, Col. E. E. Huffman, Col McBride and District and Zone Wardens who are to conduct the schools in the district. Mosee stated that plans include schools located at The Coronado Hotel, the Vashon High School, and the Dunbar School. The fourth school will be in the recreation room of the Independent Packing Company.

MAR 6 - 1942

Other District men associated with Mosee in the Ninth District Air Raid Warden Organization are Jordan W. Chambers, Chas. Pian, of Moss Lauenhaupt, Co. Arthur A. McLeod.

Among the Zone wardens who home completed training are Geo. Warrick, Edward Randle, Judge Bledsoe, T. D. McNeal, Oliver Thornton, George Carper, U. S. Falls, Dr. Marshall Cheatham, Maceo May and many other prominent business and professional men.

MAR 6 - 1942

District Warden Chambers in a statement to the 6666 said the was for the common interest of all to volunteer in this Air Raid service of Civilian Defense and be prepared to protect their loved ones and their neighbors should bombs fall in the district, It will be too late to learn after the attact is started.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Case In Court Monday

FEB 28 1942

Two charges face Harry Carpenter, 33, of the 8200 block Holstein avenue, declared by authorities to be Philadelphia's first "traitor."

Carpenter was held in $10,000 bail for court on a charge of sedition at a further hearing last Friday following his arrest February 14, in a gambling raid on a house on Bainbridge street near Colorado.

At that time military police who made the raid reported that Carpenter rebuked them for their action and asked them what they were doing in the Army since "This is a white man's war." The next morning he was held by Magistrate O'Hara.

Accused of Blow

It is alleged that Carpenter also struck the non-commissioned officer, and he is also held on a charge of assault.

FEB 28 1942

His counsel, Raymond Pace Alexander, demanded a hearing for his client before the U. S. Commissioner, declaring that while Carpenter might have been injudicious in his remarks, he was not seditious. But the case was turned over by the Federal office to the state for prosecution under the Anti-Sedition Law.

First Of Its Kind

The case has aroused considerable interest among large sections of the country, as it is one of the first of its kind and certainly the first among Negroes.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

GROUP HERE SEEKING NEGRO HELP IN WAR

MAR 5 - 1942

'Democracy in Action' Plans to Raise Ambulance Funds

A group calling itself "Democracy in Action" is being formed in New York to rally Negro support in the war and its first activity will be to raise funds to buy ambulances for the British and American Ambulance Corps for service on the "fighting and home fronts of America and her allies," the corps announced yesterday.

The group meeting Monday night at the home of Dr. Ferdinand Forbes, 2040 Seventh Avenue, formulated plans for benefit concerts and sports events and for extending its membership to other parts of the country. A telegram was sent to Miss Pearl Buck, novelist, as a response to her message asking Negroes to stand by the democracies as the clearest hope for true democracy after the war.

Edward Morrow, one of the sponsors, explained that the British and American Ambulance Corps, which has sent ambulances to Ethiopia and China as well as to Great Britain, was the war relief organization that would work with greatest effectiveness with Negroes. Neville Gardiner, representing the corps, attended the meeting.

The sponsoring committee includes Dr. Aubre Maynard, Mrs. Bessye Bearden, Prince Kingsley Mbadiwe of Nigeria, Miss Barbara Watson, Dr. Phillips Brooks, A. M. Wendell Mallet, J. A. Rogers, Ferdinand Smith, Noble Sissle, Mrs. Eunice Carter, Lester B. Granger, Dr. Arthur Logan, Thomas Young and St. Clair Bourne.

MAR 5 - 1942

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

I WRITE AS I SEE

By ARTHUR HUFF FAUSET

MAR 7 - 1942

AFTER THE WAR

WHEN this war is over, three nations are sure to be foremost in world affairs: They are China, Russia and the United States.



FAUSET

Whether Great Britain will emerge from the conflict any more than a shadow of her former self is problematical, and of course Japan's place will depend entirely on how she succeeds or fails in this war.

MAR 7 - 1942

Two other great peoples will start moving, one of them immediately, the other more slowly. India is sure to come to the fore, and she will draw into her orbit all those tens of millions of brown men in Indonesia. You can bank on the certainty of this also: Africa with her 200,000,000 blacks will not be far behind.

MAR 7 - 1942

A WORLD FOR ALL PEOPLE

In other words, this war, especially the kind of war which Japan's surprising participation has precipitated, marks the end of a white dominated world, and will usher in, as sure as you were born, another world in which colored people will have much, very much to say.

An opportunity will come to make the world a cosmopolitan living place for people of all races and kinds. But if the white man persists in his arrogance and puerile race theories such as the Nazis, the Red Cross, and some of the leaders of the U. S. Marines uphold, I predict that white people will go the road of Mousterian, sometimes called Neanderthal man, — and if you don't know who these people were, I need only inform you that they aren't around anymore.

MAR 7 - 1942

FIGHT FOR DOUBLE V

The role of the American Negro becomes increasingly clear. America is our country, and we shall fight with might and main to sustain her leadership and even her supremacy. But we shall do this always with the objectives of the Double V for Victory in mind: Victory against Fascism abroad, and against Crackerism at home.

We Negroes are interested in India's freedom, in the freedom of the Indonesians, and the freedom of the blacks in Africa. We are interested in the freedom of all peoples, and whether or not the Atlantic Charter specifies these freedoms, these are what we are for and it is for these we are fighting when we hurl trench mortars at and ram bayonets through Japanese and Nazis. Pearl Buck is pointing out the same thing to her American sisters and brothers in slightly different language. I don't try to speak elegantly, but I think everyone can get my meaning.

MAR 7 - 1942

THE ROLE OF THE NEGRO

Let us Negroes, therefore, prepare now for events in the world which will transpire in the near future. Let us get our youth ready and eager to struggle for freedom for all folks in our own country, and let us help the world situation by preparing to send, as soon as the war is over, many of our bright boys and girls to India, Russia, China, Indonesia, Africa, and to South America, where they can make friends with the great peoples of these wonderful lands, and their superb leaders. Let them in this manner link the efforts of 13,000,000 American Negroes to these other world efforts to emancipate the entire world from medieval race and economic fallacies.

MAR 7 - 1942

Yes, this is our role in America for the next 25 years: To help America free herself from the poisonous isolationism of medieval race and economic ideas. We Negroes have had to suffer more than any in this land because of these insane notions. Now let us be first to come to the rescue of our great country and help America lift the chains of her own ignorance and folly.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

PEARL BUCK'S APPEAL

MAR 7 - 1942

A FEATURE ARTICLE in the current issue of The Age, written by Pearl Buck, noted novelist, appeals to the Negro citizens of this country to forget their special grievances at this time and stand by their fellow white Americans in this their hour of crisis. The issue, says Mrs. Buck, is one of freedom without regard to race.

MAR 7 - 1942

Mrs. Buck makes an eloquent plea but one which loses it effect when we consider that many departments of our own federal government have not yet dropped their policy of discrimination because of race and color, and when we read in the news columns that a Negro attorney is assaulted in a Tennessee courtroom because he dared to insist that a Negro defendant be given all his constitutional rights, or that certain white organizations, especially in the South, are becoming increasingly active in their determination that the Negro shall not enjoy the full benefits of citizenship.

MAR 7 - 1942

The Japanese are trying hard to make this a race war, and as we see it, the Allies can best prevent this taking place by granting to the peoples of India the full benefits of democracy, by changing their policy towards the natives of Africa and Australia, and in this country by letting down the bars of discrimination which now restrict Negro Americans.

MAR 7 - 1942

Mrs. Buck is a woman of broad sympathies, and we do not doubt her sincerity, but we feel that she can best aid the cause of the Allies in this country by appealing to the third class she refers to in her article—the whites with ingrained prejudices against all peoples of color—to forget these prejudices and realize that there are no superior and inferior races but good and bad in all racial groups and that their duty is to improve the democracy in this country now before we can expect to extend its benefits to other parts of the world.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

The Watchtower

FEB 28 1942

By Roy Wilkins

I think it can be stated definitely that as far as the Army is concerned, conditions are steadily improving for colored soldiers. This does not



Mr. Wilkins

mean that perfect equality exists, or that there is no room for criticism. It means simply that there has been a steady change for the better.

FEB 28 1942

Of course, high Army officials would be expected to say this. Judge William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War, would be expected to say it. The bureau of public relations of the War Department would say it because that is its job.

But my information comes from a source which can be believed because the man has a basis of comparison in his own experience and nothing to gain by glossing over true conditions. My informant is a young man, but an "old" soldier, a man with ten or twelve years of experience in one of the Negro regiments of the Regular Army who came out of the Army for several years and has just gone back.

Says There Is New Deal

The Negro soldier has got a new deal, he declares. "I have to rub my eyes at some of the conditions I see," said he. "Our men are getting 'breaks' such as we used to dream of in our old regiment, but never expected to see come to pass. Top sergeants, technical sergeants, master sergeants, non-coms going away to officers' schools and coming out with bars. Commanding officers —many from the Deep South—giving every man a fair chance. Of course all are not angels. Many are prejudiced and some are just plain mean. But the majority are fair.

FEB 28 1942

"I don't mean by this that everything is perfect, but it is such an improvement over the old days that it makes my head swim. I find that today the average 'hard-boiled' top sergeant is a diplomat in dealing with our men—and with the whites, too. The 'rough stuff' is 'out,' except as the very last resort. Commissioned officers who give lectures to our soldiers have shown that they recognize some of the conditions faced by our people and they deal with the delicate situation intelligently while at the same time carrying out Army policy.

"I think we have to remember that many times our soldiers are in the wrong and get themselves into jams by failing to obey instructions. The conduct of some of them off post (on leave in nearby cities and towns) is often open to criticism.

FEB 28 1942

Conditions Much Better

"Definitely I would say things are better for us throughout the Army. In the old days one outfit might have a good commander and conditions would be good for our men at that spot. Today, the general conditions are such that I am convinced, from my experience, that instructions on policy must have come from higher authority in Washington. I heard that Judge Hastie might resign. I hope not because I have heard on all sides what great respect the Army officials have for him. From what I hear he is no ballyhoo man, but a quiet worker who is 'our side' 100 percent when we are right and who does the best he can for us when we are wrong. He must be doing his job because the general policy is so different from what is used to be."

Well, there it is. Not the theories of an outsider, but the everyday knowledge of a soldier who has seen twelve years in our Army. It ought to be said (and he admits it) that all this did not just happen. It came about because Negro citizens seized upon the right moment to howl loud and long. If they have any sense they will keep on howling, recognizing that these are years of destiny in which their status can be either frozen or improved for decades, perhaps generations, to come.

47n-1942

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

ONE WORD MORE

By RALPH McGILL. MAR 7 - 1942



A FEW FOOLS Discrimination, I guess, is as old as the world's recorded history. I imagine it will be with us, in one form or another, until the end of time.

It is a stark, unhappy truth. But a truth.

In all the centuries gone there has been discrimination. Some of it has been violent. The Protestants have persecuted and discriminated against the Catholics.

The Catholics have replied in kind.

The hordes of Islam have sacked Christian villages and put to the knife and sword every person worshipping Christ.

In the Roman empire the Roman had certain rights. Others did not.

The Jew has been discriminated against cruelly and without justice.

The Spaniards who came to this country treated the natives not merely as slaves but as animals. In Cuba natives were driven along during the day to be slaughtered and fed to the dogs at evening. Millions of Indians were deprived of liberty and life.

In India the caste system is the most pronounced in the world. There are the pitiful "untouchables." There one may not eat food or drink water if one of another caste has eaten or drunk of it. Indeed, the highest caste may not even eat in the presence of a lower caste.

In yesterday's paper there was a story the FBI was investigating a campaign in St. Louis, financed by Axis funds, to make the Negro feel that the injustice done him in this country should cause him to be more friendly to the Japanese because they are brown and yellow skin. The propaganda has been widespread. Undoubtedly it is in every major city in the nation.

A few fools, without doubt, will listen. MAR 7 - 1942

THE RECORD No race on earth has practiced enslavement more than the Japanese.

They have slaughtered, raped and enslaved thousands of Chinese with a cruelty as great and as depraved as that practiced by the Spaniards in the new world.

They have treated the Koreans mercilessly, allowing them no privileges or rights.

They are even more emphatic about racial superiority than the Germans with their Aryan creed and their persecution of Jews and all peoples of another race not tied to them by military treaties. Their hatred of the Italians and their distrust of the Japanese was widespread before the war. It still is their true feeling.

Not even an uneducated Negro could really believe the Japanese would treat him other than as a slave.

The propaganda will continue. It always does. It will find, if it has not already found, its way to Georgia. Indeed, it may have been somewhat heavier here, as the FBI office in Atlanta has been informed, because of the recent political campaign against the Negro in Georgia.

That more than a few impatient, unthinking fools would be influenced by it is difficult to conceive. They would hand themselves over to their enemies and destroy the progress of 75 years.

MAR 7 - 1942

THE SOUTH Today there is agitation to revive the Ku Klux Klan directed against the "furriner" and the Jew and the Catholic. This agitation will be greatest in the post-war period as it was in 1919-20-21. Certain employment ads in the east already are reading "only Protestant Christian."

Today the Negro sees himself discriminated against in defense employment. Yet, he knows there was a Presidential protest against it and that it is being dissipated—slowly but surely. The airplane plants and other defense industries are beginning to give work to the skilled Negroes.

Today the Negro must see that this discrimination took place in the east and the west. The south has had almost no such industries.

Today the Negro must see the discrimination and rioting in Detroit's housing plans.

Today the Negro must have heard of the recent lynching in Missouri.

Today Harlem is a seething sector of discontent, discrimination and poverty.

Never before has it been so clearly demonstrated that discrimination is not a matter of the south and one race or one nation. It is international.

No sensible man believes the Negro wants "social equality." No sensible man believes the Negro wants to attend our white schools. He does want, properly, to be treated as a person and to have schools and an economic chance.

The Negro is not given entirely free right of franchise in the south. (Neither are many white men given it.) Yet in the east the Negro has been most vilely used, generally, as a corrupted political force controlled by some boss. I do not know which is worse.

MAR 7 - 1942

The Negro has been, and is being, discriminated against. Yet he remains, and will remain, a loyal American.

A few fools in his race may say they see nothing in democracy, because, in the south, they have to sit on one side of a building while the white people sit on the other. Or because of unemployment. Or some other reason.

The wise men will look on the past as a prologue. They will see the tremendous advances in 75 short years and know they could have happened in no other country—and has not happened in any other.

The Negro will see that his progress continues along the right path toward the sort of recognition he wants, that of being allowed to be a person and to possess economic and educational opportunity. He will not allow the foolish and vicious ones of his own or another race to dissuade him.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Arming of Africans Is Urged

MAR 6 - 1942

411

Suggest Move To Bring Nazi Invasion to End

MAR 6 - 1942

NEW YORK.— Paul Robeson, Dr. William Jay Schieffelin and Max Yergan, on behalf of the Council on African Affairs, cabled Sir Stafford Cripps and General Jan C. Smuts urging the extensive arming of African troops to prevent further Axis invasion of the the African continent. The cablegram to Sir Stafford Cripps "hailed" his appointment.

The cablegrams read:

To Sir Stafford Cripps:

"Council African Affairs, members Britain, America, South Africa, hails your appointment. Respectfully, strongly urge extensive arming African troops, fullest use African Resources combat Axis."

"To General Smuts:

"Impressive action South African troops East North Africa won admiration Council African Affairs, members America, Britain, South Africa. Strongly urge arming native troops combat Axis invasion."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Prof. Chivers Will Head New Forum Series

MAR 1 - 1942

A new forum series in the interest of national defense will be sponsored by the department of sociology at Morehouse College under the leadership of Professor Walter R. Chivers. The forums will open on Wednesday evening, March 4, at 7:30 o'clock, in the Exhibition Room of the Atlanta University Library and will be open to the public without charge. All persons who are vitally interested in the part Negroes are to play in the present national emergency should not miss these meetings.

The general theme for the discussions will be "The Negro and National Defense."

According to Mr. Chivers, only speakers will be selected who are able to bring a clear picture of the situation as it exists. Opening the series is J. H. Daves, specialist in Negro Education and Relations, of the Tennessee Valley Authority. His subject will be "Training of Negroes for Defense."

MAR 1 - 1942

Mr. Daves holds degrees from Knoxville College and the University of Buffalo. He has completed all residence requirements for the Ph.D. degree at the University of Wisconsin. For several years he has directed the work of the Knoxville College department of sociology, and since January 1939 he has held his present position with the T. V. A.

March 11 the speaker will be J. S. Roberts, an executive of the Retail Credit Company in Atlanta, and chairman of the Information and Publicity Committee for Civilian Defense of Fulton County.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

WALTER CHIVERS SAYS:

By WALTER R. CHIVERS

MAR 1 - 1942

Unlimited Power

The noun totality and its adjectives total and totalitarian have grown in meaning and importance during the days of this world wide war because first of the reflection of the totalitarian forms of Axis government when viewed by the Democracies and secondly, the scope of the war.



CHIVERS

The habitual use of these words has given them domestic meaning. Regularly we talk of total this and total that. However, our revulsion to the associations which the term totalitarian causes in our minds begets emotional disgust which blinds us to scientific analysis of the word totality.

MAR 1 - 1942

Totality when viewed in terms of the current national crisis is a most powerful word and has meaning basic to our continued well-being. It means from this point of view, in its simplest definition, that international problems have become domestic problems. Consequently a citizen of the United States of North America cannot hope to understand the state of domestic affairs unless he tries seriously to comprehend international affairs. The war came to our front doors with apparent suddeness because we could not bring into comprehension the vital link between the Sino-Japanese War, the Spanish Civil fracas, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia, the Munich Agreement, the formation of the Axis, and the importance of so foreign a concept of government as the Communism of Russia.

What people cannot or do not want to comprehend they may use for joking material. So the three words became the source and climax of innumerable jokes by our versatile comedians. The word totalitarian became a nine-pronged strap with which to whip people who differed with us. We labelled our opponents either Communists or Fascists, which is our concept of totality in government. So to a certain extent our concept of democracy lost its positive meaning and began to conceive negatively, as non-fascistic or communistic.

Totality, total, and totalitarian have served as strong and rousing words for platform orators whose appeal is primarily to the emotions. They have skillfully handled them in such a way as to block cool and calm analysis of the irritating domestic situations to which they might be applied. In this way, a large measure of success has been attained in associating the words from actual situations.

MAR 1 - 1942

The result has been to blind the people to the deep-seated meaning that the total labor problem has to their fundamental security. The term has been interpreted with such astuteness as to picture the "sins" of John L. Lewis, phillip Murray, and William Green as symbolizing the total labor picture at a particular moment.

The total naval policy seen as discrimination of Negroes is a familiar portrayal. This is false in that the total policy in its historical aspect is such that the mere admission of Negroes will not guarantee more naval efficiency—may even promote inefficiency. The Negro can become the total symbol of naval inefficiency.

The Negro intelligentsia is currently disposed to shy away from bringing up the Negro question when in audiences where they fear that such references may detract from the speakers evaluation of their interruption, their concept of totality which is likely to be "total white." The Negro, of included, is likely to be so incidentally. If on the other hand the speaker includes the Negro as an integral part of the total United States democracy and places things in their real relations he is likely to be charged by Negroes with distorting the total picture.

MAR 1 - 1942

Total and totality also mean unity to many Americans now. It includes unity with the United States of Central and South America. Negroes and white people must make a show of real unity. This total unity is suffering from racial and nationalistic definitions of the term totality. The words and actual situations are not the same in the concepts of the several peoples.

If, for instance, we were trained to see things in their total relations it would be relatively easy to comprehend that even "war does not bring a mystic unity of all interests." This inability to think through in terms of the total picture is to insist upon the myth of complete unity which is an unconscious acceptance of totalitarianism. To be able, however, to think through the total concept democracy will reveal the fact that democracy accepts diversity.

Words are of unlimited power. The way they are used, that is the varing shades of meaning given them, may make or break nations.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes' Support Is Pledged To Nation; Equal Work Asked

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 6—(AP)—A leading Negro educator of Georgia, Benjamin F. Hubert, has pledged the full support of his race to the war effort, but expressed the hope that there would be equality of opportunity for all.

President of the Georgia State College here and a vice-chairman of the civilian defense for Georgia, Hubert in a statement said that many persons of both race groups have asked about the attitude of Negroes toward the present world conflict.

The answer on every occasion has been, he said, that Negroes, like other loyal American citizens, are willing and anxious to work and fight for their country, "on the front lines, on water, in the air and behind the lines."

MAR 7 - 1942

There are no Negro conscientious objectors, Hubert said, and there are no Negroes disloyal to their government, be it local, state or national.

"Negroes are loyal by nature," he said. "They have proved their loyalty in war and peace. In the War Between the States, Negroes were loyal to the trust imposed upon them. In the World War I Negroes met the challenge courageously and gallantly. In World War II, Negroes have already shown superior skill and courage."

But letters come each day, said Hubert, from all sections of the country, asking if Negroes will have an opportunity as skilled workers to take their place in the ranks of those who are preparing to sustain the army in the field.

"Negroes want to help build ships, army camps, aeroplanes, tractors and tanks," he said.

"They want places in the laboratories and in every other organization designed to add to the efficiency of our armed services.

"Negroes want to be a part of every facility where other people are provided lucrative employment.

"Negroes are going to fight, but they want to feel that they are fighting for the ideals on which our nation is founded—equality of opportunity for all.

"We want to feel that we are a vital, realistic part of this government of the people, by the people and for the people."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Race Extension Agents Have Job In War Effort

MAR 3 - 1942

Sec'y Wickard Emphasizes Responsibilities

MAR 3 - 1942

The Extension Service, which has in its employ 555 trained Negro farm and home agents, has been given the responsibility of carrying forward on every sector of the farm front the general educational work of agricultural and home economics essential to the success of the war effort, according to a memorandum from Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard which was made public this week.

The Extension Service is a cooperative agency of the Department and state land-grant colleges. It has a corps of trained extension subject-matter specialists in every state and county agricultural and home demonstration agents in every county of agricultural importance. Colored farmers in most of the rural South have the services of Negro farm and home agents. T. M. Campbell and J. B. Pierce are Negro Extension field agents in the Federal Extension Service. They work closely with colored farm and home agents throughout the South. Mr. Campbell is headquartered at Tuskegee and Mr. Pierce, at Hampton.

Secretary Wickard emphasized in his memorandum that major wartime Extension Service jobs should include educational work to help farmers increase production of needed food under the handicaps of shortages of fertilizers, machinery, etc.; understand Governmental price and other wartime policies affecting agriculture. Training of volunteer local leaders, helping farm women carry their full share of the war load, and working with farm youth are also major Extension Service jobs, he added.

Other specific responsibilities he assigned to the Extension Service were to organize rural America for defense against destructive fires, organize and direct campaigns among farm pecple in nutrition, health, gardening, aid in organizing cooperative marketing, promote farm discussion groups and cooperate in civilian defense activities.

The Secretary pointed out that administration of the action programs, such as the Agricultural Adjustment Administration and Farm Security Administration programs, contacting individual farmers on participation in the programs, checking compliance, etc., remains the job of the action agencies. However, he stressed the importance of Extension Service working closely with USDA War Boards.

St. Petersburg, Fla., Times
March 22, 1942

'Negroes in War'

Editor, The Times:

I have read The Times Forum first every morning for the last eight years. My question is, "What part are we going to let the colored people play in our defense program in this city?"

I would like your opinion of the question. My opinion is that the colored people should not be segregated in any form at all. Give them every opportunity we have.

JOHN JERGEN

Snell Island.

(Editor's Note: Colored people of the city are, and have been, making important contributions to the local war effort, notably through defense stamp and bond purchases and the conservation campaign.)

47n-1942

The Horizon

AMERICA'S WAR EFFORT MENACED BY HEARST'S DEMAGOGUE APPEALS TO RACE AND SYMPATHIES OF PEOPLE

BY P. L. PRATTIS

MAR 2 1 1942 Pittsburgh Courier

HOW calamitous it is that the American people, fighting for their very existence, must suffer the extra burden of such a headstrong and unwise man as William Randolph Hearst! I think he can do the cause of the United Nations more harm than any one man living. Some of the injury which he can and is doing is exposed in his column, "In the News," and in the war policies which the Hearst newspapers are following.



Mr. Prattis

It did not take Hearst long to utter a cry of anguish in behalf of the Australians. It was and is his idea that the United Nations, more particularly the United States, should concentrate its forces in the Southwest Pacific to protect the WHITE Australians. Pass Europe up, Hearst would advise, because, after all, in Europe white nations are fighting white nations. Pass up Malaya, Borneo and Java, for the hurt in these places is largely to brown peoples. Pass up North Africa, for that is only a symbolic defense of a "comic opera emperor," Haile Selassie. Mr. Hearst would rally the United Nations, including yellow China, to the defense of WHITE Australia against the yellow devils of Japan.

Pittsburgh Pa.

NOT FOR AUSTRALIA

MAR 2 1 1942

PERSONALLY, I don't give a damn about WHITE Australia. WHITE Australia has repeatedly let it be known that she doesn't give a damn about me or my kind. She has excluded Negro immigrants and it is reported that she has even gone so far as to notify the United States that she does not want any Negro combat troops sent there—EVEN NOW.

But what do the puny seven million Australians amount to in the light of what is happening to hundreds of millions of human beings today? Not much. I am going to help them even though they don't want me to help them and even though I despise them because I am interested in the larger struggle which humanity is making.

STAND BESIDE ALL COLOR

I TAKE my stand beside the yellow man, the brown man, the red man and the white man who is prepared to bleed and sweat to save us all, including William Randolph Hearst, from slavery.

Any American, whatever his color, who rejects this stand betrays us all. Any white American, or any white Australian, who rejects such a stand is doubly traitorous, for it is the white nations of the world who, by their treatment of darker peoples, have brought about the present conflagration. Theirs is the great fault and theirs should be the great penitence.

When a man in the position of Wiliam Randolph Hearst follows the anti-social impulse to array whites against mankind of any other color, he commits a crime against the people of his own color as well as those of other colors.

DON'T WANT HEARST INSULTS

AMERICA simply cannot stand much more of Hearst's droolings. America has black citizens, yellow citizens, red citizens and brown citizens. All have helped to build this country. All have shed their blood for the freedom which we once more defend. None of these citizens wants daily insults from Hearst or through his newspapers.

The record of Hearst in exploiting wars for the benefit of his newspapers is well known. With the fate of the nation at stake, this ought not longer to be permitted. Fredeom of the press doesn't mean license to jeopardize the welfare of the nation. If Hearst will not support the American people, through their government, all of them, the American people ought not to support Mr. Hearst.

SMEARS PRESIDENT

MAR 2 1 1942

Even in these times, Hearst circulates veiled and vicious innuendoes against the President of the United States. When he imputes political designs to the President in the conduct of the war, he aligns himself with those Axis sympathizers who have been busy for months trying to smear the Chief Executive.

Is Hearst the commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy? Does he hold any position in the Army or the Navy. Has he had any military or naval experience which would qualify him to pass upon the plans or the actions of General Marshall or Admiral King? Not that this writer knows of and he knows Mr. Hearst.

Yet this man would confuse the American people, those who don't know better, by a demagogic, strident, mischievous cry for the President to send aid to General MacArthur in the Philippines. Most Americans, left to their own reasoning, would easily conclude that aid cannot be sent to MacArthur NOW. Maybe later, but not now. But the word of a man in Hearst's position can make these Americans uncertain of their own reasoning. They might think he ought to know what he is talking about.

HE DOESNT know. He doesn't care to know. He knows that General MacArthur is the bright and shining star in America's war effort to date. He knows that there are millions of Americans sympathetic to the plight of General MacArthur. He knows that these millions WOULD WANT to help MacArthur if it were possible. It is also possible that he knows that these people might be deluded into buying the papers which carry the false hope that General MacArthur can be rescued here and now.

The deception is almost treasonable. Not nearly as much harm was done by the Japanese at Pearl Harbor as can result from this deception and mercenary exploitation of the sympathies of the American people.

DRAFT EVADER GETS 2 YEARS

Pittsburgh Courier

CHICAGO, March 12—(ANP)—Edmund Holliday, 34, was sentenced to serve two years in prison by Federal Judge Charles E. Woodard Tuesday. Holliday's only defense for failing to register or report was that was was against his religion. "I am willing to take the consequences," he said.

Holliday is a member of an odd religious cult known as the "Peace Movement for Ethiopia and the Kingdom of Judea". This is the organization which sought a few years ago to stage a mass migration to Liberia, a movement which the Liberian authorities promptly quelched. The group is led by a woman, Mrs. L. M. Gordon, former follower of Garvey and who seeks to emulate his methods. Mrs. Gordon, charged with having preached evasion of the draft, was arrested but managed to escape conviction on her promise to change her tactics and to strive to aid the government.

RACE TROOPS GET FIRST HUTMENTS

MAR 2 1942 Pittsburgh Courier

CAMP BLANDING, Fla., Mar. 19—The first hutments in any military camp in Florida are now being built at Camp Blanding for colored soldiers.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Not only is this being done but a new area is being set up in which the hutments, darracks, an infirmary, messhalls, recreation buildings and other structures are fast nearing completion and when finished will have cost over a third of a million dollars.

MAR 2 1 1942

By the end of the year, all Camp Blanding will have been hutmentized but the contract for the Colored area was let and work started long before decision was reached on the remainder of the camp.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y

Board 'Hazy' On Plans For Harlem Kids

MAR 2 1 1942

Report Advisor Named To oHunt Homes for Colored School Children

MAR 2 1 1942

Harlem children won't be evacuated when the bombs fall?

This was the query the Star-News put on Tuesday to the Board of Education, to members of the local school boards, and to Major General John F. O'Ryan, chairman of the Governor's Committee on Evacuation. The answer is "no," if the enemy should bombard Harlem in the immediate future.

Today, no plans, no places have been found for their mass billeting in the country counties surrounding New York City. Would children outside of Harlem be so evacuated in the same event. The answer would be "yes" and "no," according to plans reported and credited in the Harlem area.

MAR 2 1 1942

According to Edward I. Saunders, assistant to Dr. C. Frederick Pertsch, administrator of Civil Defense of New York schools, the census of the school children has been completed and tags have been given them. According to Mrs. Sara Pelham Speaks, member of the School Board 13, that census was made and reported along racial lines. Thus, for the first time in the history of greater New York City, racial division has been made in its Board of Education.

MAR 2 1 1942

According to Principal Mrs. Gertrude Elise M. Ayer, no plans have been completed for Harlem children's protection in the event of bombardment. Neither have plans been completed for other children, so far as she knew, she said. According to Mr. Saunders, homes and hostelries in the adjoining counties, Westchester, Putnam and Sullivan Counties, progress has been made in securing resorts there.

Dr. George Chatfield, chairman of the Bureau of Attendance of the Board of Education, in whose province lies the entire field of the board's plans for evacuation was unavailable for comment. Maurice Postley, secretary of the Board of Education was also unavailable. Dr. Howard A. Schebler, secretary to Superintendent of Schools Campbell, was also unavailable for comment. The entire supervision of evacuation of children has been placed in the hands of the Governor's Commission. It can be authoritatively stated that the policy of that committee of 14 officials throughout the State has been to place "like with like" in evacuation billets with common mess halls.

No Harlem Children Resorts

Under such a segregation arrangement since there are practically no colored homes and estates available in the surrounding counties, Harlem's children would have no place to go, the News replied. There was no direct response. According to Dr. Peyton Anderson, in the absence of Mrs. Anderson, member of School Board No. 12, Mrs. Ann Hedgeman, of the Office of Civilian Defense, has been put in charge of the matter of the evacuation of Harlem children. Lester Granger, executive secretary of the National Urban League, who has sat in on many defense committee conferences, was reported by Dr. Anderson as violently critical of the proposed Jim Crow plans. A sidelight on the entire problem has been the countermanding of the orders of former Civilian Defense chairman, Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, relative to the staying of children within the school buildings in case of bombardment. All the signs that effect were quietly taken down by orders of the Governor's Commission. A holocaust would ensue, the commission pointed out, if they were confined to yards, falling walls and would wreak a dreadful toll.

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Mrs. Ann Arnold Hedgeman, regional racial staff advisor of OCD, in the event of a bomb hit. Even when informed of the matter said if they were confined to school Jim Crowism will be defeated. Read further facts in next issue.—Ed.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Loyalty From All

England's troubles in the Far East are due in large degree to the refusal of India to cooperate fully in the war effort. Had India put her 300,000,000 people and immense resources fully behind the war, Singapore in all probability would not have fallen, Burma would not now be in danger, China's lifeline of supplied would not be menaced, and Japan's attack would have lost much of its power. There is grave doubt whether Indians will strongly defend their own land in case of Japanese attack. Many persons in India see little difference between subjection to the British and subjection to the Japanese. Hence all the present talk about granting India a dominion status immediately.

What India wants amounts to a partnership rather than a state of dependency. If she is going to run the risks of war, she wants to be sure of sharing more in the benefits of victory.

Here in America we have a problem of our own which should be faced frankly. In this counrty are 10,000,000 Negroes. They are being called upon to fight, to risk and sacrifice, just as are all the other inhabitants of the country. They are doing that willingly. There has just been graduated at Tuskegee Institute the nation's first class of Negro flying cadets. One of Alabama's first casualties at Pearl Harbor was a Negro. Leaders of the race say there has not been a single Negro conscientious objector.

But Negroes also want to be of service on the home front. They want consideration for jobs. They want to be used in home defense activities. They want a fair distribution of jobs growing out of the war as well as of the danger at the front. They want to feel that the ideals for which they are fighting mean something to them, too.

These pleas by Negro leaders are not to go unanswered by the white people of the nation if the country is to deserve the highest loyalty and the best service from all citizens. (From BIRMINGHAM NEWS)

Examining the Facts

It is time to examine those statements. It is time to ask ourselves if we really believe in equality before the law, regardless of race, creed or color.

If we don't; if we consider ourselves a Chosen People; then we are fighting on the wrong side. We ought to scrap the hypocrisy of our Constitution; and join Hitler.

If we believe in democracy as we say we do, then let us quickly set about the practice thereof. And let us free ourselves from the delusion that other races will believe our promises of liberation when we are so skeptical of liberty at home.

Looking In

We promised freedom to the Negro. We never gave it. In some parts of the nation the Negro cannot vote. In no part of the nation does he have a chance to make a living on equal terms with the white man.

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You can call this a "problem"—and roll over for another nap. But what was yesterday something that merely disturbed the sentimental is today a matter of life and death. We can sweep the Negro problem under the rug and forget it; but the Japanese are bringing it out and blowing it all over Asia.

It does not surprise Asia, or shock it. Asia is used to our habit o saying one thing and doing another. Asia has observed how the white man acted when he was on top. Asia has noted our exclusion laws and our "gentlemen's agreements." To put it mildly, Asia is dubious of our promises of equality before the law, regardless of race, creed or color Asia knows better.

Complex

Our complex of superiority has not been limited to the colored races. In Europe the American tourist was marked by his condescending attitude. He treated "foreigners" with the benevolent contempt that a plutocrat has for a $20-a-week clerk.

In the countries below the Rio Grande we were even more supercilious. And we have the incredible gall to think that the South American has forgotten. We think that by sending down a few movie stars we can undo the insolence of generations. We put naive trust in pacts and conferences, radio broadcasts and "good will" missions.

The best good-will mission we could send out to the world is the news that we are practicing equality as well as preaching it. And there isn't much time left.

Anderson, S. C. Independent Trib
March 12, 1942

NEGROES MUST BEWARE

The *St. Louis Post-Dispatch* is not going off the deep end when it warns that subversive influences are at work among the Negroes and are telling them that they would be better off if Japan won the war because the Japanese being a dark race would be more in sympathy with the aspirations of the Negroes than the white people.

As a matter of fact the record of Japanese behavior toward their "brothers" of the dark races is one of the most bloody cruelty imaginable.

Nowhere that the Japanese have come into contact with the so-called dark races —other than Japanese—that they have not murdered, looted, ravaged and despoiled them.

As an ethnological fact there is no kinship between the Japanese and the Negro. They come from two branches of humanity widely separated.

The Negro is kindly, musical, faithful and has the keenest possible sense of humor.

The Jap is cruel, nervous, treacherous and utterly lacking in the spirit of give and take and adaptibility.

Lot of the American Negro may not be ideal. None of our lots are ideal. But the American Negro has equality under the law. He has the protection of the courts of the greatest nation on earth. He has backing him a white race which wants to improve his lot. He fares better than any minority in the world.

Compare what the white people of America have done for the American Negro with the way the Japanese have treated the Chinese, the Manchurians and the Filipinos, whose lands they have overrun.

The American Negro, who by word or deed, lends aid to the Japs is a traitor to his country and a traitor to the best interests of his race.

On top of the Jap angle the American Negro should keep in mind the Nazi angle. Should America lose the war the chances of Japan ruling this country are less than nil.

A defeated America would be ruled by the Nazis, who regard Negro races as less than the dirt and who of a certainty would prescribe for them a role in society far lower than that of the kindly servitude from which they were emancipated by the outcome of the Civil War.

A White Man Speaks To White People—

By HOWARD VINCENT O'BRIEN

Pittsburgh Courier MAR 21 1942

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is being reproduced with the full permission of Mr. L. E. Aldrich, managing editor of The Chicago Daily News. It appeared in the edition of March 5. Its contents are self-explanatory.)

Pittsburgh, Pa.

It seems to me that we should stop trying to peddle this war as if it were a nail polish or a cure for acid stomach. The quicker we face up to it—and the part we play in it—the quicker we will get on to something better.

It is time for blunt speaking. It is time we looked at ourselves as the world looks at us. We have been cocks of the walk so long that we have taken our superiority for granted. We have forgotten that we of the white race are a minority—and in considerable danger of being treated as such.

No American has ever questioned such statements as that the U. S. A. is "God's country," that one Yank is worth ten of ordinary men; that the rest of the earth exists primarily to maintain us in a high standard of living.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Sentry Who Shot M.I.T. Professor Cleared By Army

AYER, Mass. — (ANP)— Pvt. William Gilliard, 22-year-old sentry charged with the recent shooting of Dr. Alexander J. Allan, white research professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, when the latter allegedly ignored the guard's command to halt his car and then refused to accompany the sentry to clear up the matter of proper identification, was freed here last Friday by a general court martial board 10 minutes after the closing testimony was given.

Appearing in the trial room as a prosecution witness, the Cambridge professor who is engaged in defense research work here apparently was unaffected by the flesh wound in the waist caused by .45 calibre bullet from the sentry's gun.

Testimony of the defense revealed that Pvt. Gilliard, native of Brooklyr and attached to an infantry regiment here, was on guard duty at an M.I.T. gate the afternoon of February 16 when Dr. Allan drove his car through without stopping. When the car did stop, it was 50 feet from the gate.

Dr. Allan was said to have argued with the defendant and voiced disagreement with him over the matter of proper identification. He is then said to have got back into the auto and was about to drive off despite the sentry's warning when the shot was fired through the open door.

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Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Plea For Liberal Induction Of Race Made By Mitchell

FEB 27 1942

Says Americans Should Learn Lesson in Fall of Singapore

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP)—Addressing the house of representatives here Wednesday, Congressman Arthur W. Mitchell, (D. Ill.), extended his remarks to plead for the induction of Negro soldiers into all phases of the army and navy departments, and called attention to Britain's loss of Singapore by ignoring the valuable native soldier material in the fight to "crush the Axis."

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In speaking of the British and Singapore, Mr. Mitchell declared, "A startling revelation in connection with the downfall of Singapore, made by responsible authority, is to the effect that the largest contributing factor to the defeat of the defending forces was Britain's refusal and failure to recognize and use the native soldiers."

Going further and comparing those boys who should be fighting in the finals. They do not take into account decisions against colored boxers who lacked the ability to make the grade even had the judges favored them.

On the white side, two utterly sour robberies were those in which Bill Franczak of Minneapolis got the palm over Johnny Dabbs of Memphis, lightweights, and George Roscoe of Cleveland was awarded the decision over John Perzel, bald headed heavyweight from Streator, Ill. This list could also be extended.

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Unfortunate, But

I dislike raising the cry of race prejudice, but what else can one believe? It was virtually an unwritten law that white boys were to get the break in close contests between mediocre boxers; if the colored boy was a threat and a potential champion he was to be eliminated unless he kayoed his white opponent or else pounded him into a jelly.

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The Question

The Golden Gloves tournament is promoted by the Chicago Tribune. In recent years the Tribune has shown a most liberal and friendly attitude toward Negroes in most instances; Joe Louis rose to fame and the title on Tribune backing. Accordingly I would hate to believe that this paper itself is consciously trying to hold back Negro fighters.

But no matter how honest and fairminded the Tribune may actually be, the fact remains that it must share the blame. After all, the Tribune could insist that the A.A.U. send over judges who were not selected from the showup at detective headquarters. And if a survey of the roster shows nothing but race prejudiced robbers and thugs, then let the Tribune demand a house cleaning.

Visibility Good

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After all, I've been looking at fights for quite a few years from the working press section. My eyes are still good. And when a white boy shades a colored lad in the ring, I am ready to admit it. But I won't give my approval to open thievery.

Real Appeal

The appeal of Negro-white matches cannot be denied. Golden Gloves crowds like to see a black and a white boy tie up in the ring. In nearly all instances they want to see the white boy win -- probably because it gives them a vicarious feeling of superority. But when a colored boy is jobbed out of clear cut victory, it meets opposition from all but the most incurably prejudiced. Many of them will stay away in droves, and so will the Negro spectators who also plunk down their dollars for seats.

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Teams Disgruntled

Nor does it set well with the teams themselves. It is true that many of them do the same thing in an attempt to keep down the number of Negroes on their squads, but in spite of everything the colored boys do win and get a trip to Chicago the sponsors suddenly become self righteous and kick like hell against rotten decisions. It is worthy of note that Detroit, which annually sends down a strong team each year, did not take part in 1942. And unless this civil is corrected, others are going to drop out.

Britain and America's treatment of colored troops he stated, "While Britain's treatment of her native soldiers was unjust and contributed to the failure of the British soldier himself, it is far better than the treatment which the treatment which the American Negro soldier receives at the hands of a large portion of our civilian population and, I think, the war and navy departments themselves."

With this statement, the congressman turned his attention wholly to the American side of the conflict and read excerpts from a confidential report he had received from Texas. In commenting on these excerpts, he said, "I have had similar reports from many other sections of the country. I know it is the duty of the war department to see to it that Negro soldiers are safe from attacks by civilians in camps and in their maneuvers.

ATTITUDE IS WORSE

"A casual look at what is now taking place in some parts of the country would convince one beyond all doubt that America's attitude toward Negro soldiers is worse and more abominable than the attitude of the British soldiers and British government toward natives in and around Singapore.

Just as Britain is failing to win this conflict, due in part to its own discriminations, America might suffer a like fate if we insist upon destroying the morale of one-tenth of its fighting strength. Again, I plead for justice and recognition for Negro citizens of America Let the British lesson of Singapore have its effect upon all parts of America, especially the south, where these outbreaks have been most frequent."

The confidential report, which the congressman had embodied in a letter to Maj. Gen. Robert Donovan at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, a copy of which was sent to Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, reviewed the outbreak of hostilities between Negro soldiers from Ellington field and Camp Wallace, and civilian and military policemen in Houston. The record of this event stated that a white policeman came in a tavern in the heart of the Negro section in the third ward to lecture to "you nigger soldiers."

The quiet resentment shown to the officer's remarks, led to his calling for several squad cars and some white military policemen to back him up in his remarks. A Negro civilian who protested against the unwarranted treatment of the Negro soldiers, who were behaving admirably, was lodged in jail under a $1,000 bond for "inciting a riot," where he was held for three days before citizens could have his bond reduced and him released from jail.

RESENT UNIFORMS

Calling such acts "unnecessary," the congressman said the report voiced an opinion that "white officers are resentful of the uniform the Negroes are wearing." No provisions are made for Negro soldiers' recreation in Houston, except that provided by the Negro Chamber of Commerce.

The report further went on to relate the attitude of a Maj. Smith, in charge of military police in Houston, who is reported to have said, "The army policy is to permit civil authorities and police to treat Negro soldiers as they see fit. They may talk to them in any way they wish. This case has been investigated by military authorities, and it is settled.

"Negro soldiers when off military reservations are subject to civil laws and authorities. It is not the policy of the army to have white MP's call Negro soldiers 'niggers.' I don't mean to be cross-examined by you in this case, and it is best that you not stir up any trouble over it."

Since that incident, the report states that much more trouble with police and MP's in Houston has arisen. Three soldiers from Camp Wallace were arrested soon after the incident on charges of inciting a riot because they openly resented being called "nigger soldiers."

DISCRIMINATIONS RAPPED

Pleading for the stamping out of these discriminatory pratices against Negro soldiers, the congressman concluded by saying, "I have said time and time again that there are no fifth columnists among my people. We are loyal to the nth degree. Then why destroy our morale? Why are we not treated like other Americans? Is this the reward we are to get for absolute loyalty? I call on the American army, I call on the American navy, I call on the American government; yes, I call on White America to see that the persecution of the Negro cease in our own country, and let us go forth and save democracy for ourselves and for the world."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Adopt Harlem Plan To Aid War Effort

MAR 1 - 1942 MAR 1 - 1942

"Our nation is at war; we stand by our nation," said Dr. Max Yergan, president of the National Negro Congress, as he presided yesterday afternoon at a "Victory Conference" of the people of Harlem at Mt. Olivet Baptist Church, on Lenox Avenue and 120th Street.

Many labor and professional and religious and fraternal organizations were represented among the 150 or more delegates who applauded Dr. Yergan's remarks.

"We stand by our nation," Dr. Yergan continued, "without any bargaining."

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The Negro people, he went on, are part of the nation. They know the nation is confronted by an indescribably ruthless enemy in Hitlerism.

Discussing the relation of the war issue to the fight against discrimination, Dr. Yergan declared:

"The war issue gives us the most effective approach to all our problems, to the problems of unemployment, of discrimination and handicaps of every kind in the Harlem community.

"We tell the nation," he went on, "that discrimination of every kind must be removed because it hinders the winning of the war.

"But if we were to lay down conditions for our support of the war we would be limiting our effectiveness."

He reminded the Harlem delegates that:

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"A war conducted by the people and won by the people will afford the best possibility of bringing a people's peace."

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And a people's peace cannot permit discrimination.

The chairman suggested that the conference, which was scheduled to continue till evening, pass resolutions for complete support of the war and complete integration of the Negroes in war production and every war effort; for mixed fighting and better protection of the Harlem units of Negroes and whites (that drew heavy applause); for child welfare in Harlem; adequate protection of loyal foreign born people, community against enemy bombing raids, including replacement of inflammable old houses by good modern homes.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Birmingham Paper Assails Discrimination

FEB 26 1942

Jim-Crow Wasting Negro Talents in Defense, Editorial Charges

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25.—Negro labor power is being wasted because of discriminatory policies in industry, and training schools for developing skilled Negro defense workers are very inadequate, the Birmingham Age-Herald charged in an editorial last Wednesday.

The editorial listed criticisms made against the administration on the Negro issue as follows:

"The channeling of Negroes, in the Navy, into non-combative duties, the assignment of much 'dirty work' to them in the Army, their exclusion from the marine corps, alleged conditions in some Southern training camps, the segregated blood bank of the Red Cross, are all mentioned as causes of grievances.

"And there are some good causes for dissatisfaction on the part of patriotic Negroes who want very much to have an equal part in this war."

The editorial then goes into detail on the denial of skilled jobs to Negroes.

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"But perhaps the greatest tragedy of the situation is that of wasted labor which goes largely unused because of discrimination in defense production efforts. In certain shipyards, Negroes are forbidden to work at skilled trades. Although the president has specifically stated that there shall be no discrimination in such efforts, the fact is recorded that there is discrimination. With many Negroes here in the South eager for the opportunity to work and be trained, training schools for Negroes for defense work are very inadequate."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa

Haitian Head Voices Unity Of Negro Peoples

FEB 28 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—One of the most powerful voices in South America speaking for unity of Negro people today in support of the United Nations' war against Hitler and his Axis partners, Italy and Japan, is the voice of Elie Lescot, president of Haiti.

Speaking in Port-Au-Prince at a celebration marking the 138th anniversary of Island Republic's independence, President Lescot said:

"The cause with which we have associated ourselves is also, and let us not forget it, the cause of the black race of which Haiti is the elder sister in this hemisphere . . . In the concept of the Fuhrer, the Black Man is only destined for slavery and extermination. One should then understand why this people of three millions of Negroes, join hands with the millions of other men of the same race who inhabit this earth . . . Our order of the day is to perish together or to save ourselves together."

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"We have faith in the triumph of the United States of North America. We have faith in the triumph of the British arms. We have faith in the Soviet arms which God animates to crush the cowardly barbarians."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

TUSKEGEE TO HAVE OWN MEDICAL UNIT

TUSKEGEE, Ala., March 8—The medical unit of the Air Corps Advanced Flying School at Tuskegee, Ala., said to be the first U. S. Army Hospital to be completely staffed by Negro physicians and nurses, is fast reaching completion and soon will be ready to receive patients, according to announcement.

Located on a beautiful section of the field with a view of wooded hills, the hospital is equipped with X-ray and operating rooms, laboratories, examination rooms and a pharmacy. It is modern throughout and has an adjoining building where meals are prepared. All buildings of the medical unit are connected by covered porches.

Maj. DeHaven Hinkson is commanding officer of the unit. Others serving with Maj. Hinkson are Maj. George McDonald, Capt. Maurice Johnson, Capt. Harold Thornell, Lt. James P. Ramsey and Lt. James E. Foote, dental surgeon. Nurses assigned to the post are expected to arrive within the next few days.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

ATLANTA—(ANP)—The first educational institution among Negroes, if not in the nation, to purchase the $50,000 Series F, Defense bonds, limit for a corporation for a calendar year, was Atlanta university. A number of insurance organizations purchased a similar amount during 1941 and may do the same in 1942.

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New Republic
New York, N. Y.

The Fifteenth Amendment

FEB 2 - 1942

SIR: I have today sent the following letter to Mr. S. Sloan Colt, director of the War Drive of the American Red Cross:

[Enclosure]

I have read with deep concern the ruling of the Red Cross against receiving blood transfusions donated by Negroes. In a letter to Dr. Ernest R. Alexander of New York City, you have said, "It is recognized that there are many persons in this country who object to having Negro blood used for the transfusion of white persons. This is a matter of tradition and sentiment rather than of science, as there is no known difference in the physical properties of white and Negro blood. When this situation is accepted it seems that the feelings and perhaps even the prejudices of individuals to whom transfusions are given should be respected as a symbol of democracy. . . ."

It is reminiscent of Germany in the early days of the Hitler regime. . . . The Red Cross (under orders?) stands the Negro up before the nation and tells him that though his blood is as useful for saving life as the white man's, there is something intrinsically wrong with him and his offer of help must be refused. . . . Foolish things are said today in the name of democracy, but fortunately on this subject—race prejudice—the government has given an unequivocal answer. In the Constitution of the United States, the Fifteenth Amendment, discrimination on account of race or color is forbidden. Therefore, the discrimination, founded on race prejudice, which you ask the Negro to accept in the name of democracy is illegal.

The Red Cross is placed in a position (wholly foreign to its conception) of being unscientific, cruel and disobedient to the Constitution of the United States.

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MARY WHITE OVINGTON, Treasurer
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People
New York City

47n-1942

Signs Of Hope

NEW FOUND COURAGE AND INTELLIGENT CONTENTION AROUSE NEW HOPE

BY JOSEPH D. BIBB

PITTSBURGH COURIER

WHITE AMERICA is slowly beginning to take cognizance of the rights of its fellow country man of color. The colored man, himself, is manifesting a new found courage and a refreshing intelligence in the effort to gain a place for himself in the sun. Our hopes are stimulated and our admiration is challenged by these things. But there is much more to be done.

We colored people today, stand before the world in startling contrast in our attitudes toward acts of oppression of our white countrymen, than heretofore. In the last World War, our leaders compromised on the jim crowing of us in the Army and the Navy, and in wartime industry they told us to "close ranks," to forget our grievances and march forth to "die for democracy."

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PRESENT LEADERS ARE COURAGEOUS

PITTSBURGH COURIER

Dubois, Moton, and the great galaxy of luminaries in the heavens of our leadership did not challenge the constituted authorities, but like Arabs of yore, they packed their tents and stole away into the deserts of despair. Only William Munro Trotter of sainted memory had the courage of his conviction, and stood up and told President Woodrow Wilson that Democracy must function for us in America, before we could make the world safe for anything.



Mr. Bibb

MUCH of the sentimental persuasion of the slinking Uncle Toms has lost its effect. Here and there a recalcitrant, and a renegade, sable-skinned scoundrel will open up his smacking lips and seek to countenance and condone discrimination and the stigmatizing of his own flesh and blood. Upon occasion, race problem hustlers will seek to get in the good graces of narrow-minded whites by yelping out something about the jail house for those who complain but all that the American colored man is presenting is an intelligent plea for a square deal and he is finding a splendid reception in the hearts of some Americans. We see signs or hope in this realization.

WILL FIGHT FOR A CHANGED ORDER

The white man is beginning to be weary of the lies and deceptions of pseudo race leaders. He is beginning to realize that the cold unvarnished truth firmly presented to him is worth much more than the smooth tissues of deceptions. The white man knows that Australia has adopted policies that are repulsive and reprehensible to the darker races of the earth. He knows how the people "down under" have barred American colored people, and he can fully understand how the swarthy-skinned soldiers of the U. S. A., are not so enthusiastic about maintaing these institutions.

THE American colored man will fight for the Australians with his eyes wide open. He is stating every day, from every public forum, that the plutocratic atatitudes of Australit, New Zealand and South Africa must be changed. He is right, and the white American can do none other than concede, under his breath, that he is right in this contention. Appreciating this state of mind, we find hope.

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NEGRO MASS IN VANGUARD OF FIGHT

Never before has there been such a loud and vibrant concert of chorus issuing from the lips of stalwart whites. Wendell Wilkie, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, The Chicago Sun and PM of New York, Howard Vincent O'Brien, Herbert Agar, Mrs. Pearl Buck, the Cleveland Plain Dealer, Colliers, the Communist Party, Malcolm MacLean and Mark Ethridge. All of these white institutions and prominent pale faces have put to shame the cowardly, cringing mendicants of color who have preached the virtues of the "half loaf." New hozizons of hope then loom up in the distant skies.

FIGHTING in the vanguard of though and action is the Negro press. Never before has the cause of a subject and oppressed people been more fearlessly and intelligently presented. The words printed by our people are veritably burning into the hearts of men. And make no mistakes, every word is being carefully censored by the government. The Government and FBI know that the colored American is not engaged in subversive activities. They know the abounding love that we have for this country, and they fully understand that we will give the "last full measure of our devotion." The world and the Government know that there is rapidly mounting intelligence among the darker races, and that new codes and new standards of human conduct must be inaugurated.

NEGRO STRESSING POLITICAL FREEDOM

Watch the patriotic battle against the jury system, the poll tax, crime, chattel slavery and peonage, and the confounded conglomeration of vicious practices in every day life. A new hope surges into our breasts when all of this is brought face to face to the thinking people of society. There are things that the American colored people are placing above the joys of living, above the auction blocks of expediency. There are things at home for which we will die. That is why there are signs of hope for us in America. To us it seems that it is strangely true that it takes the storms of adversity to bring out the true music in he souls of men.

A Colored Philosopher Recalls His Boyhood

PITTSBURGH, PA.
PITTSBURGH COURIER
MAR 28 1942

(Reprint from the Chicago Tribune)

HINES HOSPITAL, Ill., March 26.—I noted with interest in this morning's Tribune that Washington has authorized six battalions of Negro military police "to assist in guarding factories, warehouses, bridges, powerhouses, and similar installations." It has given me cause for reminiscence. My brother and I recall the day in '17 when we sailed away to fight in France. But now we're gray, so—we won't talk about that; but we do have lots to talk about, my brother and I.

We talk about the days when we were 10 and 6 years old, respectively, in 1900, when our aunt took us once a month from Indianapolis to the soldiers' home in Marion, Ind., to visit our father and two uncles, who were veterans of the Civil War.

We talk about the day in 1901 when our two older brothers came home from the Spanish-American war. We talk about his son and my son who are in the army now. We talk about the day when after six years of faithful and conscientious service as butler and houseman for a wealthy family he was replaced by a Japanese houseman because the family wished to "keep up with the Jonses," and also the day when after 11 years as buffet porter on one of the crack limiteds running out of Chicago, I was replaced by a Japanese attendant.

We wonder, now that the dance is over and the fiddler has demanded his pay, why we express not only the willingness but the desire to help pay the fiddler even though we were not permitted to dance as he played. And we attribute it to a tolerant understanding handed down to us by our God-fearing slave ancestors.

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My brother and I conclude that: To die for the country we love is easy martyrdom, but to be forced to live and to endure, for tedious, indefinite years, slurs and humiliations from every other nationality within the borders of that country demands not only courage, but a fortitude greater even than that of Socrates.

CITY COLLEGE ADOPTS TROOPS GUARDING CITY

PITTSBURGH COURIER
PITTSBURGH, PA.
MAR 28 1942

NEW YORK, Mar. 26—(ANP)—The City College School of Business and Civic Administration here adopted a regiment of Negro soldiers guarding strategic points within the city recently, and will provide athletic, educational and social facilities for the diversion of the troops.

The soldiers will be quartered in an old postoffice near the college. During their off-duty periods, they will be allowed to participate in a seven-point program developed by the school's defense council and approved by Dr. Harry N. Wright, president, and Dr. Herman Feldman, dean. The program is to be administered by John Ferguson, instructor in hygiene.

The soldiers will also be allowed the use of classrooms for 72 hours a week, and those with adequate background will be allowed to "sit in" on regular classes and earn credit for their successful completion. On Wednesday evenings and Sunday mornings, the gymnasium facilities of the college will be turned over to the soldiers, and arrangements made for their use of the college library.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

Local Law Enforcement Agencies Must Protect Colored Citizens

"WHAT kind of people do they (Japanese) think we are anyhow?" asked Winston Churchill in his speech before the United States Congress after the dastardly attack on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese.

"What kind of people do the citizens in the neighborhood of 2323 north 13th street think we are anyhow?" That is what this newspaper wants to know after the dastardly attack on the home of Mr. and Mrs. Luther Green on Tuesday night of last week by a bunch of cowardly hoodlums.

Mr. Churchill was furious as he asked that question. And he was justified. What Mr. Churchill was putting across was that Britain and America were not going to stand for that kind of thing; that they would fight and die rather than accept the deliberate destruction of American property and lives. "We are not the kind of people who will accept that kind of attack" is what Mr. Churchill was saying, as his voice was carried to the four corners of the world.

We say it here and now that the citizens of Philadelphia are not going to quietly accept the attack under cover of night by a bunch of hoodlums on the private homes of law-abiding citizens.

The attackers have the wrong idea of what kind of people colored Americans are. Because colored Americans have tried to live at peace with their neighbors; because they have relied upon the police authorities and the courts to protect their lives and property rather than to resort to physical violence, certain people think that colored people are cowards. That thought is wrong. The point is rapidly being reached where colored people will stop thinking that peace is a virtue; and when it does come our tormentors will rue the day they were born.

"What kind of people do the hoodlums who attacked the home of the Greens think we are?" That question carries with it the same implications intended by Mr. Churchill when he asked "What kind of people do the Japanese think we are anyhow?"

Colored Americans are human beings. They resent insults. They love their homes and their children. They desire to live in peace with their neighbors. They will protect their homes from violence. They have as much right to protect their homes from the bullets and stink bombs of a wanton mob as America has to protect its shores from the bombs and bullets of the Japanese. In fact, for either to accept in peace such attacks is the method of weaklings.

"What kind of people do they think we are?"

THE TRIBUNE sincerely urges the law enforcement agencies of Philadelphia to bestir themselves and give adequate protection to the lives and property of all citizens.

We urge this seriously and earnestly because white and colored people have a common enemy to fight and do not have the energy or the time to be fighting among themselves.

Finally, no one can expect colored people to accept this kind of brutality without resenting it with all the forces at their command.

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Australia, A White Man's Country

MAR 28 1942

Australia, the "Down Under Continent," which was once peopled by the fiercest and blackest men in the world, has become the chief battle front of the Southwest Pacific. Americans and the Allied Nations will follow with quickened interest General Douglas McArthur. He, more than any other man, symbolizes this nation's mighty war effort.

General McArthur fled from his island fortress of Bataan, not because he was defeated, but because Australia was threatened and begged for help to prevent her seizure by the Japanese. One of the ironies of the situation is the report that American Negro troops are now fighting in Australia. The country that was so determined to be absolutely white that its English settlers murdered three-fourths of its native population and passed laws preventing all colored people to even land on the continent, except by permission for only a temporary stay.

The history of Australia lends no encouragement to American Negroes to sympathize with her in this hour of grave peril. But we, like all other Americans, know that the loss of Australia will greatly increase the possibility of an attack upon the American mainland. And American Negroes are not only intensely loyal to their beloved America, but they believe in the eternal justice of a God who is no respecter of persons.

MAR 28 1942

It may well be that the Battle of Australia may not only be the turning point in the war in the Pacific, but it may also teach the Australians that there can be no "White Man's Country" any more than there can be a "Black Man's Country." Indeed, this war seems well on the way toward settling the question of separation as well as the fact that there will be no superior or inferior races or peoples in the world. This must happen if democracy is to prove that it is more than a farce and a myth.

No nation or form of government can hope to survive if that nation and government does not ultimately espouse the teachings of the Holy Bible that "God . . . hath made of one blood all the nations of men for to dwell on the face of the earth" and "blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord."

Star of Zion
Charlotte, N. C.

Not Race But Right

MAR 19 1942

Military, political and economic observers of World War II have desperately striven to outline the issues of the war so that the man in the street might know why the nations are thus arrayed in battle. But the more discussion we have the more confused we seem to be. It seems that complications daily add to the already complex situations which theorists would make simple.

For Americans at least, the war so far as Japan was concerned had nothing like the implications immediately involved following the attack at Pearl Harbor. As a matter of fact we were not greatly disturbed by Japan's war upon China and other Asiatics. All the time we were condemning Japan for ravaging her Asiatic neighbors we kept on selling the Japanese our scrap iron and oil, which we now need very badly, and buying her silk and other goods in exchange. But when Russia and China became the definite allies of Great Britain and beneficiaries of the lend-lease program, we were forced to call the hand of Japan in her constant encroachement upon other Asiatic possessions, and our stern opposition to Japan's schemes resulted in our being at war with Japan and subsequently the other Axis powers.

MAR 19 1942

Since the enormous increase in war activities in the Pacific, where almost all the inhabitants are colored peoples, the war has taken on more and more the nature of a war between white and colored people. But however much this notion may persist it is definitely not a war between white and colored races. For all the United Nations have colored troops and all the Axis nations, except Germany, have used colored troops if they themselves were not colored.

Notwithstanding there are many situations in which race has been a definite and troublesome issue, this, we repeat, is not a war between races, but it is a war to determine what is right and whether right shall be maintained upon earth. Unquestionably the day of domination and exploitation of peoples, whether white or colored, must end. And such domination and exploitation can no more endure under democracies than under dictators.

MAR 19 1942

But in the final analysis we are confident the democracies will win in this war because they alone have set as their war aims the "four freedoms," and these must be given to colored peoples as well as white in every part of the world. To this the democracies are dedicated. And in the language of the immortal Azraham Lincoln: "Now we are engaged in a great ... war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can long endure."

47n-1942

The Horizon

MEET THE COMMANDING GENERAL OF THE 93rd DIVISION AND TRY TO KEEP YOUR HAT ON

BY P. L. PRATTIS

MAR 14 1942

I PARTICULARLY liked Roy Wilkins' column in the Amsterdam News-Star last week. I generally like Roy's columns and his point of view. He is intelligent and he is willing to be sane. Last week's column was one of the sanest Roy has written. Sometimes, courage is required to give public expression to sane reactions. Roy has that courage. Pittsburgh Courier

Mr. Wilkins' column last week was in the form of a letter from an old soldier who has re-enlisted in the Army. Pittsburgh Ed



Mr. Prattis

This soldier, an intelligent man, probably in his thirties, informed Mr. Wilkins that the Army of today, even for the Negro, is much better than the Army of the past. When this soldier re-enlisted, he was surprised to note the advances which had been made in providing opportunities for Negroes. He also cautioned against giving full credence to every complaint emanating from soldiers at an Army camps. He pointed out that the soldiers themselves can sometimes be at fault and that the soldiers are sometimes responsible for some of the difficulties in the towns around Army camps. He admitted that the conduct of the soldiers is not always above reproach. Mr. Wilkins reproduced the letter and gave it his personal endorsement.

MAR 14 1942

SHOULD NOT IGNORE GOOD

I WANT to add my endorsement. The Army is far from perfect. Its organization and operation is basically unfair to Negro citizens. Segregation in the Army is the parent of many evils. But even while one fights for the eradication of the evils, I do not think that the good should be ignored. If new opportunities are being given the Negro in the Army (and they are), somebody is responsible for them. It would seem to me that the wise procedure for us would be to locate those who have helped our cause and work with them toward the larger gains of the future.

It is not wise to picture all soldiers as saints and all Southerners as sinners.

All of the above is but introductory to my introduction of the commanding general of the 93rd Division which is to be activated at Fort Huachuca this spring. We made progress when we convinced the War Department that there should be a Negro division. Now there are plans for two. That is not perfect, but it is recognition of the Negro as a combatant first-line soldier in the United States Army. Maybe we can move from this position to the activation of divisions without regard to race, creed or color. I want to.

The commanding officer of the 93rd Division is to be Brigadier General Charles P. Hall. General Hall was born in Sardis, Mississippi.

MAR 14 1942

TWO STRIKES AGAINST HIM

THE fact that General Hall happened to be born in Mississippi of all states, means that he starts batting with two strikes against him, so far as we are concerned. We are suspicious of most white folk because they have been mean to us and we are most suspicious of Southern whites because they have been meanest. We don't like the idea of white Southerners being placed in command of Negro troops. I don't either. I have written as much before.

BUT I KNOW THAT EVERY WHITE SOUTHERNER IS NOT AN ENEMY OF THE NEGRO AND THAT EVERY WHITE NORTHERNER IS NOT A FRIEND OF THE NEGRO. I TAKE THEM AS I FIND THEM.

Even in the Army, I have found white Southerners who were as pure and fair Americans as you would want to know. Major W. S. Granberry, a Mississippian, formerly at Fort Huachuca, was one of these. Major General William Simpson, a Texan, is another, Col. Robert D. Brown, a Tennesseean, is another.

MAR 14 1942

Even so, I am not too much dispised to file a brief in their behalf. I speak out in the case of General Hall because I am interested in the 93rd Division. I want to see the division make good. I want to see Negroes do all they can to help it make good. I want the Negro public to support the division and to refrain from doing anything which will hamper General Hall in his efforts to make the most of the division.

WANTS FIGHTING DIVISION

ELSEWHERE IN this issue, you will read something of the record of General Hall as a soldier. There is nothing phoney about that. Shortly after his selection to command the 93rd Division, he made it known in positive terms that he expects to make his division a fighting division. He doesn't want any special, cute assignments. He wants a body of men who, once trained, will go to the front and help America to win this war. He is a fighter himself and he wants fighters with him. I think that's what we want, too.

MAR 14 1942

I expect the anvil chorus to ring once it is known that the commanding general of the 93rd Division has been appointed and that he is a white Mississippi Southerner. I hope we will all stay our hammers until we have learned more about the man than the fact that he is white, a Southerner and a Mississippian. If we find out that he is not right, I want to reserve a front-line position for the attack on him. But if he is able to make the 93rd Division redound to the glory and credit of Negroes and America, I don't care what his color is nor where he was born.

MAR 14 1942

That, it seems to me, is sane. I might not have written this had not Roy Wilkins had the courage to be sane last week. If you don't agree with the point of view, give part of the blame to Roy. If you do, give him all the credit.

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Negro Boy Totes Much Scrap Metal to Rochelle

MAR 13 1942

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ROCHELLE, Ga., March 12.—C. L. Curry, nine-year-old Rochelle Negro, was probably the champion observer of "MacArthur Day" held over the country last Saturday.

Although he had no means of transportation, other than by foot, he made a total of 10 trips with scrap iron, using a sack on his shoulder, bringing 30 pounds each time, and received $1.50 for his day's work.

MAR 13 1942

According to Milledge White, county agent, figures at his office show 200 tons of scrap iron have been gathered in Wilcox county. MacArthur Day, observed last Saturday, brought in more than 100 tons; Rochelle alone gathered 60 tons.

MAR 13 1942

The material continues to come in.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

NEGROES TO TAKE PART IN WAR GARDEN EVENT

Committee Is Named To Aid Participants

Organization of a Garden Council of Negro Citizens to sitmulate participation of negroes in the war garden contest sponsored by the Council of Civic Clubs was announced yesterday.

W. F. Nabors was appointed committee chairman with A. L. Thompson as cochairman. Others on the committee are Blair T. Hunt, Dr. A. L. Coopedge, Rev. J. L. Campbell, J. D. Springer, Eddie Hayes and H. E. Oates.

The committee will not only get in touch with negro neighborhood groups and organizations throughout the city to arouse interest in the garden campaign to combat rising food costs, but will test grounds for fertility and make recommendations as to proper vegetables to plant.

Applications for vacant lots donated by the city for war gardens may be made at 916 Poplar, the Administration Building of Dixie Homes, and at 830 Williams, the LeMoyne Gardens Administration Building. Garden literature may also be obtained at these headquarters.

A $25 defense bond wil be awarded by the committee for the best garden planted and harvested.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

TELLS OF BACKING FOR JEWISH ARMY

MAR 22 1942

Dr. S. S. Wise Announces 350 Rabbis Support Proposal

MAR 22 1942

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs, announced yesterday that he has received word from more than 350 rabbis, of Orthodox, Conservative and Reform denominations approving the proposal to establish a Palestine Jewish army to fight as an independently organized unit under British command.

Among those from whom messages have been received are Dr. James G. Heller, president of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, with a membership of 450 Reform rabbis; Rabbi Leon S. Lang, president of the Rabbinical Assembly of America, with 300 Conservative members, and Rabbi Joseph H. Lookstein, president of the Rabbinical Council of America, an organization of 350 Orthodox members.

MAR 22 1942

"Attempts have recently been made by a small group of rabbis to suggest that American Jewish opinion is sharply divided on the proposal to organize a Jewish fighting force in Palestine under British or Allied command," Dr. Wise's statement says. "These rabbis have acted not only contrary to the expressed opinion of their own rabbinical organization, which more than two weeks ago in solemn conferences adopted a resolution favoring the establishment of such a force; they have equally acted contrary to the overwhelming sentiment of the Jewish people of this country. Sanction of the proposal has come not only from the vast majority of Jewish religious leaders in the land; it has found equally strong approval among the lay leaders of the American Jewish community. It has been accorded no less enthusiastic support among large numbers of non-Jews.

MAR 22 1942

"The organization of a Jewish military force in Palestine is dictated by elementary justice no less than by common sense, and the great mass of American Jewry stands firmly behind the demand of the Jews in Palestine for their own force, fighting under their own name though under British or Allied command and defending their homeland in full stature as a people."

Birmingham Ala Age-Herald
March 10, 1942

Negroes Are Ready

More than 3,000 Negroes gathered at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon in an impressive demonstration of their patriotism. Birmingham Negroes stressed the willingness of Negroes to serve, emphasized the patriotism of the Southern Negro, pointed out achievements of Negroes in the fighting forces of the nation.

There were some true, complimentary, things said about Negroes by James A. Downey, Jr., of the Park and Recreation Board, and Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools. Dr. Bryan pointed with pride to the Tuskegee Negro flying class which was graduated last week.

Yet we must look at this situation realistically. We know—we all know—that Negroes are ready to serve. But we must do more to help them fit themselves for more varied service. The flying school at Tuskegee is woefully small. The stock of Negro manpower in Birmingham devoted to little more than menial tasks is large. Let us do more to assist our Negroes in participating in the war effort. They are ready to do all they can.

Charlotte, N. C. Observer
March 9, 1942

Negroes Are Urged To Help Win War

Dr. Miller Warns Them Against Believing Propaganda That Hitler Will Improve Their Condition If and When He Conquers America.

"The hope for you as a race," Dr. Julian S. Miller, editor of The Charlotte Observer, reasoned in an address at the Third Anniversary meeting of the Community Crusaders at Grace A.M.E. Zion church yesterday afternoon, "the hope for all of us as peoples made in the image of God, the hope of the coming of a society of international and inter-racial brotherhood, lies in the application of the gospel of Jesus to the pains and problems of our world.

"Let us together then, all of us, of all names and faiths and colors and conditions, strive earnestly and with courage to the bringing about of such a kingdom of brotherhood in our world."

Time will be required for such a development, predicted Dr. Miller, who termed it "the work of God and of His grace working slowly, imperceptibly, but ever working, like the leaven in the lump, to the achievement of His divine end—the end of justice for all, the end of freedom for those who suffer the oppressions of superiors, the end of liberation into an era in which social understanding and co-operation shall take the place of social frictions and prejudiced judgments.

URGES CO-OPERATION.

"It is God's work, and God will not be hurried in its fulfillment. Ours is to do what little we can, wherever we are and whoever we are, laboring in our small and obscure places, but always laboring, to become co-operative with God in the enterprise of the ages—the enterprise of achieving the unity of all flesh within the family of the one Father of us all."

Dr. Miller referred to prejudices of evil type which are being fostered in sinister fashion at a period like this when, because of the most destructive war of all time, the need of complete unity is incomparably urgent. "Up and down the length and breadth of this land," he said, "are malcontents and evil men and women sowing the vicious seed of prejudice and passion and disunity, going about slyly and cleverly to excite social and racial feeling, and in this manner to cripple the nation's effort to wage this war for its destiny with full efficiency and the utmost of its national will.

"Yes, and using your own people to these mean and destructive ends.

"There are white people in this town who if they are not actual agents of the enemy, are at least enemies of America, are whispering the false hope to some of your own people as to how much more improved will be your own racial status if and when a new order shall have been imposed on America.

WARNS OF PROPAGANDA.

"And I need not tell you how aggravatingly widespread is becoming the common talk among the more ill-informed and unthinking of your people as to the hopes of an improved life for your race which will come when Hitler comes to take control of our common land.

"I exhort you men and women of patriotic devotion to your country, who love at least the small freedoms which you do enjoy, you men and women of Christian faith and Christian hope and Christian love, to set yourselves with all the vigor and might of your influence against the wiles of these mischief-makers.

"For one thing, at any rate, if Hitler could bring you a better order of life than you now enjoy, sorry and far below what is your right as a race to enjoy as it is, Hitler is not coming.

"The Japanese are not going to make the final peace in your White House in Washington.

"The Nazis are not going to set their vile feet on the sacred soil of America and fly their double-crossing swastika over your homes and halls of Congress, over your schools, and over your churches.

"The American people may die on their feet, but they will never live on their knees to Hitler.

"And so far as you, as a people, are concerned, you had better make sure that you continue to live under the wing of the American eagle, even though it fails to give you the protection and the full rights which you deserve as a race, instead of trying to live under the brutal hoof of the beast of Berlin.

"Woe unto any of us who in this day, when the light is lighter than it has ever been before and dark is darker than it has ever been before—woe unto any of us who in this hour of destiny call evil good, and good evil; who put darkness for light, and light for darkness.

"That for which our enemies stand is not a wave of the future; it is the black and dismal wave of the past. It's the past as far back as the age of Pharaoh. It's the wave of the past of Nero and of every bloody tyrant who has sought through all the long centuries of time to put the head of the human race either under their heels or on the block.

"This 'New Order' of Hitler is the old order of the chains and dungeons, of throwing the oppressed and the inefficient into the streets for the wolves to eat, of criminal enslavement of all who yearn for freedom. . . .

Henry Houston, president of the Community Crusaders, presided over the meeting, for which a large, enthusiastic audience appeared despite the constant rainfall. Dr. J. S. Nathaniel Tross, division secretary of the American Bible society, who introduced the speaker, referred to "the magic and might of Dr. Miller's pen, his prophetic insight, his accurate diagnosis of the ills of the world, and his constant presence in the homes of Charlotte and the area around it through his editorials in The Charlotte Observer."

Dr. Miller, who was accorded a sustained ovation, was asked, through a rising vote of thanks, to publish the address in pamphlet form for general distribution.

Dr. George E. Archibald gave the Scriptural reading, and prayer was voiced by Dr. H. E. Wilson.

Domestic Relations and Juvenile Court Judge F. Marion Redd, who also received a large hand from the crowd, spoke briefly. He outlined four objectives for the improvement of the condition of Negroes in Charlotte:

"(1) Establishment of day nurseries; (2) employment of school attendance officers; (3) provision of park and recreational facilities; (4) better housing and other measures to improve living conditions.

Greensboro, N. C., News
March 15, 1942

LOYALTY OF NEGROES.

Editor of The Daily News:

In reference to an article first appearing to me in your paper, about Japan's hoping to get the American negroes to join them against the white race of America, I can't do that: The hope of the negro race is in God and not in Japan. The negro house servant in the south, as a point, has never deserted God in the holiness of their home service. It was tried in the civil war of '61-'65. It has been tried since to get them to betray their trust, but they obey God. God says if they compel you to go one mile, go with them two miles. If they smite you on one cheek, turn the other cheek. Let's leave it in God's hands. He says follow me!

Charity is said to begin at home. I have been in Japan many times and I know if that neither the white nor the colored people could live that way. Who remembers the unholy conduct at the "German" Hotel at the big city of Nagasaki, Japan? I would suck the substance of a dead cat's bones before I would live from the profits of such an exploitation. In Japan I have seen Japanese women, mothers, with their babies strapped to their backs, loading coal on ships.

When I was stationed at Davao, Mindanao, as a Untied States army officer I saw houses of many Japanese young women. From what I learned about what was their purpose there, it reminded me of a lesson which a mother used to teach her children at the deady body of a horse or cow, after she had had the buzzards driven away. She then said to her children around that dead horse something like this: My boys and girls, I respect some people. The buzzards live on putrid meat rather than to stoop to crime and ugly, immoral sin, like certain people do. The buzzard will not steal, like the crow, yet it is a carrion bird too.

The story is told, and I've heard it on land and sea, that when the revolutionary war was in progress in America, that negroes came from the West Indies and offered to join General George Washington's army as soldiers but their loyalty was doubted. However, to satisfy General Washington's mustering officer, the negroes took a pocket knife, slashed their breasts; chewed a match into a tiny paint brush dipped it into their hot blood as ink, and signed their names to America's muster-in roll as U. S. army recruits. Who knows the history of this valor?

In the civil war, even though the Yankees were fighting for the freedom of our fathers, our fathers were loyal to God and went the other mile.

We, the American negroes, should remember the deep and holy meaning of the martial song Dixie and its origin. We, negroes and white people, cannot surrender the dust of our fathers in Dixie land for a false God. The meaning of the music "Dixie" has not been taught, as it should have been, to southern negroes. Its spiritual meaning is love of our fatherland in holy attitudes.

In my crossing many seas and meeting smoking-room guests on trains and ships, I have heard of the origin of "Dixie." It was the chant of a negro fugitive slave who had escaped to the north. There he began to think of his loved ones who were buried here in "Dixie" land in a meaning of "Dust thou art and unto dust shalt thou return" and there, free in the north but he thought of his loved ones buried in the soil of Dixie land and there he chanted this:

"In Dixie land I take my stand,
To live and die in Dixie land."

Here in America the flesh and bone of our parents are now its dust. Shall we surrender it to Japan, whose civilization I cannot accept? And although I have been cruelly wronged because I am colored, I'll die for the land where our fathers died and where the dust of the roads are of their flesh too. Could I, through cowardice or any kind of fear desert my fatherland, whose flesh and bone are a part of the south's dust? God forbid that any of us surrender our fatherland; let us die in its defense.

D. J. GILMER.

Greensboro.

United States News
Washington, D. C.

Fort Myers, Fla.

▶ For sentiments aptly rhymed and said, TIME's thanks to Poet Guiterman. —ED.

Negroes' Thanks

MAR 23 1942

Sirs:

. . . Your article in the March 2 edition on "White Man's War?" is the most gratifying I have read. Hundreds of Negro boys have been training themselves for skilled occupations at a Federal project sponsored by the northern Negro's No. 1 college, Wilberforce University, and the much harried National Youth Administration.

Each new group of trainees comes in with an air of curiosity about these unfamiliar and denied occupations, and after completing their training and obtaining a few skills and ideas of the much-needed defense occupations they leave glorying in this revelation and bursting with ambition and pride. We who know the real answer cannot bear to tell them the bitter truth, but we still pray and hope that our boys will have the "barred gates" referred to in your article opened for them.

HENRY PARKS JR., Director
Wilberforce Resident Center
National Youth Administration for Ohio
Wilberforce, Ohio

MAR 23 1942

Sirs:

FOR THE MILLIONS OF NEGROES THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA WE THANK TIME FOR THE SPLENDID UNBIASED AND UNDERSTANDING ARTICLE ON OUR PEOPLE.

FRANKLIN L. CHAMBERS
President
The National Negro Culture Service
Brooklyn, N.Y.

47n-1942
Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.


JAN 23 1942

AT REVUE HONORING NEGRO TROOPS—

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, principal speaker on the program of the "Salute to Negro Troops" revue and pageant given Sunday night at the Cosmopolitan Opera house in New York, is shown talking to several soldiers. The revue and pageant were staged to raise funds for establishment of recreation facilities for the Negro troops who are guarding vital areas of New York city. —International News Photo.

JAN 23 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

An American Speaks

CAL TINNEY, noted Mutual Broadcasting System radio news commentator, paid a very remarkable tribute to colored America in his regular broadcast on the Phillies Cigar program last Wednesday evening. The complete text follows:

JAN 24 1942

"Did you all read what a heroic job was done at Pearl Harbor by that colored boy who left the mess hall where he was workin' and helped to man the harbor's defenses? He showed the spirit that makes the American colored man a credit to the U.S. fightin' forces.


Cal Tinney

"That's a fine thing about the colored people of this country. They got so little to fight for. I mean when you stop to think how few are the privileges they enjoy in comparison to their white brothers they got so little to fight for you almost have trouble understandin' why they would go all-out the way they have in the drive to help whip Uncle Sam's enemies.

"It's because they don't come more loyal than the colored race and because they believe, rightly, that this is Marian Anderson's country as much as it is Gladys Swarthout's.

JAN 24 1942

"We're all in the same boat together and the colored people recognize it. I said a while back that this war in the Pacific was a war between the Japanese race and the white race. Now, too many of our colored people are in the Army, in uniform, for me to have said white race and I take back those words.

"The war in the Pacific is a war between the peoples of the U.S., and all its people, and the Japanese. We've too long delayed in this country givin' the race of Duke Ellington and Dr. Carver and William C. Handy and Joe Louis and Marian Anderson the proper break.

"Talk about the four freedoms. We got to do a lot of things in this country when this war is over and one of them is to give the colored people a chance to live as well as die for their country."

* * *

These are supercharged days of history. The peoples of the world, fevered by the rampant ideologies and class struggles of the past twenty years, have entered into a delirium of destruction that threatens a precipitate return to the Dark Ages and the loss of the material, social and cultural gains which mankind has made in the last five hundred years.

Small wonder is it that the 13 million Negroes in America tremble as the maddened forces of History's new days careen in headlong rush toward them.

JAN 24 1942

Small wonder is it that these thirteen million, plagued, galled, smothered, angered by the prejudice at home which assail them at their rear, even as they gird to strike the foe from abroad, are stimulated by the hypodermic of such words as those of the home-spun

philosopher, Cal Tinney, reproduced above.

We 13 millions know that we have paid in blood and sweat and tears and humiliation for a quit-claim deed to our full share of the soil, the rights, the opportunities, the privileges of this great nation.

JAN 24 1942

We strain to break the leash which prejudice has placed around our necks at home so that we can defend all that is OURS against the foreign foe, whether he be German, Italian or Japanese.

We believe, we hope, we trust that we shall prevail against the evil forces at home which thwart our full participation in America's war effort, give aid and comfort to all our enemies who seek disunity and conflict among us and seriously challenge our march to complete victory.

We submit that one of the major problems within the nation today, a problem which looms as foreboding in the future as production does in the present, is the problem of racial prejudice. It is a problem with which a nation fighting for its existence cannot afford to temporize.

It is a problem which must be solved by direct action. It challenges the direct action of the President, the Congress and the best thought of the best Americans, white and black, North and South.

JAN 24 1942

More than ever before in the nation's history, we who love America are adjured by the forces of destiny to face the realities of the problem of racial prejudice and to act positively. With our nation in peril, we cannot afford to wait upon the slow processes of education.

The problem of racial prejudice as it menaces the nation today is a problem born of the arrogance, fear and "white supremacy" dogma of the white South. The white South created a "place" for the Negro, a place which paternally put the American Negro citizen at the bottom of the racial elements which constitute our population.

But the white South is not alone to blame. It has carried its fight against the Negro to the rest of the nation and the North, East and West have yielded.

The white South has so infiltrated itself into the national government, into Congress, into the Army and Navy, into industry, into public life, that the popular attitude toward the American Negro has become one derived from southern prejudices.

The segregation pattern in the Army is one imposed on the rest of the nation by the white South.

The exclusion policy in the Marine corps is a policy "sold" by the white South to the rest of the nation.

The restrictions against American Negro citizens in the Navy are dictated by the white South and acquiesced in by the rest of the nation.

JAN 24 1942

The job barriers erected against Negroes throughout the nation were fabricated by the white South and delivered to the rest of the nation in pre-fabricated form.

The white South is responsible for the economic gutter occupied by Negroes and the attendant evils of poverty, disease and crime.

This is a time to recognize the guilty party.

We Negroes do.

But, more, this is a time to recognize the disease with which our nation has become affected by inoculation from the white South and to take quick, sure steps to cure it.

Out of love for our country, we appeal to the white South, the white South which loves America, the growing white South which cherishes liberty for all Americans, to support all national efforts to stamp out the disease of racial prejudice which afflicts this nation. We will work with the white South.

Out of love for our country, we appeal to the white North, the white East and the white West, which loves America, to help to organize direct, national action as a remedy against racial prejudice. With all these, we, too, will work.

Out of love for our country, we appeal to the President of the United States and to the national Congress to join in the initiation and propagation of a national program of action, direct and positive against racial prejudice. God knows we will work with them.

Out of love for its country, The Pittsburgh Courier appeals to the Negro citizens of this great nation, their home, to stand fast for home and country, to carry on however dark the clouds may be, to hopefully help in the process of immunizing our nation against the virus of racial prejudice.

JAN 24 1942

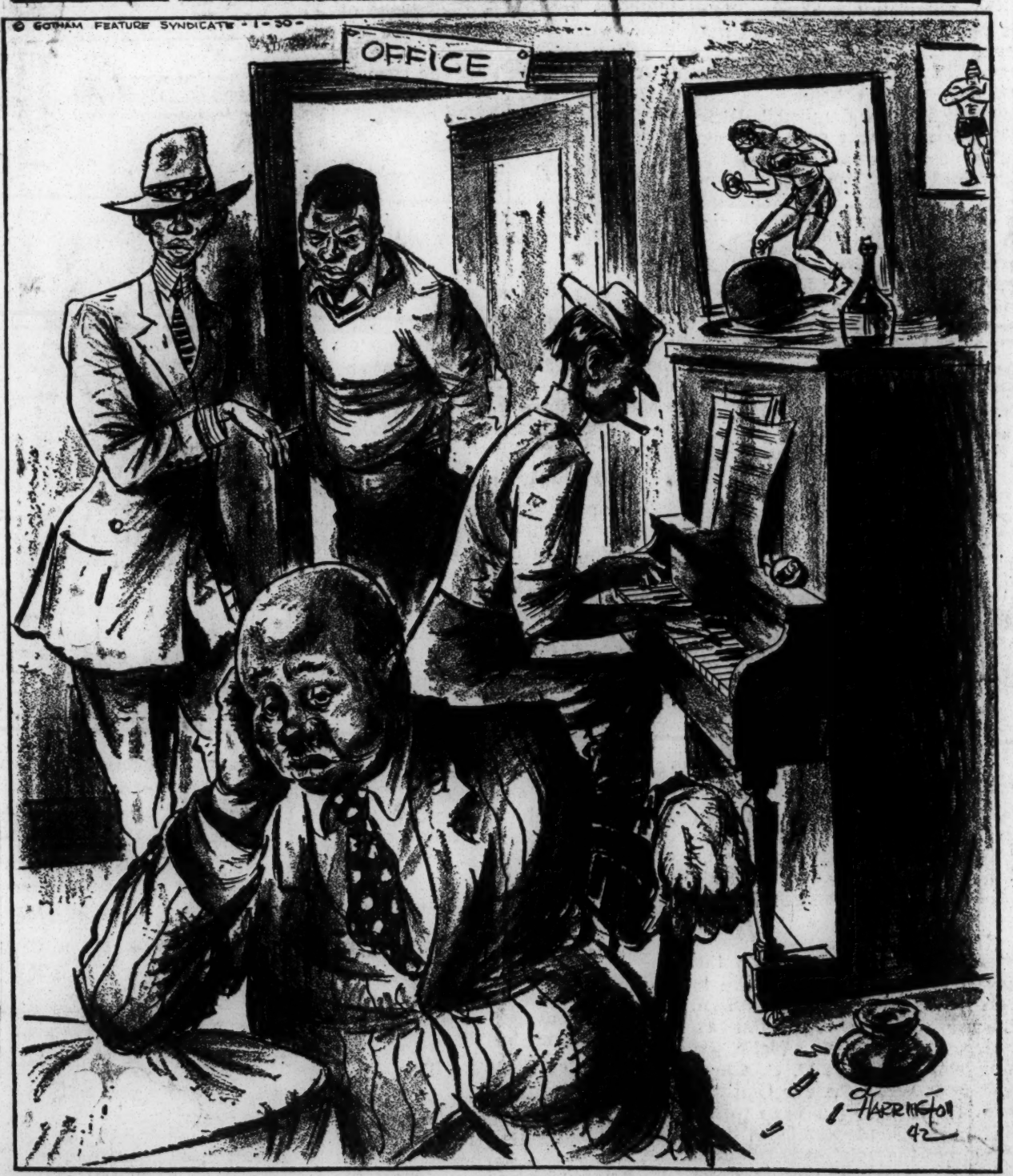
The Pittsburgh Courier pledges its people, even as the freedom of all peoples hangs perilously in the balance in these blood-swathed nights and days, to continue the fight for these people and America.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

JAN 31 1942

Dark Laughter . . . .

BY OL HARRINGTON



"Bootsie there is awful worried. He read where the gov'ts gonna charge every man, woman and child fo' hundred bucks for the war effort, an' he aint had his hands on ten dollars in the last five years."

47n-1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWIVEL-CHAIRED GENERALS IGNORE PUBLIC'S DEMANDS

JAN 31 1942

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Executive Editor)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29—Sometimes the Army, which really means a substantial group of inexpert, stubborn, fumbling and self-satisfied, conceited eagle graspers and star-gazers who seek shelter in the nearest vacuum upon the approach of a new idea, reminds one of a big bully. If they get you down, they'll beat hell out of you. If they catch you half asleep, they'll bluff you. Against minor opposition, they are picture fighters. They have dignity copied out of the books. They can say no, with the finality of a 1,000-pound bomb. Behind the mask, they enjoy the manner in which they handle the small fry.

They show off "most best" where a minority such as the Negro is involved. If it suits their purpose, they've never heard, never seen and never will give the answers to the questions the Negro asks. You could break a million black hearts without getting a lift out of them. Sympathy and interest are "off limits" to them, self-imposed. Any situation involving the Negro is one which will take care of itself if they take care of themselves by doing nothing about it. If a Negro mother writes to complain that her son has been lynched by some of his fellow-Americans in the Fourth Corps area while in uniform, they simply note that they can say nothing, "the Fourth Corps Area headquarters is investigating." And that is the end of that.

HOLD REPORTS ON CAMP CLASHES

I think that the Army is doing itself an injustice by making itself the victim of such an attitude. I think that the War Department has stupidly erred in three well known instances of violence involving Negro troops. It did not give the public as much information as it should have on the results of its investigation of the Fort Bragg outbreak. It was guilty of the same bad judgment in respect to the clashes in Arkansas. And now it is repeating the egregious inaction in Louisiana.

I protest against the fact that every time something like the above happens everybody in the Army stitches his lips together. Somebody knows and somebody can talk, but nobody will.

ARMY "COVER-UP"

One doesn't have to have any more intelligence and imagination than some of the "big shots" at the War Department and in the field staffs to know that the Army does know. Within a day after such a mobbing of colored soldiers as occurred at Alexandria, La., the Army authorities can have all the pertinent information if they want it. It may take them longer to clear up some of the controverted angles, but they can know what happened, why, where, who was involved, and they do. But when the public which foots the bill asks questions, it is given the run-around.

FEB 7 - 1942

I believe that such an attitude on the part of the Army lays it open to the suspicion that it is "covering up." I believe that no information is worse than bad information and that it clears the path for wrong information. I believe that if the Army would issue prompt statemeits of facts about these unfortunate happenings that the public would be disposed to accept the Army's report as authentic. Instead, the Army refuses information and thus permits the circulation and general acceptance of rumor, misinformation and ill report.

PRESSURE CAN FORCE ACTION

That is what it does when it can get away with it. That is how it plays the role of bully. But there are signal instances of how quickly the Army can act if the white light is turned too brightly and powerfully upon it.

Some readers can doubtless recall the 10-year sentence imposed on a soldier for insubordination last summer. The sentence outraged the public. The War Department will tell you that it does not like to meddle into the affairs of the field armies of corps areas. But within less than a week, stung into action by the daily press and comment in Congress, the brass hats "meddled" and set aside the harsh sentence of the court martial. That incident involved only a severe sentence meted out to one recalcitrant white soldier. The department showed no such alacrity in regard to Fort Bragg's 'Nigh of Terror.'

FEB 7 - 1942

THE "BULLY" CAN BE COWED

One must remember the swiftness with which action was taken to investigate what happened at Hawaii. Within less than a week the Secretary of the Navy himself had flown to Hawaii to obtain information for the American people. They can act when they want to act.

A minor incident this past week shows what the bully does in the face of a real foe. The quartermaster corps had ordered 1,000 rubber mats for cuspidors. Senator Vandenburg of Michigan pounced upon that item. "What," he inquired, "Can't those brass hats spit straight?" Between you and the writer, brethren, the Army was right in placing the order. The rubber mats and the cuspidors were for patients in Army hospitals, not the brass hats. The patients need them and should have them. But Vandenberg's criticism struck the brass hats so sharply that the order for the mats was withdrawn. To protect themselves from criticism they don't like and don't want, the brass hats are going to let the patients spit on the floor.

FEB 7 - 1942

A bully is always a coward if you turn him inside out.

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

FIRST COLORED SERGEANT-MAJOR NAMED BY ARMY

JAN 23 1942

LANGLEY FIELD, Va., Jan. 12—(ANP)—Appointment of Ulysses E. Williams as sergeant-major at Langley Field reservation here was made last December 6, signalizing the first such appointment made to a Negro at this post. Williams is the youngest of 20 master sergeants stationed at the reservation, 18 of whom are white. According to reliable reports, he is the youngest in the United States army to bear the highest non-commissioned title. From point of service—having served less than a year and a half—he is the only man who has ever attained such a goal in the short time he has been in service.

Once a student at Alabama State Teachers College, Montgomery, Sgt. Major Williams has an outstanding record of service. He recently made application for the commissioned position of warrant officer.

JAN 23 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro As A Factor In World War Number II

FEB 1 1942

By CARTER G. WOODSON

NEGROES, AS A majority, may not be well informed on their history, but many of them have recently learned enough of their past to understand that their history did not begin when their forbears were imported to cultivate rice, indigo, cotton and tobacco in the South.

Children even in the elementary schools are now hearing of the kingdoms like Ghana, Jenne, Songhay, Ashanti, and Dahomey, and empires that Negroes built in Africa when the Europeans were savages roaming from place to place and boasting of how they drank water from the skull bones of their enemies. These children are learning also to admire as heroes Osai Tutu Kwamina, Samori, Chaka, Dingaan, Moshesh, Dinizulu, Cetewayo, Lobenguela and Menelik who defied the European invaders and kept the interior of Africa free for almost two centuries.

FEB 1 1942

APPRECIATING RECORD

These children are beginning to appreciate also the fine record made by the Negroes who went into foreign lands and there, taking over the culture of their adopted homes, measured up shoulder to shoulder with the Teutons and Latins who boast of their contributions to civilization.

The children in the progressive schools now hear of General Sakanouye Tamura Maro as an aid to the Japanese in conquering the ancient Ainu; of Antar as the poetic genius serving as the defender of besieged Arabia; of Angelo Solimann as a great factor in wars of the Holy Roman Empire; of Abram Hannibal in the service of Peter the Great; and of General Dumas in the French Revolution.

FEB 1 1942

In the literary history of Europe these students honor Juan Latino, the humanist in Spain; Alexander Dumas, the Elder, the celebrated novelist of France; Alexander Dumas, the Younger, the great dramatist-reformer in the same land; J. E. J. Captein, the theologian in Holland; Wilhelm Amo, the lecturer on philosophy at the University of Wittenberg; Alexander Pushkin, the father of Russian poetry; Sebastian Gomez, the painter in Spain; and Juan de Pareja, another artist of the Iberian Peninsula.

THOUSANDS TO LEARN

The position of the Negro in the present world order will claim the attention of thousands of participants in the celebration of Negro History Week. We are mindful that today the Negro touches the present war at almost every vital point. In our country he is called to play his part in National Defense. The Negro must defend the country which denies him the rights it is fighting for. In the Philippine Islands he is giving his life to save Americans who segregated the Negro there and taught the Philippines to despise the race.

FEB 1 1942

The Negro is defending the Panama Canal where Americans have built up a caste of color and have socially proscribed the Negro just as cruelly as he has been in the depths of Dixie. The Negro is standing on guard to defend Mexico from which Americans have been trying to have the Negroes excluded because there is not the same amount of race prejudice down there as we have on this side of the border. While the Negro soldier bares his breast to the bullet citizens of the United States are systematically extending the operation of race prejudice into the West Indies and Latin America where heretofore some semblance of democracy has been practiced.

BROKEN IN AFRICA

FEB 1

Looking beyond the American scene, moreover, we have a still better glimpse of the Negro in a wild world. The peace of Europe was broken on the rock of Africa. The combatants on both sides are making desperate efforts to upset the present political organization of that continent and to establish in their ex- Excited as his bold utterances, ene- order of today. One of aggressive leaders in this Azikiwe, assisted by his and a co-worker, Mnadiwe. ing educated in the United zikiwe returned to the West miles trumped up charges on him Africa to advance his and had him twice convicted of ch a new thought as to the contempt and sentenced to im- of the Negro in the world. prisonment.

FEB 1 194

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Time Out For Mr. Jim Crow

JAN 25 1942

THE Louisiana incident in which more than thirty colored soldiers were injured and some perhaps killed presents another of those "too often catastrophes in the U. S. Army whereby the War Department should take proper notice with the view of remedying the evil that has so often brought blood from the bodies of colored soldiers ere they reach the battlefields.

From what we know about the at itude of the War Department in previous cases where Negro soldiers have been injured by malicious attacks it is reasonable to surmise that little or nothing will be done about the most recent attack unless pressure is brought to bear in sufficient force to manifest the growing resentment of the colored people.

In the Arkansas incident where Negro troops were driven from the public highways, were bludgeoned in camps, were blackjacked by the civilian population and otherwise treated in such a manner that a large number of them went AWOL we have yet to learn about anyone being held in jail for the grievious offenses then committed. It would seem that the white South can do no wrong when the action is directed at a colored man even if he is clothed in the uniform of the United States Army. JAN 25 1942

The Louisiana incident is not going to make colored people feel any more patriotic. It is not going to make them feel any more the desire to buy bonds. It is going to give a good number an antagonistic feeling toward the treatment of colored soldiers. It is going to make a good number take the oh,-whats-the-use attitude when they are confronted with the usual task of seeing their men fight first a battle on American soil against white Americans in order to fight the enemies that now threaten our security.

The War Department must correct the factors that made the situation in Alexandria, Louisiana, possible. It should go further than to conduct its routine investigation. Somebody ought to be punished. This is no time to pussyfoot with intolerance, oppression, and Jim Crow tactics in the armed forces of the nation. JAN 25 1942

This is the time for action. It is the time that all action ought and must be in the direction of the successful prosecution of the war.

Reports have it that the colored military police are not permitted to carry guns while the whites are. If this be a correct statement of the fact it is reasonable to know why in the name of Satan does such a thing exist.

The army ought not to discourage colored people about this whole war business. Unless it changes its policy it will succeed in doing just that. JAN 25 1942

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Chicago Bee
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Twelve Million Negroes Can't Be Wrong

JAN 18 1942

THE militancy of the Negro during the year 1941 came in for special mention by Walter White last week in his annual N. A. A. C. P. report. The militancy of the colored people of the country was achieved through their efforts in attempting to become integrated in the defense program of this country.

In the fight for the exercise of the right to participate in the defense of America the Negroes were more nearly unanimous in their attitude in this regard than in any other one idea since the Emancipation Proclamation. This is especially significant. It is significant because when twelve million Negroes are united in one thought with respect to their grievances, it is tantamount to conclusive evidence that something is "rotten in Denmark." JAN 18 1942

It is also interesting to note that the Negroes were not in their fight alone for full integration during last year for multiple white individuals and groups joined with them in their protestations until concessions were made granting some of their wishes.

America should remember the case of Billy Mitchell who ranted so much about the failure of the "brass hats" to concentrate on the air force as a means of adequate defense that he was demoted. This month Congress restored his rank long after he died. The Pearl Harbor incident revealed that somebody was somewhat off key in his judgment and it wasn't Billy Mitchell.

The militancy of the colored people of America will continue with renewed vigor. It will continue because they are patriotic. It will continue because they are loyal and they want to make their contributions to the defense program just as other American citizens.

The Union
Cincinnati, Ohio

$600 CIGARETTE MONEY RAISED BY N. A. A. C. P. GIRLS!

JAN 22 1942

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Clarksville, Tenn. Leaf-Chronicle
January 13, 1942

Colored Is Responding To Red Cross

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Among those reported from the solicitations among the colored people were the following:

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This was the spirit expressed by these patriotic colored people who have been coming forward so willingly and generously to share in the Red Cross War Fund. It is understood that a collection was taken up in some of the Churches of the colored people last Sunday but a report has not been made as to the amounts received.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

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JAN 18 1942

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West Indian Review
Kingston, Jamaica

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JAN 22 1942

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This man's action in the face of danger is the black man's answer to practices. JAN 22 1942

Joe Louis, our heavyweight champion, gave them a mild answer when he designated the proceeds of his fight to the Navy. But the acts of this hero speak louder and will be heard farther than any other medium we can think of at this time.

The action of this Negro messman and his coolness under fire might well pave the way for the inclusion of Negroes in the Navy on a basis that will arise to higher heights than that of personal servants for the other personnel in our nation's battle fleets.

——The Phila. Independent

47n-1942
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"Ugly Side Of War Near, But Negroes Must Continue To Protest"--Scott

Half-Million Colored Soldiers Slated for Army By January Next—Strong Voices Speak Out Against Interracial Injustices.

By EMMETT J. SCOTT

JAN 31 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 29—American life is being profoundly dislocated by the All-Out-War upon which, in defense of our liberties, we have embarked.

The change, almost imperceptible at first, following the first Selective Service requisition for man-power, has been accelerated since December 7, 1941, when Japan stupidly, barbarously, and treacherously poured its bombs upon Pearl Harbor.


DR. SCOTT

The proposed Army of 1,460,000, at first contemplated, has now been stepped-up to figures which indicate that every home in America will be called upon in the days ahead to make extraordinary contributions to the War Machine now being built.

Present estimates contemplate an Army, Navy and Marine personnel of 5,000,000 men by January 1st next; and a probable 10,000,000 the year following. Approximately 1,000,000 of these will come from men already registered, and not yet called to service. The others will come from the selectees of 1942. In addition to these, other millions of men and women will find places in industry and auxiliary military services.

JAN 31 1942

UGLY SIDE OF WAR NEAR AT HAND

The tempo of American life is being increased, the strain upon man—and woman— power is becoming more and more evident, and the ugly side of war is all but at our door. This will be more and more true soon after the probable 1,000,000 men, now estimated, begin their journeys overseas for fighting in strange places of the earth.

Through all of this, civilian morale must be sustained. It is through this spiritual quality that the men in the field must be kept encouraged, for it is still true that "civilian morale is the greatest single factor in winning wars".

The Negro group will have a special responsibility during this period. The studied denial of elementary justice and fair-play on so many fronts is a temptation to become embittered, discouraged, disheartened.

MUST CONTINUE TO PROTEST

JAN 31 1942

It must be borne in mind that of the 5,000,000 men in the Armed Services by next January, approximately 500,000 will be of Negro blood and tradition; and further, that, of the 10,000,000 the following year, 1,000,000 of them most likely will be of the Negro group. This Negro group is to have a large and important part to play. It will not forget that America is at war, and that Negroes have a definite stake in the freedom which is at issue. Winning the war as quickly as possible is the primary duty of the present hour.

When this has been said, it still remains true that this Negro group has an obligation also, everlastingly, to protest against every unfair practice which conspires to deny them that full equality of opportunity to which they are entitled to serve the nation in its hour of peril.

The prejudices, the discriminations, the injustices, now endured must eventually yield to the forces of enlightenment and fair-play. And so, while fighting and dying. America must be kept informed of the accompanying handicaps under which Negroes labor and suffer as they seek full and free participation and opportunity to enjoy the privileges of their American citizenship.

STRONG VOICES SPEAKING OUT

JAN 31 19

Strong voices are beginning to be heard in the land. Only last week Harold A. Stevens, President of an Interracial Council, composed of white and colored laymen in New York City, outlined a program of social and interracial justice, and declared:

"If the freedoms and principles of citizenship are to exist for one they must exist for all, especially when all are paying the same price".

Speaking at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, on the same date, Myron C. Taylor, recent envoy to the Vatican, called for an end of the spirit of hate in America, and called upon the American people to thrust from the world the "irresponsibility of hate and revenge", and in its place put "the responsibility of good-will, if civilization is to survive the present crisis".

At the Joe Louis-Buddy Baer boxing contest, Wendell Willkie gave voice to a sentiment which should appeal to all fair-minded Americans, when he said:

"How, in view of such a magnificent example of generosity as Joe Louis has shown can there be any discrimination on the grounds of race, color, or religion".

In the meantime, our Navy Department, is doing some national advertising. In "THIS WEEK" for January 18, 1942, a nationally-known magazine, published by the New York Herald Tribune and circulated by such important newspapers as the Boston Herald, the Chicago Daily News, the Cincinnati Enquirer, the Cleveland Plaindealer, the Detroit News, the Indianapolis Star, the Omaha World-Herald, the San Francisco Chronicle, the St. Louis Globe-Dmeocrat, the Pittsburgh Press, the Washington Star, and some 12 or 15 additional metropolitan newspapers—with a circulation of 5,867,871 copies a week the Navy carries a page advertisement in colors, with a scare-head, "Don't Wait — Volunteer — Your Navy Needs You NOW".

NO NEGROES NEED APPLY

JAN 31 194

The advertisement declares that —"American democracy, everything that America stands for—has been attacked", further that "the Navy and the Naval Reserve are open NOW, TODAY, to any man who is a citizen between the ages of 17 and 50 who can meet the necessary physical requirements to volunteer for the duration,". Young men are reminded that promotions come quickly, and that they can earn up to $136 a month, plus allowances, board and keep, and complete outfits of clothing.

This advertisment is mockery personified in the light of the persistent policy pursued by the Navy in refusing to enlist Negro citizens, "between the ages of 17 and 50", who are able to meet all of the necessary requirements of the service.

The Negro Press, national organizations, the Negro Pulpit, for weeks and weeks have exposed the hypocricies of a great arm of the government, which, while declaring for "democracy", practices a barbarous injustice by relegating Negroes to the flunky-status of mess-attendants, in the face of its own declared and professed need for additional personnel. The advertisement might well have added—"No Negroes Need Apply".

JAN 31 1942

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

WILLIAM PICKENS EXONERATES ARMY FOR 'SEGREGATION'

Noted Federal Employe Lays All Discrimination On "American People"

JAN 30 1942

TUSKEGEE, Jan. 29 (By William Pickens for ANP)—The Negro in the army and in the air: so much is said about it nowadays, and so much or more imagination and theory. Some people's passion against "racial segregation," for example, blinds them to any excellence in the Negro's American military record and to his starting participation in the air forces.

I went to Arizona and looked at Fort Huachuca, its thousands of Negro soldiers and their daily routine and combat practice, a Negro army post and as real as army post as our army has. Drill, machine gun practice, hill and mountain and prairie terrain; clean barracks, sanitary fixtures, recreation halls. At Fort Huachuca one feels the cordial relationship between soldier and officer. In December there was in process of construction one of the most commodious U. S. O. Centers, hard by the fort's main entrance gates. That U. S. O. Center is being dedicated today, as I write. The guards at those gates are polite and prompt—but efficient and positive. Fort Huachuca is not a plot of getting rid of Negroes who want to join the army. It is an efficient institution for integrating colored Americans into our armed forces. To any man with guts in his body and brains in his head, it is a thrill.

And then there is, still in process of construction at Tuskegee, the great air field of the 99th Pursuit squadron, Negro unit. I had read so much belly-aching complaint aganist this three million dollar army project, that until I went to Tuskegee a few days ago and looked at it, I had the feeling that it was a white man's device to keep Negroes from learning to fly and fight. It seemed strange that the army would spend three million dollars, and more, of our money just to spoil Negroes' chances, when the army could do that for three cents. The old American mischief-maker, segregation, is still in the army, and will be there for some generations to come,—but, by heaven, this 99th Pursuit Squadron field is nothing to increase or promote segregation, it will make a dent in it. These black boys are going to get into the air and prove their equality.

JAN 30 1942

Since racial segregation is based on or implies the theory or the fact of inequality, there can be no argument against segregation as convincing as the establishment of the actual fact of equality. This 99th Pursuit squadron base is no expensive sham; it is a great training field—two runways that cross each other at right angles, to facilitate take-off and landing, whichever way the winds may be blowing. One of those smoothly paved run-ways measured exactly nine-tenth of a mile on the speedometer of my car. A great community: fine barracks, recreation halls, power plants, hangers, library, reservoir, sewage disposal plant. They have even changed the court of a river to make room for a corner of this field—as Gen. Grant rerouted the Mississippi to bypass Pittsburgh.

JAN 30 1942

Segregation based on skin-color or eye-color is damned nonsense, of course,—but this mans' army is not planning to break or to make segregation; it is planning to win a war, in spite of segregation or of those who oppose segregation. That is the army's business. If the army were led by fools, they might decide to settle the "race question" first,— and then try to win this war afterward, which would involve a plan to win the present world war in some distant time following the next world war. The army may not settle the race problem but it will not give any comfort to those who despise Negroes by the erection of this black air base.

JAN 30 1942

Segregation is not of the army; it's of the American people. When the American people change or advance in this social field, their army will change or advance. We must take the lead; the Army will not become a leader in such matters;—especially not in times of war. There is something much bigger than social segregation before this army now.

From what one had read before visiting this air-base, one might have thought that Tuskegee institute had committed a crime by donating the land to the army for that purpose,—as Tuskegee also donated land for the great veterans hospital and for a plant to treat little black children who are suffering from infantile paralysis. Well, Tuskegee is usde to thas; what they are cursed for in one generation, they are blessed for in the next generation. By these acts Tuskegee is making itself one of the great centers of American and of Negro life on this continent. Tuskegee is fighting segregation: for the most basic thing in the fight against racial contempt and racial segregation is **Achievement**.

(P. S.—If we can get to it later, we want to tell you how successfully Negro Contractors, McKissack and McKissack are constructing this project, with the aid of a dozen hundred black workers and several hundred white workers,—in Alabama!)

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Crushing Hitlerism

The address broadcast Sunday afternoon from the pulpit of Wheat Street Baptist church by its pastor, the Rev. William Holmes Borders, will be warmly applauded by Negroes in this section. Speaking from the subject: "Should the Negro be Loyal to American Democracy?" the clergyman answered his question by saying in part: JAN 21 1942

"We are faced with complete pacifism or continued struggle. We have chosen the latter. America is the Negro's home. He is no more an African than the American white man is a European. Justice under God will be his. The red stripes in our flag were first dipped in the blood of Crispus Attucks, a Negro, on the hills of Boston in the American Revolution . . . We must crush Hitler in Germany and Hitlerism in Georgia. We must oppose forced labor in Czechoslavakia, and peonage farms in Georgia. We must rid Poland of evil ghettos, and America of her slums. We must conquer Japan across the Pacific and Italy across the Atlantic—remembering, however, that democracy, like charity, begins at home and spreads abroad!"

JAN 21 1942

As Hitlerism in Georgia the Rev. Borders mentioned differentials in teachers' salaries, disfranchisement, discrimination in educational opportunities in all the counties of the state and lack of professional courses in the state schools for the race even "three years after the Gaines' decision."

We completely agree that Hitlerism must be destroyed at whatever the cost. To defeat Hitlerism in Europe and Asia we will have to go to the battle fronts. To defeat it in Georgia we will have to go to the courthouse by the thousands and get registered to vote in the state elections this fall. Have you done your duty to correct the evils about which we complain as a race? The remedy to our problem is largely a matter of action on our part. Get registered now!

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia

Nothing Bad Said About Rascals Is Offensive to Honest Men

By ROBERT QUILLEN.

FEB 5 - 1942

Several prominent ladies have appeared in print lately to warn all of us that criticism of the Japs as a race may offend our friends the Chinese because the two are so much alike.

It is another mote and beam incident; for while the ladies warn us not to offend, they themselves give offense without realizing it.

Few things could offend a Chinese more than telling him he is like a Jap. FEB 5 - 1942

In all discussion of racial differences and all efforts to protect tender racial sensibilities, the factor of greatest importance is usually overlooked.

The effectiveness of an insult, like that of a joke, is not in itself but in the ear of the person to whom it is addressed. Calling a man by his racial name doesn't hurt his feelings if he is proud of his race.

An American is not insulted when somebody calls him an American, for he isn't ashamed of being one. FEB 5 - 1942

Even the filthy and animal-like Eskimo of the far north is proud of his race. He feels superior to the white man—and so he is in fighting the hardships of his environment.

The Indian is not offended when called an Indian, for he is proud of his race. Will Rogers was proud of his Indian blood, and so was Vice President Curtis. In my boyhood I knew several half-breeds, and it was their Indian blood of which they boasted—not their white blood.

The Chinese coolie, ground down by centuries of toil and poverty, is inferior to white men who have had greater advantages, but he doesn't feel inferior. And the high-class Chinese looks down upon white men—for one reason because they smell bad to him. He has no body odor. For years he despised Christians, for all white men were Christians to him, and most of those he knew were thieves. FEB 5 - 1942

The Japs have always been awed by white men. That is why Jap soldiers were hardened for the job ahead by slapping white men and women in occupied China. Jap papers boasted, as of a great achievement: "Japanese slap white men."

The Japs have made this a race war, in hope of unifying Asiatics; but they will profit little in China, for the Chinese despise them and call them monkeys.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Negro Educator Joins U. S. Defense Savings Staff

JAN 25 1942 JAN 25 1942



JAN 25 1942 JAN 25 1942

JESSE O. THOMAS, noted Negro educator, former field secretary of Tuskegee Institute, and founder of the Atlanta, Ga., School of Social Work, being sworn in as a member of the Defense Savings Staff, United States Treasury Department. He will help promote the sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps among American Negroes in the National Defense Savings Program.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

Orientation Towards Statesmanship

JAN 18 1942 By LESTER E. BROWN

NEGRO MILITANCY

We are in entire agreement with Walter White's assertion before the N. A. A. C. P.'s annual meeting, that the Negroes' militance and unity in their demands for full equality was a bright and outstanding note in 1941. Never have we witnessed such widespread awareness of problems and a militantly united effort to remedy them on all fronts.

1942 finds our fight only in its beginning. We have every incentive to fight for all the rights our constitution has bequeathed to all citizens regardless of origin, color or religion. Not to recognize these rights is ignorance but to recognize and not fight for them is criminal; criminal to the avowed purpose of our nation in restoring freedom to the world, and criminal to those who must follow us in this effort of creating a free and progressive nation.

We owe it to ourselves and to future generations to give to our children a better world and particularly a healthier and more enlightened existence than is ours. This of course is not a gift, it has to be fought for, unremittingly. JAN 2 1942

Fighting, unless motivated by sincerity borne by adequate plans and weapons is useless. In retrospect, when we recall how we used the weapons of mass pressure, not to embarrass but to enlighten our national administration about the vicious job discriminatory practices, we were given the President's executive order No. 8802. This order banned discrimination based upon race, creed, color, or national origin. Coincident with this executive order was the establishment of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice. In this instance we used a constitutional means of getting recognition. But is also was an intelligently militant one.

This single act is the center of gravity from which has emerged a singularly reassuring unity among Negroes. There are on the horizon favorable repercussions. Naval policy is being restudied apropos of utilizing the services of the Negro, according to Secretary Knox. The great liberal newspapers, led by the Negro press, journals and countless forum and pulpit spokesmen have deluged thinking America with the idea that if we are to succeed as a nation we must begin to sincerely tackle the problems of the Negro and other minorities.

At the beginning of the century and again in 1939, Dr. DuBois with admirable prescience, admonished that, "the problem of the 20th century is the color problem." How true! It will be dangerous to keep it a problem. And no enlightened man wants to keep it one. Time and effort effect rude awakenings. JAN 16 1942

Recently Premier U-Shaw of Burma had lengthy conversations with the British cabinet. He wanted to know what about some guarantee of freedom NOW. In substance he was told to wait. Little wonder that the Burmese efforts are not a little anemic in behalf of Britain's current life and death struggle in the east. But fortunately among British statesmen and even Baron de Rothschilds of the British section of this great group of continental bankers, there is an insistence that something must be done for these people or Britain's whole struggle will prove and adverse boomerang even if she is momentarily victorious.

So we see that this question of militancy is not an insular one. Men everywhere are in a state of real or potential eruption. Nations and individuals must stand or fall by principles. Machiavellianism has had its day. But only the principles of justice will triumph.

47n-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Act Now—Mr. President

JAN 24 1942

President Roosevelt—if he will read aright the lessons of the bloody rioting against colored troops in the South and the recent seven-to-one vote of the colored civil rights conferees in New York, telling him their race is not all-out at heart in the World War—must act now in the matter of race relations. President Roosevelt in this domestic conflict between democracy and serfdom must act with the same forthrightness and foresight as he has practiced in the conflict between democracy and race-baiting dictatorship abroad. He envisioned the life and death struggle coming to American shores. Equally, he must envision the inevitable, perilous race clashes lowering from our domestic skies. The President alone has the power to forestall this impending conflict.

JAN 24 1942

There is but one solution. Colored America in every way must be put now on the ground floor of our democracy's defense. Tomorrow may be too late. The unlimited national emergency demands it. The Huns and Japs are now knocking at our gates. Our land is overrun with spies and saboteurs. Every ounce of patriotic blood is now needed to serve democracy and save America. No compromise on equal rights and appeasement on equality in the forces of defense, no token jobs in defense industries will suffice. The nation must now go all out for an equal place for colored Americans or take the terrible risk involved.

President Roosevelt could save the situation first by placing an upstanding, outstanding colored American as a full fledged assistant secretary in every Cabinet Department of the Government. Scores of such qualified and competent executives are available. These must supercede the impotent rubber stamps now acting as fronts and buffers for their hostile or color-timid superiors. Brilliant and capable as these colored division heads are, they are helpless in the vise of Southern oligarchy.

JAN 24 1942

Colored Americans must now be shown that they have an equal stake in the fight for freedom only by implementing with deeds the noble sentiments expressed by you and the leaders of the nation at war, can colored Americans now be brought into active accord with the spirit and purposes of the nation at war. The isolationists were terribly wrong. They were defeated. The color phobists now running rampant throughout America are equally menacing to the future of our democracy. They must be brought into line. America, as a matter of self-preservation, must be deprived of the luxury of the color line. The race baiters who do not pocket their prejudices must be cast out as national traitors.

The nation stands divided and discordant over the color problem. Colored America stands at the crossroads in anguish and despair. The colored soldier forges forward to fight the foe with the ferocious dogs of jimcrowism, serfdom and race riots set upon him. He cannot be free to fight for freedom for mankind until he himself is free. Act now—Mr. President.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

EDITORIAL SAYS WHITES' SNOBBERY TO REAP HARVEST

JAN 24 1942

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CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—"Before this phase of the world war is finished the West will reap a bitter harvest for the racial snobbery which marked the attitude of too many whites in the East," thus does a brilliant and militant editorial in the Christian Century, an undenominational magazine, clearly analyzes the war in the Far East and the hate the white man has engendered there.

Listing lessons for the white man's complacency, the editorial points out that "By this time even synthetic official optimism can hardly hide from the American people the extent of the victories which the Japanese have already won the Far East. The whole coast of Asia from Vladivostock south to within 200 miles of Singapore is now in their hands.

CHINESE HAVE GIVEN BETTER ACCOUNT

"Both Britons and Americans can well afford to ponder the speed with which the Japanese have captured Hong Kong and Manila. Hong Kong, often called 'the Gibraltar of the Orient,' had been expected to hold out for months. General McArthur had prophesied that the Philippines conld hold off a Japanese invasion for an almost indefinite period. Actually, Hong Kong fell in 11 days and Manila in 25.

JAN 24 1942

"Compare this with the Chinese resistance at Shanghai. There, although the Japanese position was infinitely superior and the Chinese equipment infinitely inferior, the Japanese conquest was held up for nearly three months in 1937 and for twice that long in 1941.

"The general tendency in Great Britain and the United States has been to make light of both the Japanese and Chinese forces. Well, now we see. So far. by any given test of comparative results, the Chinese have given a better account of themselves than either British or Americans. Anglo-American complacency has been taught a swift and salutary lesson.

WHY THE JAPS ARE FANATICS

"In trying to explain the swift Japanese advance on Manila, American correspondents again and again referred to the 'fanaticism' with which the invaders pressed forward under murderous fire. Seemingly in the eyes of the correspondents no ordinary troops should have been expected to stand up to such punishment. The same characterization has recurred in reports from Malaya. Undoubterly these reports are founded on fact.

JAN 24 1942

"The Japanese have been fighting like fanatics! And what are they fanatical about? The answer is not far to seek. A major ingredient in their fanaticism arises from the slights which they are convinced they have suffered because of their color. They know that they have been regarded with condescension, frequently with contempt, caused by the white sense of racial superiority.

"The fact which gives the war in the Pacific its peculior ferocity is that there the Japanese, fired with a feeling of racial outrage, faces the whites with a gun in his hand. His strength is as the strength of ten, not because his heart is pure, but because he is making up for years of what he has regarded as racial insult. Before this phase of the world war is finished the West will reap a bitter harvest for the racial snobbery which has marked the attitude of too many whites in the East."

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Moral Saboteurs.....

By Emmett J. Scott

JAN 24 1942

THE Government is seriously concerned with respect to sabotage groups, composed mainly of alien enemies, whose sympathies lie with the Axis powers.



Mr. Scott

The Federal Board of Investigation and the U. S. Department of Justice are alert to capture and convict such individuals as may be seeking to aid Germany, Italy and Japan by hindering the productive processes of our war preparation, or otherwise seeking to destroy Federal property, public utilities, harbors, docks and terminals, factories and munition plants, shipyards and railroad approaches to our centres of population and productive industrial areas.

68,368 cases of this character, relating to national defense, were called to the attention of the Government during 1941, compared with 16,855 in 1940, and an average of 35 in the five years before 1938. A record total of 6,182 convictions was secured during the year just ended. Counter espionage activity is constantly at work to checkmate and prevent the successful prosecution of nefarious, subversive, un-American practices, including an epidemic of fires and explosions in vital defense centres.

Deadly Work Being Done

Unfortunately, there are other groups, saboteurs of morale, who are doing an even more deadly piece of work. These groups, by harassments of various and sundry kinds, are engaged in fomenting racial discriminations and persecutions, and otherwise contributing to apathy and weakening national unity among the harassed and persecuted.

JAN 24 1942

Evidence to this effect is multiplying. So much so that President Roosevelt felt compelled, in his Report on the State of the Union, before the Congress of the United States last week, to declare:

> "We must guard against division among ourselves. We must be particularly vigilant against racial discrimination in all of its ugly forms."

These manifestations appear in various forms —in Government itself, right here in Washington, and throughout the nation. Mainly, these manifestations and ugly forms of discrimination are aimed particularly at Negroes, men and women who are citizens of the Republic, because of their color, and, at others, because of their race and religion.

These discriminatory manifestations run the full gamut of nearly every unfair and unjust procedure that can be conjured up to deny them full and fair participation in Government, in defense industry, in Army and Navy organization, and in practically all of the normal activities of every-day life.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEP ASKS ROOSEVELT TO ENFORCE ORDER

JAN 24 1942

Group Meeting in Chicago Cites Two Coast Machinists' Locals for Barring Race Workers—Hears Buick Aircraft Case.

JAN 24 1942 JAN 24 1942

CHICAGO, Jan. 22.—The President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices this week cited two locals of the American Federation of Labor Machinists' Association for violation of the Executive Order in barring two colored workers from employment in defense plants. The citation is expected to be the text of the effectiveness of the President's decree.

The committee recommended to President Roosevelt that he summon to Washington the heads of the two locals, together with Harvey W. Browne, international president of the machinists, and require them to take necessary corrective measures at once.

HEARS BUICK CASE

The two locals, No. 751 of Seattle and No. 68 of San Francisco, are charged with violation of the national policy to the detriment of the war effort on the basis of testimony heard at Los Angeles last October. The committee charged that Charles Sullivan of San Mateo, Calif., had been denied the opportunity to work at the Bethlehem shipbuilding plant by Local 68, and that C. L. Bellums of Oakland, Calif., was barred from skilled occupation with the Boeing Aircraft Company in Seattle by Local 751.

The action of the committee was taken Monday at its meeting in Chicago prior to the opening of hearings on discriminations in Illinois industrial defense plants. The first case heard was that of the Buick aircraft engine plant in Melrose Park, which had been charged with violation of the fair labor order.

JAN 24 1942

Members of the committee present for the hearings are David Sarnoff, Milton Webster and Frank Fenton, representing William Green, and John Brophy, representing Philip Murray.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Young White Draftee Requests Enlistment In Mixed Army Corps

JAN 24 1942

Gerald White ,young white New Yorker inducted last Thursday into the United States Marine Corps, has requested that he be put into the proposed volunteer division of the Army which would include men of any race, color, creed or nationality, the NAACP announced this week.

In addition, it was learned that Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina and newly appointed to the War Labor Board, and Mark Ethridge, editor of the Louisville, Ky., Courier-Journal, and chairman of the Committee on Fair Employment Practice ,have enthusiastically endorsed the idea.

JAN 24 1942

Gerald White's request went on Wednesday, January 14, to President Roosevelt, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. The request is short and to the point. It was made after White noted stories about the proposed volunteer division in the daily papers.

He said. "Tomorrow, January 15, I am to be inducted into the U.S. M.C. which, I learned after I had enlisted, restricts its membership to members of the white race. This does not satisfy me as being a bright, shining example of the democracy for which we are allegedly fighting.

"Therefore ,in the event such a volunteer body is created, I should like to be transferred to that body May I further say that I, and others like me, would be more enthusiastic toward the war effort if there were no discrimination on account of race, creed or color."

Would Answer Propaganda

Frank P. Graham stated that a volunteer division of the Army is open to all men without regard for race, creed or color would be "in keeping with our best tradr tions of freedom. It would alsc be a direct answer to the prapaganda against America carried on by the Japanese and Nazi propaganda bureaus. The fact that the decision to enter such a division is left to free and volunteer choice would meet the objections of some who have grown up in the midst of historic segregations."

Mr. Ethridge said: "I think your idea about a special volunteer division is swell."

Another Southerner who gave wholehearted support to the idea is Howard Kester, general secretary of the Fellowship of Southern Churchmen, with headquarters in Black Mountain, N. C., the N.A.A.C.P. said

JAN 24 1942

Mr. Kester states, "As a white Southerner I am positive that you are correct in saying that such a move would be warmly received by many Southerners. Furthermore, it is my judgment that such a move would greatly strengthen the position of the democratic forces among the colored peoples of the entire world, who, if my reading of current news is correct, entertain grave doubts and misgivings about our sincerity to square our conduct with our professions precisely at the point of racial tolerance and goodwill."

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAITI'S PRESIDENT PLEDGES NATION TO "LIBERTY OR DEATH"

JAN 24 1942 JAN 24 1942

PORT AU PRINCE, Haiti, Jan. 22—(ANP)—"There will undoubtedly be made a call at a given time to our sons, our women, to us all, to mingle our blood with that of those who defend the common cause: the liberty and independence of all peoples. At that moment, there will be made no distinction and the blood of the children of the people, to whatever class they may belong, will be blended in the same sacrifice," President Elie Lescot told the Republic of Haiti in an address marking the 138th anniversary of Haitian independence.

Associating himself with the crusade of democracy against the threatening totalitarian forces, he reminded his countrymen of their secret and patriotic resolutions and that the cause with which they had associated themselves is also the cause of the black race of which "Haiti is the eldest sister in this hemisphere.

RACE COMES BEFORE NATION

He said: "Before belonging to a nation, we belong to a race and you are not unaware of the fate that is reserved to it, if the Nazi and Fascist forces should be victorious. We shall not hesitate, therefore, if it is necessary to reenact the heroic gesture of our ancestors who inscribed on the frontispiece of their declarations: 'Liberty or Death.' Our race finds itself particularly at stake, because for a long time it has been subjected to the hatred and the violence of the pirates who are possessed with the evil spirit of domination or destruction. And, in the concept of their Fuehrer, the black man is only destined for slavery or extermination. One should then understand why this people of three millions of Negroes which we constitute in the Caribbean sea joins hands firmly with the millions of other men of the same race who inhabit the earth, the ones and the others enshrouded in the same unjust condemnation, drenched with the bitterness of the same insult."

President Lescot told the Haitians that it was their sacred duty to steel themselves against the assault of "stupid prejudices" and to refuse to submit to those summary judgments that condemn them. He assured them that the cynical dream of "an insolent and cruel Nazism" that the "sorrows of war shall serve to prepare the harvests of the future world," would not be realized. Such Nazi ideology triumphant throughout the world would be degrading to the entire human race, he continued, and could not in any way coincide with the Creator's plans.

SEES VICTORY FOR ALLIES

Expressing his faith in the ultimate victory of the Allies, President Lescot spoke of the treachery of the "Nipponese hordes" in the cowardly attack on Pearl Harbor saying "The blood of the innocent victims. . . cry out for vengeance!" He said he felt certain of the triumph of the United States and of the British arms and of the Soviet arms "which God animates to crush the bloody and cowardly barbarians."

President Lescot concluded his address by urging all black men of the world to "fall in, support the great democracies for the defense of your threatened liberties, for the defense of your right to live as men under God's Sun."

Globe and Independent
Nashville, Tenn.

PREJUDICE SYMBOL OF DEMOCRACY, SAYS RED CROSS OFFICIAL

JAN 23 1942

New Yorker Makes Astounding Statement in Refusing Negro Blood For Transfusions

New York—The American Red Cross has stated that it not only does not want, but does not need the blood of Negro donors for wounded sailors and soldiers. It did not stop there, but declared that individual prejudices should be respected as a symbol of democracy.

JAN 23 1942

In a letter to Dr. E. R. Alexander of this city, December 30, S. Sloan Colt, Director of the Red Cross War Drive states: "The Red Cross is now able to obtain from white donors enough blood to keep all the processing plants fully occupied so that the total amount of blood plasma available to the armed forces is not lessened by our inability to accept Negro donors."

The letter, which Dr. Alexander has referred to the NAACP was in answer to a protest from him about the Red Cross policy.

The NAACP pointed out the irony in Colt's statement attempting to explain the policy.

After admitting that there is no scientific basis for objections to transfusions of the blood of Negroes, he said: "It seems that the feelings and perhaps even the prejudices of individuals to whom transfusions are given should be respected as a symbol of democracy."

47n-1942

Allies "Winning The War Propaganda" Is Dangerous

Weekly Review
Birmingham Ala.

The American citizens may pay dearly in this war for their general disposition to under-estimate and to become over-confident about conditions pertaining to their own welfare. FEB 20 1942

As a people who have been cloaked in security for more than one hundred (130) and thirty years and have amassed a tremendous amount of wealth and prestige, it is hard for us to believe that we can lose our liberties and securities. We have become so set and fixed in our beliefs that we are not willing to face the grim reality of unfavorable war situations.

One of the worst and most costly mistakes America has ever made was the under-estimation of the strength of Japan, and the probability of it attacking this country. FEB 20 1942

Japan boasts now that she has been preparing for attack upon America for forty years. During this time some American statesmen have tried in vain to warn the government to watch the Japs in the Pacific. Writers have long predicted that the world's worst war would come out of the Pacific. But still, we went ahead contenting ourselves with the thought that we had noting to fear from the little Japs.

We have laughed at reports of fifth column activities. We could not believe anyone employed in our Army, Navy, or in any government position, would turn traitor. Even after Pearl Harbor had been practically destroyed and 3,000 of our brave soldiers lay dead and our Navy had been severly crippled, we were made to believe that the Japs would not last a month and would soon be wiped out; that they were no match for the British and Americans. FEB 20 1942

During this time Americans went about their business as usual. Politicians at Washington built up political fences at the expense of tragic war conditions. Many businesses began hoarding and marking up prices. Labor unions increased their nation-wide agitation to get more "blood" money from workers toiling in defense plants making tanks, guns and planes. More than 10,000 citizens at Sikeston, Mo., desecrated the Sabbath to stage a lynching of a Negro instead of holding a big patriotic rally in the interest of Defense Bonds and Stamps to help save Democracy.

More than sixty days have passed and now we find ourselves amazed at the dramatic march of the Japs down the 35-mile long Malaya peninsula to the capture of Singapore, the most powerful possession of the British in the Pacific. FEB 20 1942

Again, we under-estimated the Japs' strength at Singapore which, for more than 135 years has been the British tropical paradise. But now, Singapore is gone. What next ? ? ?

Despite the warning of Secretary Frank Knox—not to be deceived by the report of how Russia is winning the war and destroying the German people and their army, we still under-estimate Hitler and are over-confident that the Russians will take care of the German Army. Many believe all that is necessary now is to land our "dough boys" in Europe to do a little mopping up. Secretary Knox told us that most of this such propaganda originated in Hitler-conquered territories.

It is obvious why both Hitler and Russia would make us believe that Russia is winning and Hitler is running. The Nazis have learned that we are not war conscious: that our defense program has just begun and if we could be made to believe that Hitler has just about been knocked out of the picture, public opinion would be against sending money and aid to Russia which would give Hitler a chance to prepare for his big spring drive. FEB 20 1942

The Reds are taking advantage of Hitler's "slow-up," which is more on account of the Winter season rather than on the power of their Army, to bolster the American people's confidence in Communism. They are more interested in converting America to Communism than they are in winning the war with Germany.

If Russia had almost annihilated Hitler's army, why doesn't she transfer her capital from Kuibshev back to Moscow. Why does she refuse to declare war on Japan when that nation, with Hitler, out of the way, is the United States' greatest enemy? Why is it that Churchill openly boasts of America sending millions of soldiers to the aid of England in Europe.

It is extremely dangerous for the American people to continue to under-estimate the Axis powers. We must realize we have a war on our hands, the worst in modern civilization.

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Hitlerism At Home Hampers Fight Of Nation Against Hitlerism Abroad

FEB 14 1942

OUT in Sikeston, Missouri, a few weeks ago 30-year-old Cleo Wright, after being shot several times by a white police officer was taken from the local jail by a bloodthirsty mob of hoodlums, tied by his heels to the back of an automobile and raced through the streets at 70 miles per hour. His lifeless form was then cut loose, saturated with gasoline and ignited while 300 American "citizens" viewed the gory spectacle with fanatical shouts of glee and mutterings of revenge. FEB 14 1942

Last week 27-year-old Rozell R. Nesbitt, graduate in electrical engineering from the University of Illinois, after having passed a civil service examination, was employed as a $2,000-a-year junior inspector for the War Department at the Sperry Gyroscope Company in Brooklyn. Five hours later he was "fired" because the work to which he had been assigned "had not materialized."

Down in Washington reports persist that plans are being made by the city commissioners to construct separate bomb shelters for white and colored. In the event a bomb crashes on the city it will be a violation of the law to be caught in a shelter other than the one provided specifically for you. FEB 14 1942

Contrast these happenings on the civilian front with others on the military front. Colored men are being mustered into the armed forces of the nation by the thousands. They are being trained and drilled daily in the intricacies and strategy of modern warfare. Stretching from Maine to Delaware, countless thousands are standing guard day and night over vital defense plants where the hum of machinery must be kept going 24 hours a day. They are being shipped, along with other Americans to hazardous war zones where the battle of democracy is actually taking place.

How can the nation expect to successfully wage an all-out war against the Hitleristic combine when right at home the very things against which we are fighting are prevalent all around us—cold-blooded murder in the most brutal manner, segregation and the rankest forms of discrimination.

FEB 14 1942

Before sending our big guns into the Pacific it might be a good idea to turn them directly toward the heart of the nation, take dead aim and with one mighty blast wipe lawlessness, prejudice and discrimination from our shores forever. It can be done! It MUST be done!

And any American who believes it does not have to be done is either totally blind, and should be incarcerated for his own protection, or he is guilty of high treason and should be dealt with like any other traitor.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

BETWEEN THE LINES

By DEAN GORDON HANCOCK

FEB 22 1942

PEARL HARBORISM AMONG NEGROES, II

At the close of World War I, Maj. Moton was sent as emissary to Europe to caution returning Negro soldiers against expecting too much of the country for whose democracy they had just fought to "make safe." The gullibility of the Negro then, as now, was pathetic. Just why Negroes imagined that suddenly the currents of human nature could be turned out of their age-long channels is hard to understand. Evidently certain Negro leaders honestly believed that Negroes had "arrived" as full-fledged citizens in this country. The maledictions heaped upon Maj. Moton on his common sense mission is sufficient proof of the deepseated illusions the war had created.

FEB 22 1942

Negroes returned, and with bitterness that we all can understand, faced a country that was bent on keeping him in his place. After a few riots here and there and a few personal clashes our disillusionment was complete! Strangely enough the ugly social symptoms are cropping out during the present war; whereas they were more pronounced after the first World war. Negroes may as well face the fact now as to be disillusioned later that even this World war is not going to settle the Negro question in this country. But if democracy overwhelms totalitarianism, we are going to be left in a situation, where the long, long future holds tremendous possibilities for even the Negro race, at present the most subjugated group on earth. Negroes then should beware of the white man who promises too much; he is deceitful. We should beware of the Negro who expects too much; he is fullible.

If the Negro then would be wise, he must face certain ugly facts about the demands of survival. In the long run survival is not a matter of what we like or dislike, what we want or do not want, what is agreeable or disagreeable; it is a matter of what we MUST DO TO BE SAVED. I do not like to know that Negroes cannot enter the navy and army and go to the topmost rounds; but I would not advise on this account that he should refuse to take even the humblest jobs which so often serve as an entering wedge. I certainly do not relish the idea that Negroes are restricted in their vocational opportunities; but I certainly would not advise Negroes to pass up these restricted opportunities until larger ones are in sight.

Negroes have come thus far because they have used wisely the humble opportunities. The use we make of these opportunities is more important than their scope. In the post-war world the Negro will be faced with the same old problem of making a living. Everything points to the conclusion that unless the Negro by sheer dint of efficiency makes good in the humble places he now fills, even these are going to be taken away. What better excuse could an employer have for getting rid of Negroes than that they are not technically and psychologically equipped for their work? As Claude Barnett recently expressed it:

FEB 22 1942

"It seems to me our people ought to stop bellyaching a while and face facts. If we as workmen were better than ordinary; if we had developed a reputation which indicated as an employer saw our color that here is a man who can do a better job than the next one; one who is loyal and painstaking; one who is cheerful and thinks of excellence of service rather than the hours put in; there would be no way to keep us out of defense factories of any kind. 'Made in Germany' used to be a sign of excellence in America. That is the sort of reputation which we ought to try to earn. Right now when openings for skilled men come we can not find them anywhere, nor even those who want to take apprenticeship to learn.

"I think we ought to fight like the very devil for every right as American citizens and scotch discrimination wherever we find it, but we should not cry so constantly that we become objects of self pity and forget our own shortcomings."

FEB 22 1942

Claude Barnett has sounded the alarm we must heed or perish. When we shall have made our perfectly justified protest with power and point; when we shall have proven that there is no biological or psychological grounds for supposing the Negro to be inferior; that we have been unjustly dealt with by the superior positioned white man; when we shall have developed a necessary race price that is so essential to our development; when we shall have established our thesis that the Negro is the white man's equal in every particular; when we shall have shown that the white man's religion does not function well in the matter of race relations, we still are far from the economic kingdom.

We still must rely on the white man for economic opportunities. We still are faced with the fact that we must have something to eat while we keep up the fight for more and better economic opportunities.

FEB 22 1942

Will the Negro wait for an "economic Pearl Harbor" which is destined to come with the close of the present World war to blast him into the common sense of preparing to work with his hands? Is the Negro so silly as to believe that whites are going to turn whites out of white-collar jobs to make place for Negroes? The big job of the future that Negroes hold will be made by Negroes, if in deed they are made at all. WE NEED A PROGRAM.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Says It Is Doubly Necessary To Wipe Out Job Discrimination In Report To National Maritime Union

JAN 24 1942

If in the past it was necessary to wipe out job discrimination against Negro, Filipino and Porto Rican seamen, it is doubly necessary to do so today; Ferdinand C. Smith, secretary of the National Maritime Union, said Tuesday in a report on minorities to the National Council of the Union.

"Our program is a program of unity—all important in the fight against Hitlerism," Smith said. "Our program is a program of Victory."

JAN 1 1942

"Towards this end, we shall continue to fight for the right of the Negro people to lend their labor—technical, manual and otherwise—to the defense of our country.

"It is in this light that we must view the action of the National Office, supported by the Federal Government, in forcing the United States Lines to reverse its anti-union and anti-democratic policy of refusing to hire members of the Union who are Negroes, Porto Ricans or Filipinos. Coming as it did at a time when unity is not only something desirable but an absolute necessity for our Union, the labor movement and the entire American people, this victory over reaction assumes added significance."

Ship Operators Blamed

The National Maritime Union has requested all shipowners to make known their position on discrimination against Negroes, Filipinos and Porto Ricans. The Union has advised the operators that if any ships carrying war materials are held up because trained Negro seamen are refused jobs, the onus of hampering the war effort will fall on them and not on the Union.

"If it was always necessary to wipe out oppression of and discrimination against Negro workers, today it is even more necessary and urgent," Smith added. "Our Country is engaged in a gigantic struggle, a struggle which requires the united will and effort of the American people as a whole. The Negro people know what injustice and oppression really are. They have deep realization of what their lot would be in the event of a fascist victory.

JAN 24 1942

"They will never forget that Hitler has written: "In each Negro .. is the latent brute and primitive man who can be tamed neither by centuries of slavery nor by the extreme varnish of civilization . . One can therefore understand why in the southern States of America, sheer necessity compels the white race to act in an abhorrent and perhaps even cruel manner against Negroes. And, of course, the Negroes who are lynched do not merit any regrets."

The National Council will make recommendations to the membership based on this report.

The National Council composed of the national officers and representatives from 23 ports where the Union has branches. It is meeting to map wartime policies for the Union.

47n-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Terrorism Against Colored Soldiers Stirs the Nation

FEB 14 1942

By J. ROBERT SMITH

What part is the colored soldier to play in the grand military strategy of the United States? Is he to be used for shock troops and suicidal squad purposes or will he face the enemy with the same degree of military efficiency, training and feeling of patriotism as his white fellow American? Will he be given an opportunity to keep alive his historic military record, or will his efforts be sabotaged by his own countrymen who are presently engaged in a campaign of terrorism against him?

FEB 14 1942

These and numerous other questions have been asked by colored citizens all over the country, who have been aroused over the abuses heaped on a number of colored soldiers this past week while in a tavern in the heart of a colored section in Houston, Tex.

President Roosevelt Silent

The arrest of Sergeant Vasco Edmunds and two others by white military police for their resentment of being called "niggers" and the rounding up of all colored soldiers in that town have followed on the heels of the shooting and killing of Private Thomas Broadus by a white policeman in Baltimore and the beating of colored soldiers by local police in Fredericksburg, Va., last week.

The continued silence of President Roosevelt on the present wave of terrorism sweeping the nation, as well as the non-committal attitude of high officials have led colored citizens to wonder whether the United States is really interested in the welfare of her colored troops.

FEB 14 1942

The following telegram wired to the Chief Executive by the Star-News, last Friday, is still to be answered:

"You are acquainted with the terrorism exercised by local police and white city residents against Negro troops. What actions are being taken to cease such un-American and undemocratic practices?. Wire reply immediately for publication."

Hoover States Policy

Another wire was sent to J. Edgar Hoover, head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation; Chief of Staff George C. Marshall, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War; Brigadier General Benjamin O. Davis and William H. Hastie, civilian aide to the Secretary of War.

Clearing his office of any suspected indifference, Hoover wired the following reply: "With reference your telegraphic inquiry, I wish to advise that by congressional requirements, the Federal Bureau of Investigation is purely an investigative body and has no protective police functions. These duties being reserved for duly constituted local, State and military authorities.

"You may be sure, however, that this bureau is providing proper investigative attention to all matters within its prescribed investigative jurisdiction, without discrimination, without prejudice, and without partiality, so as to insure that full and complete information is made available to the designatd prosecutive authorities of the Government."

FEB 14 1942

Alexandria Case Unsettled

The Houston terror case, according to newsmen, was very much along the lines of the still unsettled Alexandria, La., race riot, in which 12 colored soldiers and one colored civilian were severely beaten.

The Houston incident was occasioned by white military police who entered a tavern harbored by colored soldiers in a colored section.

Registering their resentment of being called "niggers," the white military policemen placed three of the soldiers under arrest, charged them with "inciting to riot," and called the riot squad to round up the remaining number.

The soldiers were ordered from the tavern and other restaurants while eating and they were made to remove their service caps while talking to white M. P.'s.

Refusing to accept the maltreatment accorded him, one of the soldiers, after being released from jail, waited around his encampment at Ellington Field until he received his pay, then donned civilian clothes and headed for Langley Field, Va., AWOL.

A number of colored soldiers are said to have bought arms and ammunition to defend themselves if things got too hot in Houston. They have been deprived of all arms on the reservation.

FEB 14 1942

Calls It Satisfactory

Hastie, in his wire to the Star-News, declared that conditions at Fort Bragg and Camp Davis are now satisfactory.

He declared, "Bragg and Davis Negro military police, with authority from and support of local command, exercising satisfactory control local areas. Generally, similar local organizations directed by War Department wherever substantial groups Negro soldiers. Provost marshal general checking military police organizations and controls from area to area throughout military establishment.

"You have received preliminary Alexandria report and findings. No further information that case yet available for publication. Punishment homicide by Baltimore city policeman on city streets is within exclusive jurisdiction civil authorities."

There were no colored M. P.'s in Houston. In Brigadier General Davis' 600-page recommendations to the War Department on the Fort Bragg riot, he concluded:

"The establishment of a military police headquarters in Fayetteville, separate and distinct from the civilian force. A large number of military officers to supervise the military police in the city and a unified force of military police to be established with white and Negro personnel, with the men having equal equipment and equal authority."

FEB 14 1942

No Follow Up

The War Department, from all indications, has made no effort to put the spirit of the Davis recommendations into practice in all camps and cities where colored soldiers are stationed. Where it has not been put into effect, the colored soldier is left to the mercy of brutal treatment at the hands of white fellow soldiers, local and State troopers and residents.

Since most of the soldiers who are the victims of southern terror are from either New York, Philadelphia or Chicago, the Dallas Morning News, of November 4, last year, in an editorial following the Brownwood, Tex., disturbance, said:

FEB 14 1942

Condition Is Fact

"No principle of democracy suggests forcing on anyone an association distasteful to him. Individual prejudice is not a privilege, but a right, in private lives. The South doubtless errs in trying to force its prejudices into public concerns also, but the condition is a fact, not a theory.

"The Federal Government apparently has never learned that it cannot without unfortunate consequences billet northern trained Negro troops in the South without protection. Until it does learn that axiomatic fact, there will continue to be trouble."

FEB 14 1942

12 Known Cases

Since April, 1941, the Star-News has recorded 12 known cases of race prejudice and maltreatment against colored soldiers in the United States Army as against none recorded for whites.

In April, 1941, Private Harold Daniels, of Fort Bragg, was blackjacked to a Raleigh, N. C., hospital bed by Patrolman N. E. Canaday, who was later absolved of the act. On July 22, Private William Batese Williams, of New York, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Arizona, was shot and killed while in Naco Sonora, Mexico. Details regarding cause of death were kept a secret.

FEB 14 1942

The Bragg Case

August 6 was the "Night of Terror" in Fayetteville, N. C., when the fury of southern race prejudice exploded into flames by barking service guns at a Queens City Trailways Bus stop, leaving the remains of Private Ned C. Turman as a heroic tribute dedicated to one who died fighting for the rights of his fellow soldiers.

During that same week, a white military police was stabbed in nearby Wilmington by a colored soldier from Camp Davis for trying to exercise undue authority over colored enlisted men.

And during the month of August, 43 colored soldiers of the 94th Engineer Battalion from Detroit and Chicago left their regiment during maneuvers in Arkansas and fled to St. Louis and other points of safety after State troopers and white citizens attempted to run them out of town.

FEB 14 1942

Ejected Sick Man

From the southern theatre of race prejudice the scene changed to the frigid borders of New York State, where in September a dozen white soldiers invaded the post hospital at Fort Ontario and forcibly ejected a young member of the 369th Coast Artillery, who had been left behind convalescing from a broken arm by his buddies, who were assigned to Camp Edwards, in Massachusetts.

From the tip of the north, the reign of terror stretched its tentacles to embrace Jackson Barracks, in New Orleans, in September, where a renewal of the Civil War brewed when 400 colored selectees from the North, boiling with resentment from typical southern Negro-baiting, were dangerously near to open revolt.

In November, the nation heard of the Brownwood, Tex., disturbance, in which a few colored casualties were recorded.

The new year opened with a race riot in Alexandria, Va., closely followed by the Baltimore tragedy, the Fredericksburg beatings and last week the Houston case.

FEB 14 1942

Stood Up Well

Through this trace of blood and suffering, the colored soldier and colored civilian have stood up well. Young men have continued to face the fire of prejudice at recruiting stations as they fought for a chance to enlist in the armed forces.

FEB 14 1942

Civilians have joined the vast army of faithful and patriotic Americans in buying defense bonds and defense stamps and making the many other sacrifices asked of them by our President in the struggle to win the war.

While the colored soldier has borne the insults, sufferings and terrorism with great forbearance, it is folly to presume that such conditions can long continue without widespread national unrest and an undermining of national morale, that may serve as the potent factor in our subjugation to Axis domination.

REMEMBER, SIKESTON

African Tribe Bolts Vichy

Pittsburgh Courier—Pittsburgh, Pa.

FEB 14 1942

ACCRA, African Gold Coast, Feb. 12—The collapse of the French government and its resultant failure to resist German domination, even in the colonies, has caused a grand exodus of hundreds of Brong Chiefs and tribesmen from the African Gold Coast to British Ashanti, it was revealed this week. The Brongs, whose tribe numbers well over 200,000, were led by Nana Kojo Agyeman, head chief of French Jaman, his son, Nana Kwame Adinkra, who is sub-chief of the Brongs, and the Queen Mother of the Jaman. The head chief and his son both possess the French Republican medal for distinguished service.

The exodus was so great that the Vichy government attempted unsuccessfully to interfere by arresting hundreds of the tribesmen, who paraded in full regalia and brought much of their properties and wealth with them. They had been loyal to the French government so long as it resisted German rule, and have contributed over 450,000 Francs to the war effort. Many of the chiefs' families had died for France, but the capitulation of the Vichy rulers to Germany had made the situation so intolerable to the Brongs that they decided to live in the British Ashanti until they can return to their own land. The British will provide food and homes.

Editorial Reprint

(Editorial reprint from the Daily Times Journal, Selma, Ala.)

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEGROES MAKE GOOD SOLDIERS

FEB 14 1942

Announcement by the army of plans to organize a new infantry division composed entirely of Negro troops and an air pursuit squadron exclusively for Negro fliers has created a great deal of interest among persons familiar with the abilities of colored soldiers under capable leadership.

FEB 14 1942

Negro soldiers, like those of any other race, are only as good as their leadership, and unfortunate choices in this respect kept colored troops from showing their mettle in World War I. Those familiar with Spanish-American war history, however, know that Negroes are capable of acquitting themselves creditably in action, for it was a colored regiment which relieved Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders after they had been almost pocketed high on San Juan Hill.

Sailing into Spanish forces seeking to pocket Roosevelt's troops, Negro soldiers under the command of General Joe Wheeler crashed through enemy lines and were largely instrumental in turning a threatened disaster into decisive victory.

FEB 14 1942

Although in this instance the colored troops were under the command of a white man who knew and understood them as well as any who ever lived, it is probable that Negro soldiers would perform equally well for officers of their own race able to command respect and obedience through leadership abilities.

FEB 14 1942

Because his men loved and respected Joe Wheeler, they made themselves heroes on San Juan Hill. Their descendants would do the same for colored officers of ability, and the accomplishments of the proposed new army units undoubtedly will be measured by the wisdom with which their officers are chosen.

THE ALEXANDRIA MASSACRE

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Slowly the details of the massacre of Negro soldiers on that recent fateful evening in Alexandria, La., are coming to light.

FEB 14 1942

What had previously seemed to be a tragedy born from the heat of sudden emotion, is now disclosed as an almost studied plan to terrorize Negroes.

Local, State and Federal officers joined in indiscriminately shooting down, arresting and humiliating Negro soldiers and civilians in order to "put them in their place."

Ominous indeed is the silence of the War Department on this latest terrorization of Negro soldiers.

It is probably believed by those in authority in Washington that Negroes will soon forget about this massacre if nothing is officially said about it.

If this is true, the powers-that-be sadly misinterpret the temper of colored people.

FEB 14 1942

We shall remember Alexandria as long as most white people remember Pearl Harbor, because the former attack was no more dastardly than the latter.

If the War Department and the Administration are truly interested in lifting Negro morale, they will see to it that the perpetrators of the Alexandria massacre are promptly brought to trial.

German soldiers, according to reliable observers. And, their first contact with the Huns deepened the conviction that American black soldiers were fearless and merciless, and that the deafening sounds of bursting shells were inspiring music to their ears.

We should like to see more Negro regiments in actual service against the Japs, and then see how long the battle for the Philippines would last!

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

BLACK, WHITE DIE TOGETHER IN PHILIPPINES

FEB 14 1942

Heroic Defenders Fight As One In Valiant Stand At Bataan

WASHINGTON, D. C. — American soldiers, Negro and white, together with their brothers in arms, Filipinos and Chinese, are fighting as a solid unit under General Douglas MacArthur, and daily making history in their heroic defense of Bataan Peninsula in the Philippines.

FEB 14 1942

The detailed story of how these brave men—black, white, yellow and brown, fighters for freedom—are defending this American outpost located several thousand miles from the United States mainland, cannot be told now, according to officials of the War Department, because to do so would mean revealing vital military information to Hitler's Axis partner, Japan.

What can be told is the fact that these heroic soldiers, fighting and dying together, are daily exploding the Hitler-inspired myths of race as they mingle their blood freely on this battlefield in the defense of American independence.

Careful in their comments, War Department officials this week, made no secret of their admiration of the death-defying courage shown by these men, who are demonstrating by their valor that, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin, a united people can and will win this war.

Clark Lee, Associated Press staff correspondent, writing from Bataan, describes the relationship existing between these men, in a (delayed) story dated January 30, and published in the Washington Post, February 3.

FEB 14 1942

"Grimy and blood-stained Americans," he writes, "fight and die day by day beside their Filipino comrades, and the closest comradeship prevails on the battlefield and in the quarters....and they are dying on Bataan gallantly and unquestioningly."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes And The War

Archibald MacLeish made a speech last week in which he denied that "Negro Americans aren't sure they want to fight this war at all," or that they are doubtful as to the things for which they would be fighting. *PM*, ceding Mr. MacLeish's valiance as an anti-Fascist from "away back," takes him to account, commenting that Negroes in America are very much dissatisfied with the way their efforts and attempted efforts to have a part in the war have been sidetracked. The channeling of Negroes, in the navy, into non-combative duties, the assignment of much "dirty work" to them in the army, their exclusion from the marine corps, alleged conditions in some Southern training camps, the segregated blood bank of the Red Cross, are all mentioned as causes of grievance. And there *are* some good causes for dissatisfaction on the part of patriotic Negroes who want very much to have an equal part in this war.

FEB 14 1942

But perhaps the greatest tragedy of the situation is that of wasted labor which goes largely unused because of discrimination in defense production efforts. In certain shipyards, Negroes are forbidden to work at skilled trades. Although the president has specifically stated that there shall be no discrimination in such efforts, the fact is recorded that there is discrimination. With many Negroes here in the South eager for the opportunity to work and be trained, training schools for Negroes for defense work are very inadequate.

FEB 14 1942

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO TROOPS IN PHILIPPINES

FEB 14 1942 FEB 14 1942

The announcement through press dispatches from Manila that a Negro regiment has been fighting against the Japanese in the Lingayen front in the Philippines, brought some satisfaction to those of us who had begun to be apprehensive as to the part reserved for the Negro soldier in this war. Though there is no official confirmation of this report, it is safe to assume that such a news item would have been deleted by the censors had there been doubts about its authenticity.

The satisfaction about this report grows out of the confidence that wherever the Negro soldier is on the battle line, he is certain to give a good account of himself. He has given on previous such occasions irrefutable evidence of indomitable courage. He has never dodged the opportunity to fight for America. In fact he has been more enthusiastic and more loyal than many of his white compatriots who have and are yet denying him the full measure of American democracy.

FEB 14 19

The black man's valiant record in any one of the many wars fought by this country should be sufficient to bring down the walls of prejudice erected against him. What greater sacrifice can a man make for his country than to lay down his life for the preservation of liberty and justice?

FEB 14 1942

The unexpected arrival of Negro troops on the French battlefields in 1917 brought irrepressible fear to

47n-1942

The Plaindealer
Kansas City, Kan.

RESPECT FOR NEGROES IN UNIFORM

FEB 13 1942 FEB 13 1942

Negroes wearing the uniform of the United States are entitled to the same protection as the whites. It is the duty of the government to see to it that they get that protection. There have been too many reports in the present war of attacks, killings and down right disrespect shown our Negro boys. It appears to us that one of the fundamentals in fighting to preserve democracy is for a country to give equal protection to all of its citizens and especially those who are to make the sacrifice on the battlefield. Mere white washed investigations will not eradicate the serious racial conflicts and antagonism that now exist in some parts of the country where members of Negro troops have been murdered by police officers and civilians.

At this stage of the game America needs all of its forces pulling together to defeat the Axis powers. It is time for the government to step in and administer punishment to those who interfere with Negro soldiers. From time to time reports have come that most of the trouble has originated in the South between Negro soldiers and white military police, local police and white civilians who apparently object to the Negro wearing the uniform. This sort of thing cannot go on without eventually causing riots and revolutions that will not help the country at this time. It all can be avoided but it is up to the government and war department to see that it is done. The war deparment can play its part by eliminating down-right discrimination against Negro soldiers. The government can do its part by having white southerners to understand that they must respect the uniform regardless to who wears that uniform.

Considerable discussion has taken place along the line that the Negro is not interested in the present conflict. This is a debatable question. However, the fact that the Negro has a record of undying loyalty in every war that this nation has had affords one reason to raise the question when the statement is made that the Negro is not interested. On the other hand the treatment accorded the Negro by the government and by the people is enough to cause his interest to become lax. After all, the Negro is human and it cannot be expected for him to give his blood in the same spirit as others while he is being kicked about, discriminated against and even shot down like rats by unscrupulous individuals who desire to show disrespect for the Negro in uniform.

FEB 13 1942

We believe that the Negro is just as loyal today toward his government and in this present conflict as he has always been, but that he is only asking and demanding more respect and that he be included in our so-called democracy as other citizens. The fact that he is demanding his rights and expects more may make it seem to those who seek to deny him of those rights that he is becoing disloyal. The Negro realizes today that he is making an investment in this country with his blood as well as his sacrifices, and that in so doing he is entitled to the same reward and privileges to be shared now and afterwards as the white man who wears the same uniform.

FEB 13 1942

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

THAT INTERRACIAL DIVISION

The War Department should welcome the opportunity to accede to the demands of colored and white citizens, Northerners and Southerners, for the establishment at once of a volunteer division of the Army open to all men, regardless of color or creed.

JAN 24 1942

With an army of nearly four million men projected, a division will be only a drop in the bucket, but it will be the first scientific step toward proving or disproving the oft-repeated assertion that white and colored soldiers will not serve in the same units.

JAN 24 1942

We have never believed that these Americans would not serve amicably and patriotically together if given an opportunity.

We believe the War Department has refused to make the experiment because it feared that it might prove successful, thus discrediting its traditional policy of segregation and discrimination against Negroes.

Racial segregation in the Army has never been insisted upon by the common soldiers (who will serve where, when and with whom they are told), but by those in authority eager to perpetuate racial antagonisms. JAN 24 1942

If several thousand young colored and white men volunteer to serve together in a division, what excuse has the War Department for not encouraging the idea?

THEY HAD WHITE FACES!

Courier Pittsburgh

Daily Newspaper Reporters, Dressed as Nazi Submarine Commanders, Go Unheeded Through the Streets of Philadelphia

FEB 7 - 1942 4-71

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5—Two enterprising newspaper reporters of the Philadelphia Record (white) dressed as Nazi U-boat commanders and paraded through the streets of this "Cradle of Liberty." They went everywhere, unmolested by the busy white citizens, the policemen or the soldiers. These reporters summed up the situation thus: "We wonder why the Greeks bothered about sending a wooden horse into Troy. No Philadelphia horse is necessary. A Nazi can just walk into the city—in uniform".

FEB 7 - 1942

On hearing of the story, a resourceful colored reporter, recalling the bitter fight on whether colored soldiers, guarding the City of Brotherly Love, should be discriminated in the use of USO recreation center, and the more recent attempt to take the Richard Allen Homes from colored citizens, wrote: "The white folks are so busy keeping their feet on the Negro's neck they don't have time to look for their real enemies—who have white faces".

FEB 7 - 1942

The Record reporters were dressed in full Nazi regalia and spoke with a pronounced German accent but they passed thousands of white people, ate in crowded restaurants, spoke to sailors, soldiers, policemen and walked the busy waterfront with its vital and costly defense shipping. No one said 'nary' a word but offered them all the pleasant consideration one expects from a friendly visitor.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

The Firing Of The Normandie

FEB 12 1942

BY DOROTHY THOMPSON

From 1933 to 1939, three French liners caught fire in their various docks and harbors. All these catastrophes were suspected as sabotage. Now the Normandie, as I write these lines, is burning. And this is almost certainly sabotage however much the authorities choose to play it down. Victims in the Roosevelt Hospital are convinced it was. They said fires broke out all over the place at one time. They also testify that inspection has been casual—that no one on the ship had been searched for that which he might have been bringing on board in his pockets and that numerous workmen of German and Italian origin have been employed. Furthermore, this will be one of many acts to come, unless I greatly misunderstand the situation in this country.

FEB 12 1942

The whole world is honeycombed with a gigantic conspiracy, which is an integral part of the Axis war. This conspiracy is unlike anything that was organized in the last war. It does not consist merely of the usual spies and agents, but of organized revolutionary Fascist groups. The centers of these groups are not to be found amongst refugee "enemy" aliens, but amongst naturalized Germans and Italians who are members of such organizations as the Bund and such pro-Fascist societies as Don Alighieli, the Afterschool and Afterwork Clubs (the Dopo Lavoro idea), the Fascio Filippo Corridoni in Cleveland, the Fascio in Pittsburgh, the Fascist League of North America, the Association of Industriali and Operai Italo-Americani, the Italian War Veterans, the Club Mario Morgantini—to name a few.

These Axis instruments were allowed openly to organize in this country under a fatuous conception of the rights of free speech which prevented any adequate statutes being devised to prevent their activities. I remember that when I once made a slight demonstration of disapproval in a Bund meeting in New York, which was occupied and guarded by uniformed Storm Troopers, I was taken to task as trying to interfere with civil liberties—the civil liberties of traitors bent on destroying the United States in the interests of Hitler's Germany.

FEB 12 1942

These bodies have now been "dissolved," but their membership and leadership have simply been spilled into society. Organizations such as these cannot be "dissolved." Hatched in a conspiratorial atmosphere, they are organized through numerous leaders and sub-leaders, and the only way

they can be dealt with is by putting these leaders and the membership itself under lock and key.

Both have made a business of permeating every social and occupational organization they can reach, including the trade unions. Since they are organized along racial and ideological, not national lines, most of them will be found to be American citizens.

I do not know whether the FBI has managed, by counter-espionage, to acquire membership lists and the names of sub-leaders and officers, but if it has not it has been seriously negligent. I certainly do not like to entertain the thought that any of the gray-uniformed plug-uglies that were acting as bouncers for the Bund meetings a few months ago are now working in American munitions works or shipyards. But unless they are in jail, they probably are. Hitler is their fuehrer—or Mussolini—and the president is Mr. Rosenfelt whom they strongly favor removing from society altogether.

* * *

The Department of Justice is headed by an enlightened and humane man, Mr. Francis Biddle, who certainly wishes to avoid witch-hunting and hysterical persecutions. In this we are all to be congratulated, for hysterical persecution will get us nowhere and will, indeed, spoil our cause. We do not wish to turn Nazi in order to defeat the Axis. But we have a specific problem on our hands. There are specific groups who are not quite as trustworthy as rattlesnakes. And loving kindness will not convert them.

Those who joined these societies know exactly what they were doing. They were organizing in this country in the interest of hostile foreign powers, who were laying through them the groundwork for war and revolution. They do not deserve one ounce of pity, except as the whole human race deserves the mercy and pity of God.

FEB 12 1942

I have watched to read of the arrest of Bund Gauleiters. A few of the top ones are in jail—on charges that conceal the real reasons why they should be there. But the sub-leaders and members are still at large, as far as I know.

In dealing with such a conspiracy it is questionable whether the usual methods of the Department of Justice are adequate. Trade unions must be made responsible for their members and instructed to watch suspects. Every trade union should undertake a thorough investigation on its own of its business agents. Absolutely reliable people among the German and Italian population, such as the members of the Mazzini Society and the Loyal Americans of German descent should be asked to help.

* * *

This column was warned over a month ago, on Jan. 14 to be exact, by a member of one of the unions working on the Normandie that shenanigans were going on on that ship. I advised my informant to turn his information over to the FBI, which he told me he had done.

FEB 12 1942

Whether Americans know it fully or not, this is the most critical year in our entire history, and before next Summer we may know whether the United States is still a great world power or a cowering island outflanked in two oceans, and with exultant enemies right here on our soil.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

To Train Race Coast Guards

Reveal Davis Did Not Probe Riot

FEB 4 - 1942

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Although no official announcement has been made, it is understood that the navy is preparing to accept Negroes for training in the coast guard and plans to send hundreds to the coast guard school. It is believed an official announcement will be made within the next few weeks.

FEB 4 1942

At present the navy accepts Negroes only as messmen, but efforts have been made to get Negroes in other branches. However, thousands are employed in navy yards and some in naval headquarters here in Washington.

It was also revealed that Brig. Gen. B. O. Davis, who was in Alexandria, La., immediately after the recent riot, was not empowered to investigate the trouble but was there purely on a routine inspection trip. Col. Hanford of the inspectors' office was assigned to investigate the affair.

Richmond Va Times-Dispatch
January 28, 1942

The Negro—If Hitler Wins

[*Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch*]

THE *Ledger-Dispatch* is so accustomed to thinking of the Negro as a patriotic American—for all that has been done to him and left undone for him—that it finds difficulty in accepting as true the assertion of more than one well-informed Negro that there are several groups or divisions that are either indifferent or worse. But for the fact that this assertion was made, for instance, by Dr. Chandler Owen in an article in the Norfolk *Journal and Guide*, this newspaper would not reprint an excerpt from Hitler's *Mein Kampf* which Dr. Owen publishes in the course of his article designed to show *What Will Happen to the Negro If Hitler Wins.* On Pages 639 and 640, says Dr. Owen, Hitler says:

"From time to time it is demonstrated to the petty German bourgeois in illustrated periodicals that for the first time here or there, a Negro has become a lawyer, teacher, even clergyman, or even a leading opera tenor or something of that kind. . . . It does not dawn upon this depraved bourgeois world that here one has actually to do with a sin against all reason that it is a criminal absurdity to train a born half-ape until one believes a lawyer has been made of him; that it is a sin against the will of the Eternal Creator to let hundreds of thousands of his most talented beings degenerate in the proletarian swamps of today, while Hottentots and Zulu Kaffirs are trained for intellectual vocations. For it is training, exactly as that of a poodle, and not fit each individual a thousand times better for the same achievements."

The *Ledger-Dispatch* reprints this for the sole reason, of course, that it hopes some of the indifferent, or even hostile, among the Negroes—and we still find difficulty in accepting the assertion that there are such Negroes—will read it and see for themselves what Hitler thinks of them.

What we fear, equally of course, is that those who must be numbered in the pro-enemy group do not read the newspapers.

Charlotte, N C Observer
February 8, 1942

The Negro and War.

To The Observer:

The Negro in America has a great stake in democracy and is very anxious in this day of trial to demonstrate to his fellow Americans what he is able to do and give, that democracy in its truest sense can be secured for mankind. The American Negro has a special score to settle with Adolf Hitler personally. The Negro is no race of appeasers, or isolationists. The Negro race represents the 10th of the population of America who would have stopped Hitler and all that he stands for when he boastfully marched into the Rhineland. The Negro of America was with those who would have used force to stop Il Duce when he so ruthlessly invaded helpless and peace-loving Ethiopia without a cause. The Negro feels that he has had a great hand in building America with all its wealth and prosperity—but more still in making America, with all its faults and weaknesses, the very best country in the world in which to live. And he is desirous —yes eager—to keep it that way.

In spite of the multitudes of injustices, in civilian life and even in the army, navy and the air force with which America plans to defend justice, the Negro is pleading for just one thing. The Negro is pleading for a fair chance to get at Adolf Hitler; and whenever that chance is given the Negro of America, Hitler's days of victories will soon be at an end. Train the Negro to fly those big bombers and fighter planes; give the Negro a good slap on the shoulder; treat him like an appreciated and loyal American soldier; give him a fair chance to operate submarines and warships and tanks and all of the modern devices used in modern warfare—then say to him "Go and do the job" and see how long Hitler's men can stand before them.

We understand that there is being organized an all Negro division. We welcome and approve of this idea. We recommend that this division will be fully manned by Negro officers throughout and equipped in every detail, and given a real chance for action. Negroes make excellent soldiers. They have the courage and spirit which are necessary to win. Negroes should be commanded by officers of their own race. Negro officers understand and sympathize more fully with Negro soldiers, and thus are better capable to get the most out of them.

Negroes would like to give Hitler a chance to prove his "Aryan super race" theory.

C. E. BOULWARE.

Concord.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Urge Opening Of All Air Fields To Negro Cadets

JAN 21 1942

Present Field Inadequate Is NAACP Complaint

NEW YORK—(SNS)—The opening to qualified Negroes of facilities for training for the U. S. air corps on the same basis as other Americans was asked of Secretary of War Henry L. Stinson by the NAACP last week.

The request came after the announcement by the War Department of the complete reorganization of the Army air corps to meet the need for full-scale air combat operations.

JAN 21 1942

The NAACP pointed out that the segregated training unit for Negroes at Tuskegee Institute provides for training only 35 Negro flyers a year and that this is grossly inadequate. The NAACP said the only answer is to open up immediately all air fields and training centers to colored Americans.

47n-1942

WEST INDIES AIRMEN MEET QUEEN ELIZABETH

FEB 7 1942 Courier-Pittsburg, Kans.



FEB 7 - 1942 FEB 7 - 1942

RAF members from the West Indies met the Queen of England on their visit to London and included in the group was Kenth John Jones, native of Grenada, British West Indies Island. They met the Queen during her visit to the Empire Rendezvous and Information Bureau. Jones, who has been studying radio work and volunteered his services to his country, went to the British Isles by plane from Aruba.

LIBERAL EDITOR WARNS WHITES ON COLOR COALITION

FEB 14 1942

Pittsburg Dispatch -- Pittsburg, Kan.

FEB 14 1942

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 12—Charging that the new 100th Pursuit Squadron and the new tri-angular Army division to be stationed at Fort Huachuca are viewed by the Negro as mere "sops," and stating that Secretary of the Navy Knox has taken an unalterable position excluding Negroes from his department, Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of the New York Evening Post and The Nation, has attempted to answer the Question, "Shall It Be A War Of Color?" in an article in the current Christian Century magazine.

Citing the Japanese Monroe Doctrine of "Asia for the Asians," and their successful appeals in Thailand to keep out the whites, Villard declares that the color phobia in this country is on the increase as a direct result of white America's feelings against the yellow race. The American Negro is bearing the brunt of this increased prejudice.

FEB 14 1942

NEGROES QUESTION AMERICAN DEMOCRACY

Not discounting the possibility that the colored races in the Far East may align themselves ultimately against the white races, the noted writer urges America and Britain to state their war aims, and employ a hands-off policy in the Far East after the war, otherwise, he indicates, a coalition of "other" races may spell doom for the whites.

That the Negro is questioning the attitude of America toward him in this time of national crisis is shown, according to Villard, by the Negroes feeling of bitterness because of the prejudiced treatment in the defense program. Villard states that some are even expressing a hope for the yellow men of Asia to teach the white man a lesson, especially the British peoples!

FEB 14 1942

ARMY DIVISION A MERE SOP

"That the government is fully aware of this situation appears from time to time by such actions as the . . . . announcement that a second group of fliers is to be formed, and that one of the new divisions is to be composed entirely of colored troops. But the Negro is now sophisticated enough to understand enough that these are sops. It merely whets his appetite for complete justice, and he will never be satisfied as long as he is excluded from the navy and other governmental services.'

As an example of America's increased racial antagonism, Villard cites cites the refusal of the government to recognize the heroism of the mess attendant on the battleship Arizona when, during the Pearl Harbor attack, the Negro manned a machine gun, which he had never fired before, and defended the captain of the ship.

CITES PEARL BUCK

Although Villard feels that as the war lengthens, the Negro will become more fully integrated into the defense effort, he opposes such "unfortunate commentators on public affairs" as Willkie and Knox, who claim America will dominate the world, and favors such attitudes as Pearl Buck who declared, "The 'ultimate enmity' on earth may yet be a war of the white races against the colored".

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Mrs. Roosevelt Praises Negro Soldiers of U.S.

FEB 13 1942

Presented to Packed High School Audience By Mrs. M. J. Acklin

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, when in Pensacola, Fla., a few days ago, spoke to a capacity audience at the Washington High School Auditorium during the noon hour.

Speaking as co-chairman of Civilian Defense, Mrs. Roosevelt's address gave information relative to the part every American not in the armed forces can do to help win the war and prepare for any emergency.

Referring to the Negro troops guarding New York City, Mrs. Roosevelt said, "they are proud of the jobs they are doing and we are proud of them . . . We must all do more along the lines of democracy."

FEB 13 1942

Mrs. Roosevelt was presented to the audience by Mrs. M. J. Acklin, a former member of the Board of Directors of the Wheatley Branch of the St. Louis Y.W.C.A.

FEB 13 1942

Included on the program was music by the 55-piece uniformed school band and the W.H.S. Glee Club. Mrs. Marietta Shelby served as announcer, Prayer by Rev. R. A. Cromwell, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church, opened the program.

RACE M P ARRESTS MAN FOR TREASON

FEB 21 1942

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19—Magistrate Thomas O'Hara remarkably misinterpreted what constitutes treason, when he decided to hold a race truck driver for remarking as follows:

"This is a white man's war."

The truck driver, Harry Carpenter, 34, was arrested by Negro military police from the 76th Coast Artillery in a South Philadelphia resort frequented by soldiers.

FEB 21 1942

Carpenter is alleged to have told Sergeant Edwards Simms, a Negro M. P. and veteran of army service: "You're a crazy N——r wearing that uniform, you're only fighting for white trash. This is a white man's government and war and it's no damned good."

O'Hara ordered Carpenter held without bail on a charge of treason upon the advice of Assistant District Attorney A. V. Cortesse. Cortesse later said: "The charge probably should have been sedition. Sedition is where a person incites disruption of the machinery of government."

The state anti-sedition law provides penalties up to 20 years in jail and a $10,000 fine, but the Carpenter case, apparently regarded as a hot potato, is being referred to U. S. Attorney Gerald Gleeson, who said he would investigate and prosecute "if the facts warrant it."

FEB 21 1942

Gleeson had no comment to make on Attorney General Biddle's instructions that no sedition prosecution may be started without his approval.

Carpenter is 3-A in the draft. His wife, Mary, says he's ready to go and never talked against the government. "Drinking might have made him loose tongued," she said.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

'REMEMBER SIKESTON'

FEB 13 1942

Editor, The Call:

The un-Democratic demonstration in Sikeston, Mo., should give The Kansas City Call an unusual opportunity to start Negroes thinking.

It would be well, I think, for The Call to co-operate with the N.A.A.C.P. in starting a slogan which will be sung and shouted as loud and as far as "Remember Pearl Harbor," and that slogan should be: FEB 13 1942

"Remember Sikeston and America's Sneak Attack on Democracy."

The symbol "V" should be made to stand for Victory against Hitlerism wherever it may be—inside or outside the United States.

EDWARD H. PATE.

Tampa, Fla., Tribune
February 15, 1942

THEY'RE GRIM AND SOBER AS THEY SIGN UP

Many Vets of First World War Are Among Them

A fortyish army of balding, fattening men threw their reinforcements into the selective service system yesterday in the first registration during wartime with grim and sober determination.

In Tampa, as elsewhere, thousands of fathers, workers, business and professional men from all walks of life went to their nearest school and signed to join the colors with younger men.

With them were youths who have just turned 20, a few of them the sons of older registrants, but for the most part, the registration came from the higher age bracket between 35 and 45.

Uncle Sam's Third Draft

It was the third time Uncle Sam had reached into the country's pool of manpower for soldiers, and this time he touched the heart of the nation's family life.

The majority of those who registered yesterday have wives and children. Most of them had become settled fixtures in the community. A lot had bought or were buying homes.

But their patriotism was as deeply dyed as that of any youngster as they stood before a teacher and reeled out nine facts about their lives. Some were waiting in the dark yesterday morning at 7 o'clock for registration places to open.

Their enthusiasm was the sound, stable, dependable kind that comes from mature responsibilities. Registration to them was serious business, not an occasion for flag waving.

Many Vets Sign Up

Many men who fought in the last war were among the new registrants. For years they had no thought that fate would cast them in two wartime roles in a single lifetime. But youths who handed in their guns once back in 1919 to start their adult careers were taking them up again.

Registrars said the group was easy to enroll. They had the answers to nine questions at their finger tips, and there was no delay. All registration places, due to patriotic help of teachers, had enough assistants to prevent waiting.

Tampa draft boards reported the registration was running smoothly, without incident.

Places Open Today

The same registration places will be open today from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m. If there is anybody who is required to register and can't do it today, they will be accepted Monday at any of the draft boards.

All men who reached 20 before Dec. 31 or who will not be 45 by Monday, and not previously registered, must register under a maximum penalty of a fine of $10,000 and five years imprisonment.

Although no local figures are being announced under wartime regulations, the approximately 9,000,000 expected to register throughout the country will swell selective service rolls to possibly 27,000,000 subject to military service.

A lottery to determine the order in which registrants will be classified is expected to be held in mid-March.

After that the new group will assume the same chances of being called to duty as others already classified.

List of Places

For those who failed to register yesterday, the registration places, by draft board districts, open today are as follows:

District No. 1

White: Courthouse, University of Tampa, Madison Street school, Gorrie, Wilson, Port Tampa, Ballast Point, Roosevelt, Plant and Mitchell schools.

Negro: Harlem, Dobyville and Port Tampa Negro schools.

District No. 2

White: MacFarlane, Tampa Bay Boulevard, Citrus Park, Lake Magdalene, Sulphur Springs, Temple Terrace and Lutz schools.

Negro: Middleton and Sulphur Springs Negro schools.

District No. 3

White: Henderson, Washington, Lee, Jefferson, Graham, Broward, Buffalo and Brewster schools.

Negro: Meacham and Robles Pond schools.

District No 4

White: Jackson, Orange Grove, Hillsborough, Seminole, Cleveland, Thonotosassa, Seffner, Oak Park, Kenly, Edison and Bryan schools.

Negro: Thonotosassa, Seffner and Lomax Negro schools.

District No. 5

White: Brandon Woman's club and Shore, DeSoto, Gary, Ybor and Palm River schools.

Negro: Booker T. Washington high school.

Spartanburg, S. C., Herald
February 19, 1942

NEGROES PLEDGE LOYALTY

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP).—Representatives of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America brought to the White House today a pledge of the full support of the organization's 6,000,000 membership to the country's war effort, and a request for greater negro participation.

The delegation was headed by the Rev. W. H. Jernagin.

Nashville Tenn. Banner
February 19, 1942

County To Start ROTC Training

Establishment of ROTC units in all county high schools was approved by the Davidson County School Board at its meeting last night, and plans were formulated for the eleven county schools to introduce the training next fall, and possibly before the present term is ended. There are ten white schools and one Negro school in Davidson County scheduled to be given military training under the new plan. The ROTC training would not be compulsory, according to present plans.

W. C. Dodson, superintendent, suggested the plan at last Monday's luncheon of Nashville Post No. 5, American Legion, with the Legion backing the idea 100 per cent. Gov. Prentice Cooper also has assured his full cooperation in furtherance of the proposition.

Cooperation with the WPA in the establishment of a large "victory" garden was also pledged by the county school board. The garden will be a thirty-acre plot on the Hermitage farm. A shed for use in the canning program will be erected by next summer. The Ladies Hermitage Association donated the ground for the garden. County schools will be given a percentage of the canned goods for their aid in the project.

Girl students of the county high schools who are enthusiastic over doing some sort of war work likely will be given Red Cross and nursing training if present plans work out.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Every Student Aids War Effort At Negro College

FEB 8 - 1942

Hampton Institute, Va.—It's not "business as usual" on the Hampton Institute campus, according to an announcement made by Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, president of this 74-year-old college for Negroes, who outlined the "all-out" defense steps that the school has taken.

A campus-wide program of integrating the work of every student and staff member into the nation's war effort has begun, he said, and formal midyear examinations have already been canceled for other means of evaluating students' work. The examination week in January will be used to train every one of 1500 students and staff members in at least one of the 25 vital civilian defense jobs named by Mayor LaGuardia's office or in some other phase of national defense work.

LEAGUE PRESENTS EVIDENCE AGAINST KEY WAR PLANTS

Pittsburg Courier
Pittsburg, Penn.
FEB 28 1942
FEB 28 1942

(Exclusive to The Pittsburgh Courier)

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Julius L. Goldstein, chairman of the executive committee of the Non-Sectarian Anti-Nazi League last week offered to produce witnesses to prove beyond question that discrimination because of race, religion or national descent was widespread in the nation's key defense industries.

Earlier in the week the league presented a heavily documented brief to the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice against "discriminatory practices now prevailing in many defense industries and imperiling the success of the nation's war effort," during the committees hearings at the Bar Association building here.

LEAGUE PRESENTS BIAS EVIDENCE

During the proceedings, James H. Sheldon, chairman of the league's board of directors, stated that numerous companies engaged in the production of vital war weapons specified race, religion or national descent when seeking help from employment agencies. He declared that extensive evidence supporting his charges were to be found in the league's confidential files.

FEB 28 1942

Submitted to the President's committee by Mr. Sheldon were documentary evidence consisting of affidavits from persons discriminated against, as well as a representative collection of employment application blanks from the various companies.

SPERRY COMPANY DODGED ISSUE

Dr. Malcolm S. MacLean, chairman of the committee, stated that Sheldon might produce his evidence and witnesses if the companies concerned consented in advance to waive thec onfidential character of the information. Counsel for the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation refused consent pending consultation with the company's management.

FEB 28 1942

Upon adjournment of the committee's hearings, Mr. Goldstein announced:

"If the Sperry Gyroscope Corporation and other defense employers (mostly aircraft manufacturers) involved in these proceedings do not promptly and unconditionally cancel any obligation to secrecy which they have imposed on employment agencies and from whom they secure defense labor under discriminatory specifications, these employers will stand condemned before the bar of public opinion.

FEB 28 1942

"They will have consciously and with full intent impeded the proper execution of the nation's defense program by refusing to employ qualified machinists and other workers on no other ground than prejudice against particular racial, religious and color backgrounds."

In support of its charges, the league submitted samples of employment application forms from Liberty Aircraft Products Corporation, Bell Aircraft Corporation, Colgate-Larsen Aircraft Company, Fairchild Aviation Corporation, Glenn L. Martin Company and others. All contained demands for religious, racial and other discriminatory information.

Imvo Zabantsundu
(Bantu Opinion)
King William's Town
South Africa

Negro Army Division

JAN 31 1942

The formation of the first United States Army division composed entirely of Negroes and also a second Negro air pursuit squadron, was announced last Thursday week by the Secretary for War, Mr. Henry Stimson.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

CALLED PRO AXIS

FEB 28 1942

Robert O. Jordan, a native of Jamaica, BWI, who along with Lester Holness was arrested by agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation in Harlem, Wednesday night. To the right is 113 Lenox Ave., the headquarters of the Ethiopian League where Jordan is said to have held his pro-Japs and pro-German meetings.

FEB 28 194

138-1918

47n-1942

The Age-Herald Speaks

Birmingham World

Our contemporary, The Birmingham Age-Herald, Wednesday, February 18, published an editorial which reflected a point-of-view we admire. Birmingham Ala. FEB 27 1942

The editorial in question fairly presented the case in respect to giving the Negro a full part in the American war effort. While it gave no direct advocacy of the "full participation" aspirations of the Negro, it recognized that "there is (racial) discrimination" and that such has produced "the tragedy . . . of wasted labor which goes largely unused because of discrimination in defense production effort."

Another situation of equal importance might too be considered in this connection. Discrimination in the civilian defense program, especially as set up in Birmingham and other parts of Alabama, is in our opinion doing much to undermine the morale of Negro people. Local authorities have obstinately refused to create a Negro OCD division, or to give the Negro equal consideration in the existing set-up.

Worse than this, they have refused to let Negro people serve as air raid wardens, auxiliary police, and as war firemen, solely because of race and color. Nothing makes for broken morale and division like denials because of race. Colorism is a special brand of fifth-columnism. Our enemies may be depending upon this very thing as a new weapon to destroy America.

FEB 27 1942

Newspapers like the Age-Herald are beginning to view the situation with realism and Americanism. We pass their editorial discussion on our readers, which says:

NEGROES AND THE WAR

Archibald MacLeish made a speech last week in which he denied that "Negro Americans aren't sure they want to fight this war at all," or that they are doubtful as to the things for which they would be fighting. PM, ceding Mr. MacLeish's valiance as an anti-Fascist from "away back," takes him to account, commenting that Negroes in America are very much dissatisfied with the way their efforts and attempted efforts to have a part in the war have been sidetracked. The channeling of Negroes, in the navy, into non-combative duties, the assignment of much "dirty work" to them in the army, their exclusion from the marine corps, alleged conditions in some Southern training camps, the segregated blood bank of the Red Cross, are all mentioned as causes of grievance. And there are some good causes for dissatisfaction on the part of patriotic Negroes who want very much to have an equal part in this war.

But perhaps the greatest tragedy of the situation is that of wasted labor which goes largely unused because of discrimination in defense production efforts. In certain shipyards, Negroes are forbidden to work at skilled trades. Although the president has specifically stated that there shall be no discrimination in such efforts, the fact is recorded that there is discrimination.

With many Negroes here in the South eager for the opportunity to work and be trained, training schools for Negroes for defense work are very inadequate. FEB 27 1942

Argus
St. Louis, Missouri

Typists In War Department In Washington, D.C.

MAR 6 - 1942



WASHINGTON, D. C. Negro workers hold responsible positions in the reproduction and distribution section in the War Department where their duties in the big Munitions Building in Washington include stenography and clerical, multigraph, addressograph, mimeograph and multilith operations. On the efficiency of their unit depends the prompt issuance of press releases and information to a mailing list of 12,000 names.

MAR 6 - 1942

Of the 30 employees in the section, 16 are colored persons. Thirteen of these colored employees are young women representing five states and the District of Columbia. They are rated by the Civil Service Commission as junior typists and junior clerk-typists, with two holding the rating of junior stenographers. The basic pay of each is $1,400 per annum

MAR 6 - 1942

Above are shown Typists include, left to right, Aida Patterson, Louise Williams, Rebekah McKinney; standing Adele Richardson and Frances Scott. Willa Simms of St. Louis not shown in the picture.

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Texas Clamors For Wm. Pickens

FEB 28 1942

FEB 28 1942

WASHINGTON—(A.N.P.)—The demand for Dean William Pickens to speak before audiences in behalf of the government's defense stamps campaign reached a new high last week when the mayor of Austin, Texas, wired the congressional representative to "get Pickens down went to Austin, after moving up an already scheduled date in Oswego, N. Y.

The story goes that when Mayor T. O. Miller of Austin telephoned Rep. Lyndon Johnson here saying "We want William Pickens—can you get him? We shall have 10,000 here on Feb. 12 and want him as the principal speaker," the representative telephoned Sec. Morgenthau, who put the call to James L. Houghteling, head of Mr. Pickens' division.

At the time, the dean was addressing an audience at the 20th Century club of Boston. Getting in touch with Mr. Pickens, Mr. Houghteling apprized him of the Austin mayor's request. However, a long standing date to speak for the State Normal college in Oswego, N. Y., on the 12th was the only drawback. New York State Chairman of Defense Savings, Richard Patterson, offered to get another speaker for the college.

FEB 28 1942

Having a better idea, Pickens called Dr. Swetman, head of the college and asked his opinion. Dr. Swetman replied, "We want you. We will set our date forward to the ninth. Decide and wire us and we will fix the hour to suit you."

Thus arranged, Pickens spoke Sunday, Feb. 8 in Scranton, Pa., Monday, Feb. 9 at 11 a.m. in Oswego; returned to Washington via New York City and took a plane to Austin via Dallas where he spoke on the 11th. Mayor Miller had arranged through Mr. Branch president of Tillotson college, to have a delegation meet Mr. Pickens at the air port and escort him to the meeting.

New York Age
New York, N. Y.

Dr. C. H. Tobias Calls Pearl Buck's Plea To Negroes To Be Loyal To U.S. Unnecessary

MAR 7 - 1942

More than 1,000 members and friends of the New York Urban League, attending the annual public meeting of the organization at St. Mark's Methodist Church, Sunday afternoon, heard Dr. Channing H. Tobias, senior secretary for colored work of the International Council Y. M. C. A., declare that the appeal of Pearl Buck, noted novelist, to Negroes to support the great mass of white Americans was unnecessary because "The Negro has always been loyal."

"Mrs. Buck's message," said Dr. Tobias," should have been addressed not to Negroes but to the administration in Washington. All the Negro wants is an opportunity to do just the thing Mrs. Buck has asked us to do.' The appeal, he continued, should have been made to that lawless element in Detroit who openly defied the government by its mob-spirit in preventing Negroes occupying the Sojourner Truth Houses.

MAR 7 - 1942

The address of Dr. Tobias sounded the keynote of the meeting which was in the form of a symposium on "How To Mobilize the Negro Behind the War Effort." Other speakers were Henrietta Buckmaster, author of "Let My People Go" and Assemblyman William T. Andrews. The final speaker was Miss Fannie Hurst who said that "it is ironical and paradoxical that we must meet here today and discuss proposed legislation to give Negroes rights to which all citizens are justly entitled when the American nation is engaged in a death struggle to preserve democracy."

MAR 7 - 1942

The meeting was opened by James H. Hubert, executive director of the League, who made a brief report on accomplishments of the organization during the past year.

"Problems of social welfare," he said in referring to the Detroit housing project riot," cannot be settled by racial conflicts involving the throwing of bricks like those used in Detroit in connection with the Federal Housing Project. The first mistake was in setting up a segregated project. The New York pattern, brought about largely through the influence of the Urban League, should be applied in all communities."

MAR 7 - 1942

Mr. Hubert introduced Mrs. Sarah Pelham Speaks, well known attorney, as mistress of ceremonies and chairman of the campaign drive for 1942, which has a goal of 2,000 members and $5,000.

William Pickens, jr., read a resolution which was adopted and telegraphed to President Roosevelt.

The Rev. Samuel H. Sweeney, pastor of the church, delivered the invocation and Roland Smith sang several solos.

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tennessee

WANT A COMMISSION? ARMY OFFERS 75,000

MAR 2 - 1942

Procedure Is Simple If You're Between 18 And 45

WASHINGTON, March 1.—(AP)—The Army is seeking 75,000 new officers this year for the ground forces alone, John J. McCloy, assistant Secretary of War, announced Sunday in an address which outlined how men between 18 and 45 can obtain commissions.

The first step is to join the Army—as a private—and apply for appointment to an officer candidate school. Some 95,000 men will be selected this year to compete in the schools for the available commissions.

MAR 2 - 1942

To be eligible for appointment to the school, Mr. McCloy said in an address prepared for CBS, a man must have "some education, a good record in civil life, and marked qualities of leadership" and must score 110 or better in the general classification test which the Army gives all recruits.

A man who joins the Army intending to become an officer must spend three months as a private "getting his basic training," Mr. McCloy explained.

"He serves in the ranks, gets an idea of the stuff of which an American Army is made, and at the end of that period he is selected on the basis of his record in civil life and his record during his service in the ranks.

MAR 2 - 1942

"On what he does in the three months' training of the officer candidate school, taken together with his entire record, he is selected for a commission."

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Montgomerians, It Appears, Expect To Keep Their Blood

FEB 27 1942

Twenty-five patriots with a few minutes to spare for blood-typing is Montgomery's grand total to date in a national war effort to save the lives of wounded American soldiers.

And most of these 25 came out of the Montgomery Altrusa Club, the civic organization here sponsoring the effort.

"We are stunned by this city's failure to respond to an effort to save the lives of our boys at the front," Mrs. J. L. White, of the Altrusa Club, said yesterday.

"If we were asking for immediate transfusions, it might be partly understandable. Many people are afraid of the discomfort and the possibility of a little pain. But we are asking no such thing now.

FEB 27 1942

"All we are trying to do for the present is to type the blood of as many individuals as possible in Montgomery, so that if an emergency should arise, there should be no needless delays.

Simple and Painless

"The process of typing is simple and painless. It costs nothing but a few minutes to run by one of five designated spots where nurses and doctors have volunteered to take care of it. And, if the lives of our soldiers aren't worth that insignificant sacrifice, then we aren't worth fighting for."

FEB 27 1942

Out of Pearl Harbor, buried in a dispatch from Allan A. Michie to Time Magazine, is one paragraph that discloses something of the importance of the thing the Altrusa Club is trying to start:

"Doctors struggling furiously to save the lives of soldiers and sailors blasted and burned in the attack soon used up the Red Cross reserve of blood plasma. The Red Cross issued a call for volunteer donors, and its workers gave their own blood until sufficient donors could be brought in. (In all 10,000 volunteers gave their pint of blood at the rate of 50 an hour)."

Every German soldier at the front has his blood type stamped on his identification tag. When he is wounded, there is no need to type him before the lost blood can be replaced. There is no delay. Instead of a funeral, there is a man ready to return to action when he has recovered.

The Altrusa Club in recent weeks has sent speakers before all civic and luncheon clubs in the city. These speakers have explained the program. Montgomery's two newspapers have published stories about it. And the resulting response has been 25 men and women typed—mostly women and mostly out of the Altrusa Club.

FEB 27 1942

On Fridays between 2:30 and 4:30 p.m., Montgomerians may be typed at the Alabama State Health Department, 519 Dexter Avenue.

On Tuesdays from 3:30 to 6 p.m., they may be typed at Hill's Hospital.

Wednesdays the time is 2:30 to 5 p.m., at Hubbard Hospital.

Also Wednesdays at St. Margaret's Hospital the time is 7 to 9 p.m.

FEB 27 1942

Either Tuesdays or Fridays from 10 a.m. to noon, typing will be made in the office of Dr. Abraham Trumper, in the Bell Building.

There is one request of all these volunteer agencies: That Montgomerians telephone for an appointment in advance.

Every Montgomerian over 16 years of age should be typed, and the Altrusa Club, through its president, Mrs. Frank Tennille, is renewing its plea for a general response.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Woodson Says Navy Has a Sinking J.C.

FEB 28 1942

CAMDEN, N.J.—"The white man demands the privilege of going down to the bottom of the sea," declared Dr. Carter Woodson, leading U.S. historian, in commenting on race prejudice that excludes all colored seamen from the navy.

FEB 28 1942

Dr. Woodson spoke before the Camden County Parent-Teacher Association at Regional High School.

FEB 28 1942

"Will we gain anything from the war?" he was asked.

"We can't lose," said Dr. Woodson, "because we can't be any worse off than we are now."

"Will the colored man be loyal?" His reply was that "those throwing bombs and sabotaging munitions plants are not colored persons. We were born here. Our forefathers fought and died for this country. We do not need to prove our loyalty."

Tribune
Philadelphia, Pa.

Judge Releases "Traitor"

MAR 7 - 1942

Harry Carpenter, Elmwood man held in $10,000 bail on charge of sedition, was set free Wednesday morning of this week on a writ of habeas corpus, filed by his attorney, Raymond Pace Alexander, 1900 Chestnut street.

Judge Edwin O. Lewis, sitting in Quarter Sessions Court, heard the application, granted the writ and completely exonerated Carpenter of the charge.

MAR 7 - 1942

Nation-wide Interest

Carpenter's case has created nationwide interest since he was arrested by members of the military police unit of the 76th Coast Artillery, Regiment, AA, during a raid on an alleged gambling house at Colorado street and Bainbridge.

At the time of his arrest Carpenter is alleged to have told the arresting officer that, "This is a white man's war and a white man's government and it's no good. What are you doing fighting for it."

Held By Magistrate

He was held by a magistrate on a charge of sedition and held for Federal authorities, who in turn released him to state authorities for prosecution under Anti-Sedition laws.

It is the first such case that has come up in Philadelphia courts and Alexander has consistently maintained that if anything his client was "unwise" in making such a statement but still not guilty of sedition.

Representatives of several national civil liberties organizations have kept a close watch over the developments of the case and are expected to show continued interest when Carpenter is brought to trial.

47n-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Race and Color Are Now a Chief Issue in the War

MAR 21 1942

EDITORIAL

Japan Conquers Asia by Pointing Out How Snooty Are United States and English Social Clubs; Propaganda Successful in China, India, Burma, Java and the Philippines; United States Must Sacrifice Race Hate in Order to Win.

"War is the terrible problem of division among ourselves."

Before Japan began war on us the quarrel was among four white nations, and the issue was a way of life—democracy versus fascism.

Then Japan, seizing the moment when the rest of the world was at war, began her long contemplated military program to chase the white race out of Asia. Overnight the war issues became more complicated.

Color Is the War Issue

MAR 21 1942

The oldest hatred is race prejudice. All over the world it has now flared and is fed by Japanese propaganda. Japan (forgetting that her chief ally is Adolf Hitler, who asserts that all other races of the world are inferior to Germans) says the issue in this war is not freedom or slavery, but race—colored or white.

And what have we done, both in England and in the United States, to indicate that color is more important than freedom? As Al Smith says, let's look at the record:

EXHIBIT No. 1. Winston Churchill, in his Washington speech, drew the picture of the English-speaking white peoples walking together in majesty and peace. Dear China was left out. So were South Americans who do not speak English; and most South Americans are colored.

EXHIBIT No. 2. Anthony Eden, in the House of Commons last week, squawked his head off because Japanese troops, after capturing Hong Kong, murdered and raped the populace "without distinction of race or color," meaning that white women were attacked.

EXHIBIT No. 3. A cartoon in the Philadelphia Inquirer, March 13, depicted Japan as a frightful gorilla about to ravish a white woman in its arms.

EXHIBIT No. 4. The remarks attributed to a Pearl Harbor chaplain: "Let's give the YELLOW b——s hell."

EXHIBIT No. 5. The oft-repeated dispatches from Manila in which United States troops invite the "YELLOW sons of b——s" to come on and fight.

EXHIMIT No. 6. Pearl Buck, that great friend of China and of all oppressed people, in a recent address directed to colored people, reminded them that the present world situation is so bad that "in such a place as Australia there might be WHITE PEOPLE made slaves by their conquerors."

EXHIBIT No. 7. The United States, defying President Roosevelt's appeal to end racial discrimination, still excludes colored citizens from the Navy, from industry, and even from many Federal services. While the Government jim crows all colored people in the army, air force and tank crops, many States jim crow them in schools and bar them from public hotels and conveyances, from the polls, from decent housing and from decent jobs.

In the South there have been two recent lynchings and two army camp riots. In addition, Ollie Stewart reports that tension between the races in the far South has increased in the past six months because the white race is fearful lest the war mean more freedom and democracy for sharecroppers and domestic servants.

Way Made Easier for Jap Machine

And what is the result of all this? One thing—the way has been made easier for the Japanese military machine to crush all Allied opposition in Asia.

Every anti-racial step we have taken has been dramatized by the skillful Jap propaganda machine.

In the United States, glib speakers, silly and stupid, cry, "We can't stop winning the war to settle the race problem," not knowing that one reason we are fighting the war in the Far East is America's false assumption that certain virtues are inherent only in the white race.

MAR 21 1942

Japanese Whisperings

REMEMBER, said the Japs, how they kept you out of their social clubs. The Chinese remembered and let the Japanese army into Singapore and Hong Kong.

REMEMBER that you never had social equality, whispered the Japs to the Burmese, and Rangoon saw the British troops overpowered with great glee. In fact, Burmese revolts behind the British lines aided the Japs materially.

REMEMBER, said Japan to Java, how you have been enslaved since 1595, and the only freedom you have is the liberty to bear children—more workers for the Dutch masters. Remember how you work sixteen hours a day for a few pennies in the richest island in the world, and the master race sends millions that you create to Europe. Remember, you can't talk back or you will be killed as you have been, by the thousands.

And so Japan captured Java as easily as rolling off a log. No last ditch fight—100,000 prisoners surrendered—most of them natives who were tired of being kicked around by the arrogant Dutch ruling race.

REMEMBER, Japan said to India, how you were promised independence during the First World War, twenty-five years ago. Did you get it?

And the great Indian leader, Nehru, as if in reply, answered: "If we had been sure that the present war was a conflict between freedom on the one side and Nazism on the other, we would gladly have thrown our weight on the side of freedom."

India, immobilized today, with Japanese troops on her borders, may welcome the Japs as did Burma, Java, and Singapore.

MAR 21 1942

The Filipinos Welcome Japan, Too

As a final word, let's look at the Philippines. No question of freedom is involved there. President Roosevelt has promised them independence after the war. But Filipinos are colored and for forty-five years they have known what United States imperialism and race prejudice mean.

The papers generally haven't said much about it, but reports are that high Filipino officials, including a Speaker of the House of Representatives, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, the Minister of Education and the Minister of Interior, have gone over to the Japanese. They are the Quislings who will help the Japanese puppet state in the Philippines, and you can be sure no social club is closed to them now.

United States Must Sacrifice Race Prejudice to Win

The conclusion to be drawn from these facts is simple and plain. Whatever divisions are a bar to unity at home and to union abroad with colored allies in China, India, the East Indies, or South America must be wiped out.

The only chance for the freedom we say we fight for is our ability to make it practical at home now. Difficulties lie in the way. They lay in Lincoln's Congress, too. He overcame them. Roosevelt can. He must act despite any minorities in the South or in the white people can afford to sacrifice race prej-

47n-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

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The white people can afford to sacrifice race prej-

udice because they can't keep it and win. Unless they believe in freedom and democracy for colored people at home now, they do not believe in it for themselves.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

What AFRO Readers Say

FIGHT J.C. NOW OR NEVER

Chicago, Ill.—A few persons crow over the air squadron at Tuskegee, but at the present rate of training we will never get the share in the defense effort to which we are entitled.

Full and equal integration, if not won now, will never come after the war is over. The battle must be kept up to the bitter end.
JOSEPH JOHNSON.

MAR 21 1942

MISREPRESENTATION

Indianapolis, Ind.—Last week a well-known preacher saw fit to write America's First Lady, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, a letter proposing and sanctioning, of all things, a jim-crow army, with jim-crow officers' training schools.

Our advice to the good minister is that he stick to his original vocation, because while he, in all probability, is a good preacher and purveyor of the word of God, he is, in our opinion, a damn poor excuse for a man of national affairs.—INDIANAPOLIS PRESS CLUB, by Lowell M. Trice.

WARNING AGAINST FEAR

Lynchburg, Va.—Fear is a great destroyer of faith, hope and confidence in God.

If you fear you have a hard road to travel, but if you do not fear and have faith that the world belongs to a higher power than man, all will be well and then you will be traveling the highway to a success.
B. W. HAYES, 54 Polk St.

LAUDS AFRO EDITORIAL

New York—So great and powerful is the editor in the March 7 issue of the AFRO that I bought six copies so I could mail them to certain of my friends who may not be regular readers of your paper. God bless the AFRO.
M. ST. MATTHEW ASHLEY.

NAVY ARTICLES PRAISED

Washington. — The work the AFRO is doing on discrimination in the navy is one of the most solid, historically informative journalistic projects I have ever seen. Keep it up.
CHARLES H. HOUSTON.

WHY MISS BUCK WROTE

Perkasie, Pa.—I should like you to know that the reason I wrote the "Letter to Colored Americans" was that a group of very intelligent colored friends of mine begged me to do so.
PEARL BUCK, R.D. 3.

MAR 21 1942

ASKS JUSTICE TO SOLDIERS

Cincinnati, Ohio. — Our men must fight and die for freedom, yet because of their color the doors of many officers' schools, libraries, cafeterias and recreation rooms are closed to them. We must find a way to let our men have service as all other Americans.
MRS. SUSIE O. WALLACE.

ORCHID FOR ART CARTER

Philadelphia—Art Carter wrote the best piece of literature on Joe Louis, after he fought Buddy Baer in January, that I have ever seen in any newspaper. In short, it was immortal—JOHN BROWN, 2405 Catherine Street.

PREJUDICE MUST GO

Washington—Before this war ends, we shall be called upon to release the energies of every human being in America, black and white alike. The disease of bitter race prejudice must be chloroformed for the sake of national unity, and for the preservation of our republic.
E.J. SCOTT, 718 Jackson Pl., NW.

THANKS TO PEARL BUCK

Norfolk, Va.—Hats off to the inspiring and wonderful letter written by one of our outstanding authors of today—Pearl Buck.

It is not the colored population of America that should stop, look and listen, but it is our white brethren.
A VIRGINIA MATRON.

MAR 21 1942

LIKED MISS BUCK'S ARTICLE

Norfolk, Va.—I wish every colored person in America would read Miss Pearl Buck's article which appeared in the AFRO recently. She has a deep understanding of our thoughts and feelings.

We owe it to ourselves to be patient a while longer. We must stand by America as we have done in the past. No greater tragedy could possibly happen to us than an Axis victory.
(Mrs.) ALOUISE B. EPPERSON.

COMMUNITY CHURCHES

Winston-Salem, N.C.—Community churches are being organized throughout the United States, most of them by men from the three great Methodist denominations—churches they once loved and labored for, giving sacrificial service. Why?

Like other organizations, the church itself sometimes becomes inadequate for Christianity to fully express the aspirations and the desires of the people. When it does, Christianity has always assumed a new body—a testimonial to its virility.—(The Rev.) J. S. BLAINE, 1321 E. 14th St.

afro-american
Baltimore, Maryland

MAR 21 1942

Relieved!



COL. WEST HAMILTON

After serving two weeks as commanding officer in charge of the 366th Infantry at Camp Devens, Col. West Hamilton was relieved Tuesday. He told the AFRO he is standing by for orders.

His place is taken by Col. Joseph S. Leonard, white, formerly detailed to Lehigh University at Bethlehem, Pa.

Until Col. Leonard took charge Thursday, the 366th had 137 colored commissioned officers up to the rank of colonel.

Under the present setup, the regiment has 3 white colonels and 2 white lieutenant colonels.

Colonel Hamilton joined the unit March 3, 1941.

He enlisted in the national guard in Washington in 1905 and saw service in Mexico. He served as captain in the World War and saw service in France.

In the reserves, he commanded the 428 Infantry and from 1936 to 1940 commanded the Colored Military Training Camp at Fort Howard.

Colonel Hamilton said a thorough investigation had been made of the arrest of forty-six men of the 366th who were taken from a train in New York and taken to Fort Jay for twenty-nine hours of arrest. The men were on furlough from Fort Devens at the time.

The facts were put in the hands of Gen. M. Miles, division commander.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

APR 3 - 1942

Want Australian Women to Uphold 'White' Policy

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Australia is willing to accept Negro soldiers as members of the American armed forces, but leaders there are hoping that the national white policy will be thoroughly understood and respected by the whole population, women in particular, according to first articles released in America this week by correspondents of the daily press who accompanied the A. E. F. to Australia.

Since there are no colored peoples living in Australia—other than aborigines on reservations in northern and central Australia or on the islands surrounding the continent—the problem of recreation for Negro soldiers is expected to prove troublesome. Occasionally a colored soldier is seen on the street chatting with an Australian girl, but no trouble has been reported.

Negro soldiers at present in Australia number several hundred, mainly from the Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis areas. They are members mainly of engineer units. They will work on construction jobs.

These soldiers are the first Negroes to land in that country except under severe restrictions. Negro athletes and entertainers have entered Australia but only on temporary visas.

Since the aborigines live in various stages of semi-civilization in the wildest part of the continent, most Australians have never seen a colored face. When Negro soldiers landed, Australians were frankly curious and stared at the newcomers.

When they learned, however, there was no salary discrimination against colored soldiers and they were on a par with white soldiers of the same rank, Australians began accepting them as a part of the American army and have welcomed them in most places.

The soldiers, part of a huge convoy which also carried white members of the A. E. F., did not know their destination when they embarked. White officers were apprehensive concerning the reaction of Australians to this challenge to their white doctrine and feared that at least unpleasantness would result.

These colored soldiers crowded the portholes during the docking and Australian officials showed no surprise. Army Minister Francis M. Forde extended a special welcome. The troops remained aboard ship for several days and when they were allowed to go ashore, behaved as did typical white soldiers. They welked about the streets of the large city, explored the water front, took in the sights, drank beer and attended motion picture shows.

They actually ran into less prejudice than they ordinarily experienced in their home areas of Chicago and Detroit.

The crossing was taken in good shape despite the heat and cramped quarters. During a severe storm their vessel was separated from the rest of the convoy and reports went out that the ship was lost.

It has been reported in some quarters that Australian officials asked the United States specifically not to send over Negro troops, and other sources insist that Gen. Douglas MacArthur has demanded their inclusion because of his respect fortheir ability.

47n-1942

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Teddy's ex-Valet Helped Round Up Nazi Spy Ring

FEB 28 1942

FEB 28 1942

By AL WHITE (for ANP)

WASHINGTON

FBI big-wigs are loud in their praise of Agent Jim Amos, the top-notch colored agent who works out of New York. Jim rendered valiant service in the apprehension of the famous Nazi spy ring of thirty-three workers, rounded up and jailed in New York.

FEB 28 1942

Jim was once valet to Teddy Roosevelt and the only time Mr. Roosevelt was ever injured after assuming the Presidency was when he visited Milwaukee—WITHOUT carrying Jim. There a fanatic took a pot shot and nearly assassinated Teddy.

Jim had the run of the White House and every one of the Roosevelt children was an especial charge of his. Therefore, he knew the ins and outs.

Revealed Fraud Duquesne

When the spy ring was being investigated, the most difficult man in the mob was an old-timer named Duquesne.

Duquesne, according to Assistant Director Nichols, was a man who handled the truth very carelessly and always pretended to be some big shot and knew all the big shots. He boasted of his intimate friendship with Teddy and of his many visits to the White House. The boys called Jim into the room.

"Jim," they said, as the stocky FBI man walked in, "this is Mr. Duquesne." Jim said howdy and so forth, and then the stuff was on.

FEB 28 1942

"Of course, Jim," said the interrogator, "you know Mr. Duquesne, don't you?" "Nope." "Go ahead and think, Jim," the man insisted. "Mr. Duquesne used to be a good friend of President Roosevelt and was a frequent visitor to the White House."

Jim got hot under the collar. "No scum like that ever came to the White House when Teddy Roosevelt was President," he fairly shouted, adding a few choice expletives as he stalked out of the room indignantly.

Duquesne was convicted and given a long prison sentence.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

200 Negro Clergy Pledge All War Aid

FEB 19 1942

FEB 19 19

Conference Calls on FDR to End Jim-Crow for National Unity

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—Two hundred Negro church leaders today pledged in behalf of more than six million Negro American churchgoers "every spiritual and material resource" in the defense of the nation.

In a statement addressed to President Roosevelt, left at the White House with Secretary Marvin McIntyre, the church leaders of all denominations reaffirmed their "loyal support to the nation in this crisis."

FEB 19 1942

A delegation of 12 prominent Negroes presented the statement which grew out of a one-day conference yesterday of the Executive Committee of the Fraternal Council of Negro Churches of America.

Members of the delegation included Rev. William H. Jernagin, Baptist and Dr. William Pickens, Methodist of Washington, D. C.; Rev. James P. Adams, Baptist of Brooklyn; Dr. C. H. Wesley, Dean of Howard University, A.M.E.. Dr. V. M. Townsend, A.M.E., Arkansas; and Bishop R. R. Wright, Jr., A.M.E., Ohio and George Murphy, Jr., Episcopal, Washington, D. C.

SCORE DISCRIMINATION

"Lynchings and discriminations do not unite a people for war," the conference declared while pointing out that "Negro Americans seek only the unhindered opportunity to make their full contribution to the defense of America as is their right as loyal citizens."

FEB 19 1942

Hitting out against the policy of segregation and discrimination in the armed forces, the church leaders called upon the President to set "the pattern for the democratic participation of all citizens without regard to race, color or creed in government jobs, the Army, the Navy, the Marines, the Air Corps and in all government activities."

The conference also requested the President to have Negroes appointed to West Point and Annapolis, "to provide suitably trained Negro officers."

FEB 19 1942

To insure the "fullest mobilization" of all the Negro people for the winning of the war, the church leaders called for an end to exclusion of Negroes from war production jobs, and training courses, and urged the government "to stop discrimination in defense housing and all defense activities."

A national committee was set up at the conference to coordinate church aid in the defense effort throughout the country. Among those on the committee are representatives of the National Baptist Convention, the Congregational, the African Methodist Episcopal, the Methodist and the Protestant Episcopal Churches.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Vocational Teachers Mobilize For Victory

MAR 13 1942

MAR 13 1942

FORT VALLEY, Ga.—(ANP)—Mobilizing Negro farmers and NFA boys to step up production of food and feed in the present emergency is part of a state-wide program outlined by Negro vocational teachers of agriculture and home economics.

MAR 13 1942

According to Alva Tabor, head itinerant teacher trainer, agricultural education located here, this intensive program has been set up by the state council of vocational education for Negro schools in cooperation with the state AAA administrator and the state Negro defense committee.

Immediate objectives include:

1. Operating school community cannery.

2. Keeping the school farm shop open and instructing farmers in repairing farm machinery and repairing and making farm home equipment.

MAR 13 1942

3. Assisting families in marketing of all surplus food and food products in order to assist the state to attain food and feed goals.

4 Instructing families in improving sanitary conditions of the home and its surroundings in order to have healthier people to meet all phases of the present emergency.

5. Promote community gardening campaign.

6. Instructing all families in practicing thrift and economy with materials and the family's income in order to buy more defense stamps and bonds.

7. Encouraging and directing NFA chapter, home economics clubs, and community organizations to collect scrape metal, burlap, old paper, and other materials to be stored in the farm shop building until sold. The proceeds from the sale to be used for defense stamps and bonds.

The program, as announced is coordinated with similar program of the Negro Extension service and has the active support of Jeanes supervisors, Negro ministers and other community leaders.

Negro staff-members of vocational education in Georgia include Mr. Tabor, Misses Daisey Lewis and Vivian Smith, councelling teachers of home economics and Mrs. Helen Whiting, state supervisor, elementary education for Negro schools.

Chicago Tribune
Chicago, Illinois

APR 1 1942

THE NEGRO IN THE WAR.

Durham, N. C., March 26.—I have recently visited many of the large cities on the Atlantic coast. In them I find a large number of hopeless and despairing people. I find that there is very little enthusiasm among the people of my group concerning the present war. It is altogether a different situation from the last World war. The soldiers went into the war then with the idea that they were going to fight for a democracy which would guarantee to them a chance to live and to work, and to be regarded as men. Few of these hopes have been realized.

There is discrimination in the employment of our skilled workers. Even if all or a large proportion of our workers were not skilled at the present time, if given the chance and provided the means of training they could soon be trained to a state of efficiency which would be the pride of all. On every hand skilled Negroes have desired to work, first from a patriotic viewpoint, and then for the wages to provide for a family, educate children, and provide a few comforts.

It is really a sad commentary that when it comes even to the defense of our flag that Negroes are discriminated against. There are hundreds of young Negro men who are anxious to fly, but I understand that only 10 can be admitted for training to the air corps per month. In the navy there is little use to talk about democracy. This is not all. Negro draftees are not being sent to camps because there is no place for them in the camps.

We must consider this alternative. We shall have to use our democracy or we shall lose our democracy. Thirteen million Americans cannot be ignored.

JAMES E. SHEPARD,
President,
North Carolina College for Negroes.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois



MAR 1 4 1942

(An Editorial)

The regrettable circumstances that made the bombing of Pearl Harbor possible and the deplorable conditions that led to the lynching of a Negro citizen in Sikeston, Mo., a few weeks later, are the result of chronic delinquencies that must be remedied quickly if American democracy is to survive the acid test to which the Axis has put it.

We cannot forget Pearl Harbor for it represents in the mind of every red blooded American an outrage upon our national honor that must be avenged. We cannot forget Sikeston for it has come to symbolize the institution of lynching as a national crime that must be wiped out.

The criminal psychology of the mob that kept Negro tenants from occupying the Sojourner Truth Homes in Detroit, is not unrelated to the lynch mob spirit that dragged and burned the body of a black man in Sikeston. Sikeston, therefore is symbolic of America's general attitude toward the Negro citizen—an attitude that takes variegated forms in the navy, in the army, in the industries, in federal housing and in the high administrative offices of those who, despite the crisis that faces our nation, are yet insisting on denying the Negro his rightful share of this American democracy for whose preservation black blood is at this very hour being spilled in some distant outposts.

It is the Sikeston spirit that underlies poll-tax, peonage and disfranchisement. It is that evil spirit that is creating a paralysis of national morale while obstructing all efforts toward the unification of the loyal people that make up this great republic.

MAR 1 4 1942

Because discrimination, segregation and lynching have been permitted to exist even in this hour of trial, Germany and Japan are pointing to them in their propaganda as incurable weaknesses of democracy. Japan, in particular, has used this propaganda technique advantageously on the colored races at Hong Kong, Singapore, and Java. But the American Negro is too loyal a citizen to ever fall prey to so deceitful a tactic. He knows that the weaknesses of our democracy are not incurable. He knows that there is hope for him under our form of government, under our constitution. It is this hope that keeps his spirit alive; it is this hope that gives him the courage to demand that his rights be respected, and that the opportunities for service be not denied him on account of color or creed.

Thus in remembering Pearl Harbor as an assault upon our national dignity and security, as a weak link in our defenses that must be strengthened, the American Negro remembers equally Sikeston as a blot on our national consciousness, as a weak spot in our national morale that must be wiped out so that democracy might triumph everywhere through the collective energy and might of freedom loving people against the forces of oppression and slavery. Not until such a victory is won, shall we forget Pearl Harbor and Sikeston.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

MAR 1 4 1942

Evanston Youth Flying For RAF Ferry Command

APR 4 - 1942

Believed to be the only member of the Race associated with the Royal Canadian Air Force Ferry Command is Frederick Hutcherson Jr., 29-year-old Evanston flyer.

Hutcherson, according to information received exclusively by the Chicago Defender, holds the rank of captain and receives $1,000 per month.

The ferry command flies military aircraft from Canada to England where it is fitted for combat service. Hutcherson is believed at present to be in England, having completed his first transoceanic flight.

Hutcherson, son of Fred Hutcherson, well known businessman who has lived in Evanston for 32 years, was well known in local aviation circles before leaving here early last year.

After being blocked by American race prejudice from joining the United States ferry command at Miami, Fla., Hutcherson became associated with the Air Observers School at Chatham, New Brunswick Canada, which specializes in training pilots for the ferry command.

APR 4 AT 1942

A graduate of Evanston Township high school, Hutcherson began flying in 1934 and was associated at various times with Col. John Robinson, who distinguished himself as pilot for Haile Selassie during the Italo-Ethiopian conflict and Henry Johnson, private operator at Harlem airport. For a while he taught ground school at Northwest airport where he was manager.



FREDERICK HUTCHERSON, JR.

Hutcherson's wife, the former Regina Laurent of New Orleans, lives in New York with their six-year-old son, Fred, III, called "Bunny."

A younger brother, Joseph, 27, is employed by the Douglas aircraft company in California, and his sister, Mary Anna, is the wife of Louis Rabb, member of the staff of Tuskegee institute.

47n-1942

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Herbert Agar, Pearl Buck, Paul Robeson on April 8 Rally Program

In All-Out Fight Against Fascism Meeting Will Urge Mobilization Of Negro and Colonial Peoples

APR 3 - 1942

NEW YORK.—Paul Robeson, as chairman of the Council on African Affairs, announced today that Herbert Agar, liberal white editor, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, will speak with Pearl Buck and himself at the mass meeting to be held at Manhattan Center, Wednesday, April 8, where the fullest mobilization of Negro and colonial peoples will be urged in the fight against Fascism.

A featured attraction will be songs of many lands sung by Mr. Robeson.

This week Mr. Robeson and Pearl Buck met in New York and discussed at great length the relation of Negroes to the war.

Asserting that "This rally is timely and urgently important," Mr. Robeson called upon the Negro people to support it. He added:

"There is need to clarify some of the confusion that exists regarding Negroes and the war. The rally will emphasize that Negroes have every need to be fully active in a people's war. To fight Fascism is to fight for every right of Negro people."

Race members will recall the recent dramatic testmony by Mr. Agar at hearings on the Popper anti-poll tax bill, where Mr. Agar asserted that "our most numerous allies in this war are the colored people" and called for the elimination of the poll tax.

Mr. Curran has long been a vigorous supporter of the fight of Negro people against job discrimination and jim-crowism. The powerful C. I. O. seamen's union which he heads has on every occasion forced ship owners to abandon the evil practice of discriminating against Negro seamen.

Other speakers on the program are Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, and Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the Y. M. C. A., who will chair the meeting.

Great interest in the forthcoming meeting has already been shown by radio stations, doubtless because of the important role which the Negro people can play in the war, and the looming Axis aggression against Africa.

Station WINS, on Tuesday, April 7, will have as guest speaker Dr. Yergan, who will discuss "The Role of the Negro People in the Fight for Victory." He will be interviewed on the "Today's Headliner" program by Martin Weldon, liberal commentator. The program will be aired from 12:45 to 1 p. m. The station listing is 1000 on the dial.

APR 3 - 1942

On Friday, April 3, from 10:00 to 10:15 a. m., Miss Frieda Neugebauer, editor of Publications for the Council on African Affairs, who was born in the Union of South Africa and who came to America recently, will be interviewed by Miss Lisa Sergia over Station WQXR. Miss Nougebauer will discuss the question: "How is South Africa Preparing Against Invasion?"

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Jim Crow Line Not As Tight As In America

MAR 29 1942

Claim General MacArthur Asked For Race Men

CHICAGO—(A N P)—Australia is willing to accept Negro soldiers as members of the American armed forces, but leaders there are hoping that the national white policy will be thoroughly understood and respected by the whole population, women in particular, according to first articles released in America this week by correspondents of the daily press who accompanied the AEF to Australia.

Since there are no colored people living in Australia—other than Aborignies on reservations in northern and central Australia or on the islands surrounding the continent—the problem of recreation for Negro soldiers is expected to prove troublesome. Occasionally a colored soldier is seen on the street chatting with an Australian girl, but thus far no trouble has been reported.

ENGINEER UNITS

MAR 29 1942

Negro soldiers at present in Australia number several hundred, mainly from the Chicago, Detroit and St. Louis areas. They are members mainly of engineer units. They will work on construction jobs.

These soldiers are the first Negroes to land in that country except under several restrictions. An exclusion act was passed several decades ago to keep Australia a "white man's land" and excluding all colored persons, including orientals and Negroes, from taking up permanent residence. It was contended this would prevent the importation of cheap labor. Negro athletes and entertainers have entered Australia but only on temporay visas.

Since the Aborigines live in various stages of semi-civilization in the wildest part of the continent, most Australians have never seen a colored face. When Negro soldiers landed, Australians were frankly curious and stared at the newcomers. When they learned there was no salary discrimination against colored soldiers and they were on a par with white soldiers of the same rank, Australians began accepting them as part of the American army and have welcomed them in most places.

SHIP REPORTED LOST

MAR 29 1942

The soldiers, part of a huge convoy which also carried white members of the AEF, did not know their destination when they embarked. White officers were apprehensive concerning the reaction of Australians to this challenge to their white doctrine and feared that a least unpleasantness would result.

These colored soldiers crowded the portholes during the docking and Australian officials showed no surprise. Army Minister Francis M. Forde extended a special welcome. The troops remained aboard ship for several days and when they were allowed to go ashore, behaved as did typical white soldiers They walked about the streets of the large city, explored the waterfront, took in the sights, drank beer and attended motion picture shows.

They actually ran into less prejudice than they ordinarily experienced in their home areas of Chicago and Detroit.

The crossing was taken in good shape despite the heat and cramped quarters. During a severe storm their vessel was separated from the rest of the convoy and radio reports went out that the ship was lost.

I has been reprted in some quarters that Australian officials asked the United States specifically not to send over Negro troops, and other sources insist that Gen. Douglas MacArthur has demanded their inclusion because of his respect for their ability.

Some observers believe that should Japan attempt to invade the continent of Australia, officials there will welcome with open arms any Ally of any color who can help beat off the enemy.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

This Kind Of Patriotism Is Priceless

MAR 26 1942

The Tale of Two Determined To Serve Their Land

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(S N S)—"Where there's a will, there's a way," says the adage, and that this is especially true when the motive is patriotism is well proved by two 19-year-old Negro boys of Port Arthur, Texas.

The two, Russell J. De John and Lloyd Alexander had virtually haunted the offices of Selective Service Local Board No. 3 at Port Arthur since last September seeking induction into the Army as volunteers. Unfortunately, both were ineligible because of minor physical disabilities.

De John was far under weight for his height and age, while Alexander was even more severely handicapped because of a hernia Both, however, had the spirit of patriotic determination that will not concede defeat.

MAR 26 1942

De John obtained a weight-producing diet—and how he did eat! He gained 14 pounds in quick time, and now he is in the Army.

Alexander set out to save the $15 for which physician had agreed to remove his hernia condition. That was a lot of money for Alexander to save from his small earnings, but he had most of it put by when another local surgeon heard of his case and offered to perform the operation at his own expense. Alexander is recuperating rapidly and in the near future he, too, hopes to be one of Uncle Sam's doughboys.

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

APR 3 1942

A MINORITY OF OUR OWN

If the United Nations win this war the principle of the world-wide legal equality of races will have to be recognized. Since this is largely a war of ideas, and since racial equality before the law has become one of the central ideas on the democratic side, we can almost say that this principle, in itself, may be the deciding factor. The Chinese, the East Indians, the numerous African peoples and many other groups are on our side, or would be so if they were completely convinced that we mean what we say by equality just as unreservedly as the Nazis mean what they say by inequality.

APR 3 - 1942

But we Americans cannot very well talk convincingly in these terms unless we prove our sincerity in our own country. Our largest recognizable racial minority is the Negro, who constitutes nearly 10 per cent of our population—assuming, as is generally done, that a small fraction of Negro blood makes a man or woman a Negro. This newspaper was glad to publish this week a letter from William H. Baldwin, president of the National Urban League, pointing out that so long as we "restrict the full partnership of our 13,000,000 Negro citizens" we "reduce our all-out effectiveness and we provide the Axis propagandists with just the sort of material they want."

This problem has nothing to do with social relation between the Negro and other races. The democratic freedoms include the freedom to choose one's friends, of whatever race or religion. The problem is to remove discrimination in opportunities, in jobs, in the armed services and in the basic rights of citizenship. In all these respects the American Negro suffers. He does not yet have an equal chance to learn a skilled trade, to get a job if he does learn, or to join a union if he gets a job. In the Navy he cannot expect to rise above the rank of cook. In the Army, as William L. White writes in the current Survey Graphic, he may attend one of six officers' training camps and may become a commissioned pilot. Even there, however, his opportunities are small compared with his numbers.

APR 3 - 1942

This is a national, not a sectional, problem. It can be solved if we apply to it the same mutual forbearance that we think we have a right to expect in India of the British and the East Indians. It has to be solved if the white-skinned majority is to avoid the sinister hypocrisy of fighting abroad for what it is not willing to accept at home.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

This Is Democracy

FEB 25 1942

"Democracy," said President Henry W. Wriston of Brown University, recently, "is simply the political aspect of an assertion of the supreme values in individual life. It was predicated upon the right to self-development, physical, mental and spiritual. It assumes man's infinite worth, and the measureless riches that arise from the variety of his inventiveness. It is designed to implement his right of self-expression in vocation and avocation. It puts the greatest possible reliance upon self-discipline and the least possible dependence upon compulsion. If democracy is worth fighting on all the continents of the earth to defend, it is worth a struggle to protect it at home. That faith is the way to national unity; it is the path to peace."

FEB 25 1942

The individual has been the root cause of this country's progress and greatness. The Constitution was written to protect and preserve the individual from oppression by the state. That economic system which we call Capitalism simply reflects the desire of the individual to earn, to prosper, to go as far in the world as his energies and abilities can take him. The distinction between total government and democratic government is very simply put: In the first, the individual exists to serve the state; in the second, the state exists to serve the individual. This war marks the inevitalbe conflict between those irreconcilable philosophies of life.

This country is a vast and growing monument to the individual. Individuals started and built our industries—the agencies of transport, the mines which produce our coal and the oil and metals, the power systems which turn our factory wheels, the thousand and one enterprises which gave up unprecedented luxuries in times of peace and are today turning out unprecedented volume of weapons in times of war. Men took risks, men had vision and faith, men worked and experimented, failed and tried again—and these were the results. Today other men are laying the groundwork for great industries of the future.

FEB 25 1942

We are fighting to maintain a nation and a world in which the individual will be supreme. It is true that we must invest government with great power in time of war—but we must never forget the equal truth that these powers are a loan from the people, not a gift in perpetuity. On land and sea and in the air American soldiers and sailors are giving what Lincoln called "the last full measure of devotion," to defend the ideal that is America—the faith that is America. The inescapable duty of us here at home is to guarantee that they shall return to a free land of opportunity when they have won the final victory.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Ask Congressional Medal for Miller

MAR 7 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (ANP) — The halls of Congress rang with praise Friday when Senator Meade of New York and Senator Barkley of Kentucky in the Senate, and Republican Dingell of Michigan lauded the name of Dorie Miller, the newly-found hero of Pearl Harbor, and asked that he be given the Congressional Medal of Honor.

Meade and Dingell, evidently using the same copies of a prepared address, said in part:

"The United States Navy Department in an official release disclosed the identity of the Negro sailor who manned a machine gun on the battleship at Pearl Harbor December 7, 1941, although he had heretofore been confined to the duties of a second class mess attendant."

Here both read a communique sent to Congressman Vito Marcantonio of New York, adding:

"PARDONABLE PRIDE"

"Since those tragic hours on the Sabbath of December 7, 1941, at Pearl Harbor, 12,000,000 Negro citizens have with pardonable pride rejoiced in the feat of the unnamed colored hero (who was mentioned in news releases at the time).

"Mr. President, there were many sailors at Pearl Harbor who were to be cited for exceptional bravery, several of them Negroes. I understand one colored sailor from New York will be added to the roll of honor for his valor and courage under fire.

"It is fitting and proper for the senate to honor all American soldiers and sailors regardless of race, creed or color.

CONGRESS MEDAL

"Dorie Miller, I believe, should be voted the Congressional Medal of Honor or any other citation in keeping with the great tradition of the United States Navy.

"Representatives of the 12,000,000 loyal and patriotic Negro people will be cheered by this recognition of one of their own by the Congress, House of Representatives and the Senate."

Senator Barkley then spoke:

"I asked Senator Meade to yield to permit me to call attention to the fact that a Negro soldier was one of the first casualties in this war, performed heroic service. His name was Robert H. Brooks, and he came from Sadiesville, Ky.

"He was a private in the United States Army. He has been signally honored by officials and commanders at Fort Knox, Ky., because of heroism in the performance of his duty.

"He was the first American soldier to die with the armed forces of General MacArthur. The main parade group at Fort Knox, Ky., was named in Brook's honor and six generals were present at that occasion.

"I am glad to add Robert H. Brooks' name to that of the Negro sailor commented upon by the senator from New York."

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Says America's Worry Not India, But The Negroes

APR 2 1942

Agar Pleads For Action to Aid Own Minorities

By WALTER C. MURDOCK

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.,—(ANP) — "The hopes of man have despaired and festered into cynicism," declared Herbert Agar, editor of Louisville Courier-Journal, speaking at the annual convention of Alabama Education Association held here.

"At the close of the first World War the United States had a chance to lead civilization, but muffed it. The returning soldiers found that this nation was not willing to back up its pledged words and that be-

...t do something about India? Mis-...eatment of unprivileged people is ...the base of the cause of this war."

...cans are bigots, untrust-worthy and ...oppressive of lower races. If we ...lose Asia, we lose the war.

..."In God's name, why don't we do ...something about the Negro, instead ...of yapping about why England does

...rayal broke the hopes of mankind ...n other nations.

..."Japan," he continued speaking ...to this white association, "is using ...the occasion to sow in the minds ...of Asiatics the ideas that Ameri-

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says MacArthur Proving This Is Not A Race War

MAR 3 - 1942

MAR 3 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Negro and white Americans and Filipinos fighting together under General MacArthur in the Philippines are proving their heroic deeds that this no "race" war, but a war of peoples fighting for freedom, James W. Ford declared in a radio speech delivered here Monday.

"This is not a 'race' war," he declared. "This is not a war against a so-called 'yellow Peril.' It is a war of nations and peoples fighting for freedom, national security and independence against a gang of international bandits who aim to subjugate all nations, black and white, brown and yellow. Black and white Americans and Filipinos, under General MacArthur, are giving . . . in the Philippine Islands, a glorious demonstration of what kind of war this is and the kind of unity that is necessary to win it."

Ford cited denial of full participation of Negro men and women in defense industry, Jim Crowism in the Army and Navy, and lynching as "not only terrible indictments" but "blows at the nation's unity and the war effort."

"It is absolutely necessary," he declared, 'for the government to make even more use of the power of the state to eliminate these obstacles to national unity, and to utilize the creative abilities of the Negro people, facilitating their fullest participation in the nation's war program.

MAR 3 - 1942

"Further, let the government in the most straightforward manner, consult with the Negro people; consult with representative delegations of colored citizens; let there be representation in every agency connected with prosecuting the war effort. Let the President, within the scope of his emergency powers as Commander-in-Chief of the nation issue an executive order against lynching, a new emancipation proclamation, and see that it is enforced.

"As a token of willingness of the nation to abandon the discriminatory policy in the Navy, let at least one warship be commissioned and manned by a Negro, Filipino and white personnel."

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

6 M. P. GROUPS AUTHORIZED BY U.S. WAR DEPT.

MAR 7 - 1942

Military Police Units To Guard Interior From Saboteur Menace

MAR 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Formation of six Negro Military Police battalions for service in the zone of the interior has been authorized, the War Department announced Thursday. MAR 7 -

The battalions will guard factories, warehouses, bridges, power houses and similar installations.

Each battalion will include about 500 enlisted men. Members of the battalions must be at least five feet nine inches tall, must weigh at least 165 pounds and are required to have a high intelligence quotient.

One of the battalions, the 732nd, is already in process of formation. It will serve in the Sixth Corps Area with headquarters in Chicago.

The 730th battalion is to be formed by May 1, and the 731st by July 1, both for duty in the Second Corps Area with headquarters in New York City.

MAR 7 -

The 733rd and the 734th battalions have been assigned to the Ninth Corps area on the Pacific coast. The former will be organized July 1, and the latter, May 1.

The 755th battalion has been assigned to the Seventh Corps area, headquarters in Omaha. This battalion is to be in service by June 1.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

Negro M. P.s to Guard Factories and Bridges

MAR 6 - 1942

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — War department plans include the formation of six Negro military police battalions for domestic service, possibly to be recruited from the men over the age limit in the second draft group.

MAR 6 - 1942

These men will guard factories, warehouses, bridges, power houses and similar installations.

Each battalion will include about 500 enlisted men, especially selected for intelligence and physique it is reported.

One battalion, the 732nd, already is being formed to serve in the 6th Corps area with headquarters at Chicago.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Ask Reinstatement Of Calif. Guards

MAR 5 - 1942

MAR 5 - 1942

PITTSBURG, Calif.—Fighting hard against the ouster of five Negro boys from the Pittsburg unit of the California State Guard, the local branch of the NAACP has sent a formal resolution protesting the discrimination to President Roosevelt, California Senators Sherman Downey and Hiram Johnson, California Congressman Albert E. Carter, Governor Culbert L. Olson, Assemblyman Harold F. Sawallisch and Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson. The NAACP wants the immediate reinstatement of the five.

Five youths enlisted in the Pittsburg unit, but after several weeks of training were told their services were no longer needed. None of their fellow-trainees had complained about their presence, the branch said. It charges that local commanding officer Captain Bernard A. Flynn, acting on verbal orders from an out-of-town officer, told the boys to join an all-Negro unit being organized at Oakland, Calif.

MAR 5 - 1942

There is a clause in the state code prohibiting discrimination on account of race in the State Guard, the NAACP learned. Governor Osson stated he "believes colored enlistees prefer, where feasible, the organization of an entire colored unit, but in cases where such a unit is not possible, there should be no refusal to accept the enlistment of our colored citizens in other units."

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Negroes Are Ready

MAR 1 0 1942

More than 3,000 Negroes gathered at the Municipal Auditorium Sunday afternoon in an impressive demonstration of their patriotism. Birmingham Negroes stressed the willingness of Negroes to serve, emphasized the patriotism of the Southern Negro, pointed out achievements of Negroes in the fighting forces of the nation.

There were some true, complimentary, things said about Negroes by James A. Downey, Jr., of the Park and Recreation Board, and Dr. John E. Bryan, superintendent of Jefferson County schools. Dr. Bryan pointed with pride to the Tuskegee Negro flying class which was graduated last week.

MAR 1 0 1942

Yet we must look at this situation realistically. We know—we all know—that Negroes are ready to serve. But we must do more to help them fit themselves for more varied service. The flying school at Tuskegee is woefully small. The stock of Negro manpower in Birmingham devoted to little more than menial tasks is large. Let us do more to assist our Negroes in participating in the war effort. They are ready to do all they can.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Pa. Man Free on Sedition Charge

MAR 1 4 1942

(See Photo on Page 3)

PHILADELPHIA

Linked arm in arm with his wife, Harry Carpenter walked out of Quarter Sessions court here, Wednesday, a free man—cleared of sedition charges which had been placed against him because he allegedly said that "this is a white man's war."

47n

Carpenter, 34-year-old truck driver, was discharged by Judge Edwin O. Lewis following a one-hour hearing on a writ of habeas corpus.

MAR 1 4 1942

According to testimony, he told the M.P. Sergeant Edward Simms, during a raid made on a card game in a house in South Philadelphia on February 14:

"You're crazy wearing that uniform. This is a white man's government and a white man's war and it's no damn good for us," adding that "when the Japs get here the police won't interfere with card games."

Has Right to Opinion

Counsel for Carpenter cited numerous opinions of the U.S.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NATIVES KEPT FROM SERVICE IN U. S. ARMY

MAR 7 - 1942

Policy Seen To Indicate Country Is Afraid To Train Blacks

MAR 7 - 1942

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Despite the policy of "we don't want colored natives armed and able to shoot," the Virgin Islanders, excused from selective service, have turned their attention toward organized civilian protection, following the recent enemy submarine action on the Venezuelan coast, West Indies and Panama defense area, said reports from the Office of Civilian Defense here last week.

The Virgin Islands' population is composed chiefly of Negroes who form about 95 per cent of the inhabitants.

Reports from St. Croix, St. John and St. Thomas islands, which comprise the group of American possessions west of Puerto Rico and north of Venezuela, reveal that the islands' population—which was set at 24,889 in 1940—is well aware of their critical position, and have organized the civilian defense work even to the extent of "tooting of conch shells" by auxiliary firemen in rural districts to sound an alarm.

According to Gov. Charles Harwood, food reserves, emergency medical supplies, a Salvation Army mobile canteen; regular school alerts, and blackout warnings without previous notice are subjects of daily concern to defense officials and volunteer workers in the Caribbeans.

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Several conferences with the air corps, army, coast guards, and navy have resulted in a workable agreement with the civilian defense services, the report stated and instruction has been issued to the population on conduct during air raids and other emergencies.

As early as last September 19 blackout practices were begun, and soon after the Pearl Harbor incident, all night blackouts were staged without previous warnings.

A system of alerts for telephone communications to essential services was arranged and it is a misdemeanor for any person to refuse to obey the blackout instructions in the islands.

On the St. Thomas island, a home guard of 302 young men has been organized and there are hopes that it will receive recognition as a national guard unit in order to purchase equipment from the war department.

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In schools and other places throughout the island, 15 first aid centers have been established and the Red Cross has promised to furnish medical and surgical supplies.

For emergency medical work, doctors and nurses have been assigned to 24 hour duty, and it is hoped to gain an auxiliary hospital unit, yellow fever vaccine for the entire population, and surplus CCC beds for hospital needs, as well as emergency electrical units.

All these plans were made following a report from Gov. Harwood January 24, on plans for civilian protection. Also coming in for attention were the need for bomb and splinter-proof shelters and slit trenches.

The major portion of St. Thomas and St. John's civilian defense equipment and supplies was still on order in January, but the municipal council has appropriated $25,000 for defense needs.

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Legislation is being sought to empower the food commission to regulate the price and distribution of basic supplies such as soap, matches, oils, and medicine. Lists of reserve supplies of essential commodities needed by the population to withstand a probable siege have also been requested.

Viewing the preparedness efforts of the Virgin Islands, Director Landis commented: "From these small dots on American soil in one of the world's most critical defense zones, we get a splendid example of civilian alertness to common danger and timely cooperation to meet it with adequate measures. We must put into practice in the entire nation much of what these islands, which have an area of only 133 square miles, have already done."

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

RUMOR SAYS 2 NABBED AFTER BLAST AT U. S.

MAR 14 1942

Federal Police Spike Talk Of Holding Suspects In Concentration Camp

MAR 14 1942

LOS ANGELES. — (ANP) —Following rumors which have circulated around here that two Negro women had recently been arrested and sent to concentration camps for criticizing the government for the undemocratic treatment of Negroes, the Federal Bureau of Investigation denied that any arrests had been made.

MAR 14 1942

The earlier rumors stated that two women had been reported to the FBI by a telephone operator who heard them making seditions remarks during a telephone conversation. One of the women is reported to have expressed the wish that Japanese would "kill off all the white folks; and I wish they'd get these I work for."

Another charge was made against the FBI by the Rev. Clayton D. Russell, pastor of Independent church here, who stated over his weekly broadcast that FBI investigators were probing activities of the California Eagle, oldest community weekly, in an effort to learn whether Japanese or German funds were supporting it.

According to Rev. Russell, two men who identified themselves as FBI agents had questioned Mrs Charlotta A. Bass, the Eagle's publisher. Mrs. Bass denied, however, that she had thrown them out, as rumored.

At the department of justice, a secretary to an official stated that there was no truth either to the story of the investigation of the Eagle or of the arrest of the two women, declaring that one of the two men in the FBI office authorized to give information, was out of town and that the other was too busy to talk to reporters.

Anniston (Ala.) Times
March 4, 1942

Negro Trainee Press Releases Planned Here

FORT McCLELLAN.—The Public Relations Department of the Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center here under the direction of Lieutenant Harold D. Steward, Public Relations Officer, is preparing a series of news releases on Negro soldiers and their daily camp life.

Pictures of the colored soldiers on the drill field, in their daily recreational activities, and during their religious services will be placed in publications throughout the country.

This news campaign will be an effort to assist the Negro press in building the morale and creating a better understanding between the soldiers of all camps throughout the United States.

This campaign is also undertaken to finish press releases to Negro newspapers and prevent them from using sensational methods to exploit and distort news about colored soldiers that lower the morale of the colored civilians.

Press releases from Fort McClellan will be written about the colored soldiers by colored reporters who have been drafted into the United States army under the Selective Service Act.

Negro journalists can be influenced to familiarize the Negro population with the accomplishments and the possibilities of the part played by the Negro soldier and not the unfortunate incidents that have been thus far played up in the Negro press.

The National Negro press can be of great assistance in conveying the much needed appeal to the 13,000 Negroes who are at present dependent upon the Negro press for their army information and who are now being given, to a large extent, only the unpleasant side of a Negro soldier's life.

This new army Negro press service will get into full swing during National Negro Newspaper week, March 1 to 7.

Race Problem

Washington is genuinely worried about the Negro problem. The last war was marked by race riots, and those most familiar with the situation are alarmed at the steadily growing friction between Negroes and whites today. The Negroes, harder hit economically than most by the depression, have never fully recovered, and discrimination against them in some war industries is causing much bad feeling. Also, there has been extensive propaganda aimed at the Negro race. The Communists have consistently urged them to demand racial equality, and now it develops that the Japanese have been active along these lines. The U. S. long ago knew that Japanese diplomats here took an unusual interest in Negro movements, and now the FBI has uncovered positive evidence of a Jap-sponsored Negro fifth-column group in St. Louis. Incidentally, much Jap radio propaganda is still aimed at the "downtrodden" Negro race.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

Loyalty From All

From the Birmingham News—

England's troubles in the Far East are due in large degree to the refusal of India to cooperate fully in the war effort.

What India wants amounts to a partnership rather than a state of dependency. If she is going to run the risks of war, she wants to be sure of sharing more in the benefits of victory.

APR 4 1942

Here in America we have a problem of our own which should be faced frankly. In this country are 10,000,000 Negroes. They are being called upon to fight, to risk and to sacrifice, just as are all the other inhabitants of the country. They are doing that willingly. There has just been graduated at Tuskegee Institute the nation's first class of Negro flying cadets. One of Alabama's first casualties at Pearl Harbor was a Negro. Leaders of the race say there has not been a single Negro conscientious objector.

But Negroes also want to be of service on the home front. They want consideration for jobs. They want to be used in home defense activities. They want a fair distribution of jobs growing out of the war as well as of the danger at the front. They want to feel that the ideals for which they are fighting mean something to them, too.

These pleas by Negro leaders are not to go unanswered by the white people of the nation if the country is to deserve the highest loyalty and the best service from all citizens.

47n-1942
The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

End Discrimination to Speed War Effort, Harlem Parley Urges

JAN 12 1942

JAN 12 1942

Discrimination against Negroes in the Defense set-up must be halted so that the Negro people will be able to make their best contribution to the democratic struggle for defeat of the fascist Axis, Negro organizations of the South, East and Middle West urged at a conference Saturday afternoon and evening, in the Harlem YMCA, 180 W. 135th St.

"We Negroes are a definite part of this great Government," Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune, director of the Division of Negro Affairs of the National Youth Administration, told the delegates. "We are not today apologizing for ourselves at all. We are conscious that the doors of opportunity are not as wide open for us as they should be."

Emphasizing the need for unity among the Negro people, in order to win and extend the democracy they have been called on to fight for, she told of how the National Council of Negro Women, representing 800,000 members throughout the country, had recently used the pressure of their numbers to get a place in a defense conference of women's groups called by War Secretary Stimson.

JAN 12 1942

Organizations represented at the conference, which was called by the Urban League, included the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Associated Negro Press, the National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses, the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, the National Negro Business League, the National Councils of the YMCA and the YWCA, and the National Council of Negro Women.

A statement of purposes adopted by the conference maintained **"that not only can social and economic reform be carried out in the midst of an effective war effort, but many such reforms are absolutely essential to our war-time effectiveness."**

"We note with disappointment and dismay," the statement said, **"the dangerous subversive policies that prevent Negro citizens from effective participation in the total war effort."**

After considerable discussion, the conference voted their agreement with a statement by Judge William H. Hastie, Civilian Aid to the Secretary of War, that "We believe the Negro today is not unreservedly, wholeheartedly, all-out in support of the present war effort."

Judge Hastie made clear that it is necessary "to point out to Negroes how wrong and suicidal this position is, but at the same time to point out to the Government what it can do to utilize the Negro."

NAVY DISCRIMINATION

Discrimination against Negroes by the United States Navy, and especially the recent refusal by the American Red Cross to accept blood for the armed forces from Negro blood donors, were bitterly criticized by delegates, as dangerous to civilian and military morale.

A program adopted by the conference called for an end to present discriminatory practices in the Government Health program and on Defense Housing projects, protested the exclusion of Negroes from medical services of the navy and the Marine Corps; demanded full citizenship rights for Negroes, with complete integration without discrimination in the armed forces; greater opportunity for defense training for Negroes, both men and women; full participation of Negroes in labor unions and an educational campaign among white trade unionists to make such participation possible; a campaign for the continuation of NYA and other social and economic gains, and full participation of Negroes in all emergency programs of civilian and vocational training.

A continuations committee was set up, at the close of the conference, to further cooperation among the groups represented there towards carrying forward the program.

Washington Post
Washington, D. C.

Confined to Homes

Japs Single Out Manila's White Residents for Oppression

JAN 5 - 1942

Japanese troops occupying Manila have clamped a reign of terror on white residents of the fallen Philippine capital, the War Department revealed yesterday.

All white citizens of Manila have been subjected to harsh measures, according to reports reaching Gen. Douglas MacArthur, commanding defending forces, though Americans were especially marked for unpleasant attentions. Instructions have been issued, MacArthur reported, that all white civilians in Manila must remain indoors under penalty of being summarily shot if they appear on the streets.

These instructions, the War Department pointed out, "imply the contemplated interment of the white population of the city, without regard to citizenship. Apparently subjects of Germany and Italy, allies of Japan, as well as citizens of neutral countries, such as Spaniards, of whom there are many in Manila, are included in the general discrimination against the white race."

JAN 5 - 1942

The War Department said also that propaganda pamphlets urging Filipino soldiers to cease resistance have been dropped from Japanese airplanes. The pamphlets, the department added, include "abusive attacks on the white race."

While the State Department declined comment yesterday on Japanese indignities to white residents of Manila, it was considered probable here that a sharp protest would be made through Swiss diplomatic representatives, who are handling United States affairs in Tokyo. The Japanese action, the War Department pointed out, is "in marked contrast to the treatment previously accorded Japanese civilians by American troops."

Gen. MacArthur last week reported that Japanese civilians in American-controlled areas of the Philippines were well treated and that their property was being protected by police, and expressed the hope this would result in reciprocal treatment of Americans in territory under Japanese control. He said about 175 Japanese civilians were under close guard in a camp near Manila and 3000 others were under surveillance to protect them from possible mob violence.

Shortly after the capture of Davao, Mindanao, by Japanese December 20, Tokyo charged that ten Japanese nationals in the town had been put to death by American troops. This charge was denied December 29 by the State Department.

JAN 5 - 1942

Japan was condemned "on its record" for wanton disregard of international law and of the principles of humanity and even of the elemental rules of decency." Between the Japanese charges and the State Department's reply, Manila had been declared an open city and had nevertheless been bombed repeatedly by Japanese aircraft.

In both Hawaii and the the Philippines aid by Japanese Fifth Columnists to the invaders, beginning at the time of the surprise peacetime attack December 7, has been established. This aid has continued throughout the air, sea and land assault on the Philippines.

Joaquin M. Elizalde, Philippine resident commisioner in Washington, yesterday estimated the number of American residents of Manila at 8000 of the city's total population of 623,000. Spaniards total approximately 10,000 and Germans and Italians about 2000.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Pearl Buck And Robeson Speak

APR 4 1942

Pearl S. Buck, noted American author and authority on the Far East, has joined Paul Robeson, Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, and Max Yergan, executive director of the Council on African Affairs, as a featured speaker for the mass public rally to be held April 8 at Manhattan Center which will urge immediate mobilization of the colored and colonial peoples for the fight against Fascism.

Dr. Tobias will be chairman of the meeting, which is under the auspices of the Council on African Affairs, 8 West 40th Street. Other speakers will be announced later. Tickets are available at the offices of the Council on African Affairs, the "Amsterdam Star-News," 2340 Eighth Avenue, the 135th Street Y. M. C. A. and the 137th Street Y.

Paul Robeson, chairman of the Council on African Affairs, announced this week that Herbert Agar, liberal white editor, and Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, will speak with Pearl Buck and himself at the mass meeting to be held at Manhattan Centre, Wednesday, April 8, where the fullest mobilization of Negro and colonial peoples will be urged in the fight against Fascism. A featured attraction will be songs of many lands sung by Mr. Robeson. The meeting will start promptly at 8:30 P. M.

APR 4 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Japs Issue 'Shoot-All-Whites' Order After Entering Manila

JAN 10 1942

(Special to the Star-News)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 7.—The threat of instant death to all whites daring to appear on the streets of Manila has been issued by the Japanese occupation of Manila command declares the text to Pan American communique issued on Monday morning from the Philippines. The text of the communique in part follows:

"General Douglas MacArthur, commanding the United States Army forces in the Far East, has received reports from Manila indicating discrimination against Americans by the occupying Japanese forces, in marked contrast to the treatment previously accorded Japanese civilians by American troops.

JAN 10 194

"While the treatment of American civilians is especially harsh, the Japanese are discriminating against all white residents of Manila. The occupying troops have issued instructions that all white civilians in Manila, irrespective of nationality, must remain indoors, under penalty of being shot if they appear on the streets. These instructions imply the comtemplated internment of the white population of the city, without regard to citizenship. Apparently subjects of Germany and Italy, Allies of Japan, as well as citizens of neutral countries, such as Spaniards of whom there are many in Manila, are included in the general discrimination against the white race.

"Propaganda phamphlets have been distributed by Japanese airplanes in an effort to persuade native soldiers to cease resistance. Included in these phamphlets are abusive attacks on the white race.

6,000 whites approximately were in Manila at the time of the Japanese occupation. 2,000 of these were Americans. 60 percent of the Americans there in 1939 were women and children it is estimated. At that time 1,600 white Americans were married to Filipinos. 2,000 of the Cauasian there then were Spaniards, 900 British Nationals, less than 100 Italians and 1,200 Germans. Of these Germans 1,000 were Jewish refugees.

Hull Denounces Monstrosity

JAN 10 1942

Secretary Hull told his press conference on Monday that reports of especially harsh treatment of American civilians in Manila were such a monstrous thing that he wanted more details before discussing the matter. More than a week ago General MacArthur has reported that at the request of the Japanese Consul General in Manila special protection from mob violence had been guaranteed Manila's 3,000 Japanese.

Japan Denies Injustice

Tokio, Jan. 5.—The report that the Japanese occupation at Manila was reeking a deadly revenge against American whites as fifth columnists and because of ancient insults as "yellow" rats and the "yellow" peril were angrily denied here by the Imperial High Command. The spokesman declared, however, that stern repressive measures against fifth Columnists and spies had been ordered. He denied further that the whites indiscriminately were being given treatment. Germany has proclaimed the Japanese, yellow Aryans. Obviously the spokesman said the reports were faked propaganda.

JAN 10 1942

Charlotte N C Observer
February 13, 1942

NEGRO LEADER WARNS WHITES

Declares Prestige Being Lessened In World Each Day Until Japs Are Defeated.

BERKELEY, Calif., Feb. 12.—(AP)—A Negro leader speaking at the University of California's observance of Lincoln's birthday told students and faculty members today, "Each day until the Japanese are defeated, the white prestige is being lessened in the world."

Walter White of New York, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people, spoke at the invitation of Robert Gordon Sproul, president of the university.

"It may seem a far cry from Abraham Lincoln to Singapore, but there is a closer link to the tragedy of the Pacific than most people think," White said. "The dark forces of greed, based on skin color, continue to work their evil way in the world.

"Part of Japan's theory as to the United States is due to our condescending and sometimes contemptuous attitude toward the Japanese because their skins are yellow and not white.

"After Pearl Harbor, Negroes were ready to give their lives for their country. They were told in a curt reply by the navy that there could be no chance in regulations which might have raised them from a position of menials."

Talladega, Ala., Daily Home
February 13, 1942

Negro Farm Family Has Given Three Sons To Service

The story of a Talladega County Negro farm family with three sons in the army of the United States was revealed here Saturday by members of the Negro farm and home staff.

The farmer is Dan Richardson, who lives at the Rocky Mount community near here.

The three sons are serving in widely scattered areas, one in Massachusetts, one in Louisiana and one in Georgia.

One of the sons, Dan Richardson Jr., has assigned the major portion of his monthly paycheck to his father with the request that he keep a portion for himself and use the remainder for the purchase of defense bonds and stamps.

Greenwood S C Index-Journal
February 19, 1942

Negro Churches Pledge Support

Washington, Feb. 18 (AP) — Representatives of the fraternal council of Negro churches of America brought to the White House today a pledge of the full support of the organizotion's 6,000,000 membership to the country's war effort, and a request for greater negro participation.

The delegation was headed by the Rev. W. H. Jernagin.

Tampa, Fla. - Tribune
February 21, 1942

WASHINGTON MERRY-GO-ROUND

by DREW PEARSON and ROBERT S ALLEN

Experts Say Britain Must Withdraw Mediterranean Fleet.

Allied Consolidation Required To Meet Nazi Threat.

Brazil Seeks Equipment Here To Develop Amazon Valley.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20.—Ever since the escape of the German battleships Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, with the cruiser Prince Eugen, the U. S. and British high commands have been studying the strength of the Allied fleet in the Atlantic.

Battleships are like kings in a game of checkers. They can move backwards or forwards with more impunity than lesser vessels; and they can "take" smaller warships. Therefore, a compact, powerful body of battleships, making surprise raids on the enemy can prove disastrous in the extreme—especially when the antagonist has long supply lines spread out over 3000 miles of the North Atlantic, guarded only by destroyers and cruisers.

Surveying the new Nazi naval strength, Allied commanders are preparing for the worst. For this is what they figure the Nazis have:

The Gneisenau and Scharnhorst, 26,000 tons each.

The new battleship Tirpitz, 40,000 tons.

The Friedrich der Grosse and Hindenburg, 45,000 tons each, under construction for some time and probably 95 percent completed.

Two airplane carriers, the Deutschland and Graf Zeppelin, of 19,500 tons carrying 250 planes each.

Eight cruisers of the Prince Eugen class.

MILITARY SECRET

To match this, the United States must have a battle fleet of equal strength capable of getting to various parts of the Atlantic in a hurry. The size of our fleet in the Atlantic is a military secret, but it was no secret before the war and is therefore known to the enemy that many of our battleships were built as far back as 1911 and 1912, making them 30 years old. And a battleship only 20 years old is considered out of date.

That was one reason why President Roosevelt issued his grim warning that the entire east coast of the United States, and even Detroit, might be vulnerable to attack.

All this is why United States strategists are convinced that the British-American fleets must concentrate their operations in the Atlantic even at the expense of the Mediterranean; why the British may even have to withdraw their fleet from the Mediterranean.

The Pacific is a different problem. But in the Atlantic United States admirals fear disastrous consequences if the Allied fleets continue to be divided

area can supplement the industrial production of the United States, supplying us with rubber, vegetable oils, and all of the tropical goods we once received from the Dutch East Indies and the Philippines.

nt to let it remain malaria-ridden, without communications, inhabited by wild jungle creatures and Indians. Few high officials had ever visited the country until Vargas made an extensive tour. He believes that this vast tropical

will prove just as valiant a defender of his country as any other citizen.

Mrs. Roosevelt has also taken up the cudgels on behalf of Negro claims that they should be eligible to commissions in the navy.

Behind the-scenes, this has created quite a furor, because the navy has not been open to commissioned colored officers in the past. And so far the navy has answered a flat-footed "no."

The army, however, has not closed the door to colored officers. Colored commissioned officers served in the last war, and until he retired recently, there was one colored brigadier general in the army. So far, however, the army has not welcomed Mrs. Roosevelt's proposals of colored air squadrons and tank units.

PRESIDENT VARGAS' DREAM

Madame Vargas, wife of the President of Brazil, remarked about her daughter the other day: "I don't know what to do about Alzira. All she talks about is the United States."

This remark illustrates not only the tremendous wave of Brazilian sentiment for the United States but also one of the chief reasons for President Vargas' pro-American policy. All his children, plus his wife, have visited here. One boy spent four years at Johns Hopkins; Alzira has made four trips to the United States; his second son is now here studying medicine.

Vargas himself has never been to this country, though it is his ambition to come. However, a few days after the Rio de Janeiro conference he sent his minister of finance and his closest friend to Washington as a step toward

fulfilling a long-cherished dream. That dream is to develop the vast Amazon valley and make it the heart of Brazil, just as the Mississippi valley has become the heart of the United States.

For years, most Brazilian presidents have considered the Amazon the back door of the country. They were con-

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Make Our Supervision Complete

Atlanta held its first official blackout Thursday night and about 2,300 Negroes, in response to the appeals of Civilian Defense officials, patriotically volunteered their time and service.

MAR 1 - 1942

These men, who had been promised complete autonomy in the necessary task of patroling the districts in which they lived, found almost before dusk had fallen that this promise had not been kept.

Just before eight o'clock trucks skirted through the Negro neighborhoods of the city, unloading contingents of well-armed defense guards at strategic corners. As if that were not enough to sufficiently impress Negro on-lookers, these guards, whose membership is exclusively white, were quickly supplemented by cruising city and state police radio cars.

MAR 1 - 1942

One Negro air raid warden, a veteran of the last World War, who had freely given his time to take the necessary training for the post, was told by one of these home guards detailed to Auburn avenue, "That's all right boy, we are taking over now."

So many guards and police were assigned to "watch the Negroes" one wonders if there were enough left to guard such vital areas as waterworks, bridges, raliroad terminals and power plants, which would become the logical targets of Fifth Column activity.

Certainly nothing Negroes have ever done in the past has ever created even the slightest reason to suspect them of treasonable activity. In fact, only Atlanta seems to doubt the loyalty of America's black citizens.

MAR 1 - 1942

In New York, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle, where there are far more vital defense points than will ever exist in Atlanta, armed black men, many of whom were born in Atlnta, have been selected as members of the most trustworthy group to protect them.

The action of the Atlanta Civilian Defense officials in filling Negro neighborhoods with armed white men, not only leaves a bad taste in the mouths of Negro leaders doing all they can to cooperate in the home defense effort, it is contrary to the original stated policy of the organization to form racially separate councils.

The WORLD contends that if armed guards and police were needed, these men, in keeping with this policy, should have been Negroes. Though no mention of it was made by broadcasters, the very fact that no lights were seen in Negro neighborhoods a few seconds after the first alarm was sounded proves beyond doubt that effective cooperation can be accomplished under Negro supervision.

MAR 1 - 1942

Chief W. H. Aiken, head of the Atlanta Negro civilian defense organization, has done a splendid job in organizing the colored sections. His latest report that white officials have promised to train Negroes for police duties in connection with the defense program, is encouraging. We hope this promise will be faithfully kept. It's the only way to get complete effective results.

Kansas City Call
Kansas City, Mo.

IN WAR DEPARTMENT—



MAR 6 - 1942

Negro workers hold responsible positions in the reproduction and distribution section in the War department where their duties in the big Munitions building in Washington include stenography and clerical, multigraph, addressograph, mimeograph and multilith operations. Top photo shows typists at work. Left to right, Aida Patterson, Louise Williams, Rebekah McKinney, Adele Richardson and Frances Scott. Bottom photo, Everett Edmond, graduate of the Terrell law school, scans the work of a mimeograph machine. He is attached to the administrative office of the War department, bureau of public relations. Of the 30 employes in the section, 16 are Negroes. Men in the section are Henry Towles, multilith operator; Raymond Simmons and Alfred Hammonds, retired Tenth Cavalry sergeants who handle material in the supply room Mrs. Isabelle Preston of Arkansas City, Kas., is another employe of the section.



MAR 6 - 1942

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

As the Crow Flies

By W. E. B. DU BOIS

MAR 14 1942

LISTEN, fellow white Americans.

Yes, yes, yes! We are going to do our bit. In this war as in others we will be neither slackers nor traitors. We are going to fight for this country, not because we think that it is always right, or always just; or even always decent.



Dr. Du Bois

Whatever this country is, it is because of our blood and our toil and our sacrifice; together with the help of some Americans and despite the hurt and hindrance of other Americans.

We fight not in joy but in sorrow with no feeling of unlift; but under the sad weight of duty and in part, as we know to our sorrow, because of the inheritance of a slave psychology which makes it easier for us to submit and obey rather than rebel. Whatever all our mixed reasons are, we are going to play the game; but listen, Fellow Americans, for Christ's sake stop squawking about democracy and freedom. After all, we are black men and we live in America.

Programs

I wonder if it isn't possible for Negro Americans consciously and clearly to set before themselves and at once follow three programs which always appear, disappear and re-appear among us and yet all are logical and rational and not contradictory. **First**, a program of immediate objectives, March, 1942: Admission into labor unions without discrimination; share of defense jobs; fighting all new appearances of racial discrimination; attacking the oldest and weakest of former discriminations as, for instance, the denial of accommodations in Pullman cars, the denial of admission to publicly supported places of recreation; demand for equal pay in return for equal services. These and a half dozen other matters varying from place to place and from time to time are immediate demands which the American Negro should make. The movement to gain them ought to be put into the hands of young and energetic men and women, who are ready to sacrifice place, popularity and money in order to advance the interests of the Negro race. It is improbable that all these objectives can be reached within the next few years and all of them are worth trying for.

MAR 14 1942

New Group Pressure

Second, group pressure and organization: This is a program of careful offensive and defensive organization. It should fight for effective and complete education even if that involves separate educational institutions. It fights for economic security and such a measure of economic autonomy as is necessary and possible in order to secure Negroes a decent income, so that they can support their own institutions. It would involve consumers cooperation and, wherever feasible, producers cooperation; racial business organization, racial institutions like churches and social settlements. It would look forward toward the organization of adequate recreational facilities, not simply for children but for youths and adults; organized social activity giving the opportunity for young people of marriageable age to meet under the proper circumstances and choose their mates by deliberation and not by sheer chance. The organization of homes and neighborhoods so as to be protected, not only from slum influences, but from race hate; and the encouragement of family life and the reproduction of an adequate number of children to maintain our present population.

MAR 14 1942

All these we are doing with with hesitancy and often lack of conviction. We are forced into these lines of effort by race prejudice and in our resentment against race prejudice we allow ourselves often to plan and organize poorly or not at all. This work should be carried on by the middle-aged group, liberal in education and thought, and fairly secure in their economic surroundings. It need have no quarrel with the young radicals. On the other hand, it can often furnish them sinews of war and advice, and in parts of their program it may be possible for them to share. Nevertheless, their main object is to put the Negro group today in a position of security and progress, whether or not that involves segregation and group loyalty.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

TO BE EXPECTED

There is little that need be added to the official British statement on Japanese atrocities at Hongkong. Gen. Douglas MacArthur has long known the quality of Japanese "honor" and the Chinese have known it even longer.

MAR 11 1942

There is no difference in the fundamental Japanese point of view toward all human beings outside "the divinely-descended" Yamato race—the Japanese. All others are cattle, just as to the Nazi Germans, all but Aryans are inferiors, fit only to serve or amuse the Herrenvolk.

MAR 1 1942

There is no reason to think that as the war progresses, white people everywhere the Japanese conquer will not be treated with much the same bestiality as has taken place at Hongkong, the first place where any considerable number of whites fell into Japanese hands. The Chinese who suffered along with the whites doubtless expected nothing else — their brethren had experienced enough of it before.

In the same way that Japanese cruelty to the non-white Chinese has been lightly regarded, so it has been difficult for many to appreciate the full measure of Nazi German atrocities because the worst outrages have taken place in restricted areas such as the concentration camps and that suburb of hell known as occupied Poland. Moreover semi-starvation of whole areas by manipulation of food supplies and wrecking of economic life by "legal" measures have not been sensational enough to catch the public imagination.

MAR 11 1942

These stories of Axis cruelty bear no relation to the "atrocity stories" of the First World War—stories which, by the way, were discredited only in their more absurd extremities and never in their general tenor.

Today the Nazis, as well as their Japanese comrades, go to war without even the feeble check imposed by the late Kaiser Wilhelm's brand of Christianity. The things that they do are documented by such evidence as Gen. MacArthur's formal military report of the bombing of defenseless Manila, by the scars on the bodies of Christian and Jewish refugees who have fled here from Hitlerdom.

MAR 11 1942

We may as well realize once and for all, that whatever we may wish to think, we are fighting barbarians beside whom the worst criminals our own civilization can produce are amiable children. They sometimes restrain themselves for reasons of policy—to keep their slaves alive to work, or to prevent their foes from fighting with too much desperation.

MAR 1942

But such restraints are partial at best and we can expect them to be even further relaxed, either in the exhilaration of further victories or in frustrated rage at defeats.

The picture of our world, our nation, our own communities being "made over" by such conquerors is too terrible to contemplate. But the possibility of that very thing moves nearer as the forces of the United Nations in the Southwest Pacific add retreat to retreat.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Draft Law Violator Escapes Maxwell Prison

MAR 16 1942

Wardell Marshall, negro, escaped from the Federal Prison at Maxwell Field Sunday afternoon, according to report to police. He was sentenced from Waukegan, Wis., for violating the Selective Service Act, received sentence of 7 months and 29 days. He was described as 5 feet 6 inches tall, age 25, wearing blue pincheck pants, blue shirt and tan shoes.

Raleigh, N. C., News & Observer
March 30, 1942

NEGROES AND THE WAR.

To the Editor: In reply to the article written by James E. Taylor, I think he is slightly confused on the Negro's part in this war.

Negroes and Indians, as well as whites, are being called by the selective service to the aid of their country. In Fort Bragg there are many troops holding the rank of non-commissioned officers as well as private. Just recently a group of Negroes received their "wings" and became second lieutenants in the United States Army Air Corps.

As far as the draft board is concerned, there is no distinction in color. All are being called to duty.

There is still much class and color distinction in the South. In the North it is rapidly disappearing. I think after this war is over there will be less social differentiation in America, but until then the "darker race" must continue their never-ending strife for recognition.

Joe Louis, Booker T. Washington and others are greatly improving the status of the Negro race.

JACK NASH.

Raleigh.

As White Man 'Loses Face'

MAR 14 1942

DURING the fighting in the Malay Peninsula and in Java not much was allowed to get by the British censors about the attitude of the native populations toward the respective belligerents. It now comes out that the natives sympathized with the Japanese and gave them aid and comfort.

The significance of this belated revelation can scarcely be overestimated at this time. It can only mean more and longer trouble for the white man in the Far East. The latter, having "lost face," can expect little from the Orientals who do not happen to be his active allies.

MAR 14 1942

What could happen to the world if Japan should succeed in conquering and organizing the multiple millions of people in the Orient against the American and European influence upon civilization is too

Tuskegee News
Tuskegee, Alabama

COLORED BABY NAMED FOR McARTHUR

APR 9 1942

James McArthur Hughes was born on March 7th and is the son of Osie Hughes and his wife, of Tuskegee. Osie is a colored man highly regarded here and is to be commended upon his patriotic gesture in naming his son for the current military hero, McArthur. So far as we know, he is the first baby to be named for the general.

47n-1942

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla

The St. Louis Branch of The National Association For the Advancement Of Colored People

MAR 7 - 1942

Has Adopted the Following For the American Citizen For 1942

The Black Dispatch Recommends This Creed For All Negro Americans

CREED OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO CITIZEN
1942 A. D.

MAR 7 - 1942

I am an American citizen.

My countrymen call me "Negro."

But no matter what I am called, the fact remains that I am a citizen of the United States of America, native born. As such, I expect to share all of the responsibilities and obligations of good citizenship.

My record bears proof abundant.

I have shared these obligations and responsibilities.

My Crispus Attucks died first on Boston Commons for my country's freedom in 1770.

My Robert Brooks died first in the Philippines for my country's democracy in 1941.

MAR 7 - 19

But I have not shared the opportunities and rewards of good citizenship.

A Witness:

My government allows nine millions of me to be denied the right to vote for the very sheriff who may stand between me and the mob that would lynch me.

My government allows me to be segregated in slum ghettos.

I am shoved around and doled out the crumbs from the employment feast, even where my government is the host.

There is no room for gainful employment of me in my government's civilian defense program, and my volunteer efforts, I am told, are to be rewarded with picks, shovels and tar brooms on demolition street gangs.

My government winks at my degradation and expects my soul-sickness to be cured by hired "representatives" and fruitless investigations.

My government is soul-sick too, but it is not aware of this as I am; and when I think of proud France, that was soul-sick also and not aware, I shudder and grow afraid for my government.

MAR 7 - 19

My government is in distress, and it expects me to help—and I will help; fully, gladly and patriotically will.

I PLEDGE ALLEGIANCE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG AND TO THE REPUBLIC FOR WHICH IT STANDS; ONE NATION, INDIVISIBLE, WITH LIBERTY AND JUSTICE FOR ALL.

But despite my desires and patriotic endeavors, I can not freely render my full measure of loyal aid,

So Long As

I can enlist in my government's navy as mess attendant only,

MAR 7 - 1942

So Long As

I am barred completely from my government's marine corps,

So Long As

I am hired only as porter or menial in my government's defense plants and denied my station on the production line.

So Long As

I am forbidden to fly the mighty ships of my government's navy of the skies.

Let me die in combat with my government's army a free soldier, and not a segregated one.

MAR 7 - 19

And when peace is come again, let my government be honorable and forthright about me, for too well do I remember the quarter century of 1917 to 1942.

My government is strong and I am weak.

My government must defend me, for I am defenseless.

My government must protect me for I am unprotected.

Let my government be the democracy she proclaims.

I am the test of my government.

I am the test of my country's integrity of soul, her honesty of purpose.

I AM THE TEST OF DEMOCRACY.

"Approved and adopted January 21, 1942, by the Credo Committee of the St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P. (Organizations adopting this credo are requested to notify the St. Louis Branch N. A. A. C. P., 2103 Market street, advising number of members; whether or not copies are desired and approximate requirements.)

(Signed) THE AMERICAN NEGRO CITIZEN A. D. 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

A Personal Memo to Our Readers

MAR 15 1942

In the last few months the Sunday Worker has won thousands of new readers. Perhaps you are one of these. The support you give our paper—*your* paper as well—gives us confidence and inspiration to always improve our job.

The growth of our circulation signifies that there is a real need for such a paper as the Sunday Worker—a complete paper, authentic and stimulating, with a genuine *labor* character.

We want to point out that *you can read such a paper every day in the week.*

Doubtless you know that the publishers of the Sunday Worker also publish the Daily Worker. Many of the features which make the Sunday Worker as vital a newspaper as it is, appear in the Daily Worker.

The Daily Worker features its own cabled news dispatches and those of the Intercontinent News Service from Europe, the Soviet Union, Latin America, the Far East—from all important world capitals.

It reflects the life and activities of the Negro people and the role they play in the struggle against Hitler and the Axis.

Its daily analysis of the world battlefronts by "A Veteran Commander" is one of the most popular features of the paper.

Its sports page includes news of labor sports activities. It has many unusual features, news of the theatre, radio, music, movies.

MAR 15 1942

All this, plus its coast to coast labor and trade union coverage, make the Daily Worker an indispensable newspaper to all who seek the speediest mobilization of the American people to out-produce and out-fight our nation's enemies.

We dedicate every copy of the Daily Worker to our nation's military victory. In this spirit we urge you to make the Daily Worker your regular newspaper!

Yours,
The Editorial Board of
the Sunday Worker.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

THIS MORNING



MAR 1 - 1942

MAR 13 1942

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

In England the so-called Cliveden Set was composed, or suspected of being composed, of certain Tories who hated democracy more than they did Hitler and were, therefore, for appeasement. There was such a set in our own country before we went to war, but it has piped down enough now not to be of any importance, even though it might become ruinously vocal again in certain circumstances. The real "Cliveden Set" here now, in the sense of a group of people too little aware of the Hitler menace to put aside their domestic hates, is composed of radicals as well as Tories, of

New Dealers MAR 1 1942 *New Dealers, of progressives as well as conservatives, it seems to us. It is composed of all those who are still looking upon this war as a great occasion for doing something other than winning this war, who think it a shining opportunity to advance or destroy the New Deal, to extend democracy or contract it, to put the Negro up or put him down, to increase labor's power or take away the power labor has won. It is composed of all those who insist upon dividing this country with quarrels which are beggared now until the supreme issue with Hitler is settled.* MAR 1 3 1942

* * *

"You and other writers," says Mr. J. C. Pickett, of Fort Payne, "spend a lot of time speaking of the difficulties of the Axis, especially Japan's, in having to maintain long lines of communications. Why not worry less about that and more about our own troubles? So far Japan has not been hampered by the difficulties you mention." But you'll agree in hoping she will soon, Mr. Pickett.

* * *

They are printing a ninth edition now of Joseph E. Davies' "Mission to Moscow." The book leads the national best-seller lists in both fiction and non-fiction. It is making history, for it is persuading Americans that the Russians are worth all the help we can give them, and no menace to us at all.

Journal and Guide
Norfolk, Virginia

More Than 440 Graduates Of University

FEB 7 -1942

Lt. James Fowler, West Pointer Among Group

FEB 7 -1942

WASHINGTON, D. C. — More than 150 graduates of Howard University are now on active duty as officers in the United States Army it was revealed by Col. Lloyd Zuppann, head of the Department of Military Science and Tactics at the university.

The officers are graduates of the Reserve Officers Training Corps, which was begun at the university at the end of World War No. 1, and since, has added 440 officers to the Reserve Officers Corps, who are eligible for active duty during the present international crisis.

Although many of the men are stationed in various sections of the country, the majority of them have been on active duty for nearly a year with the 366th Infantry at Fort Devens, Mass.

AT FORT DEVENS

MAJORS: Robert L. Pollard, Ernest R. Welch, assistant professor of Electrical Engineering at Howard University; Alston W. Burleigh, Raymond C. Contee, William H. Bowers and Hyman Y. Chase, associate professor of Zoology at Howard University.

CAPTAINS: Clinton C. Burke, Jr., Walter Dabney, James H. Robinson, Frederick O. Petite, Robert W. Hainsworth, Herbert R. Orr, Willis D. Polk, Raymond A. Diggs and Herman D. Richards.

FIRST LIEUTENANT: Arthur W. Ferguson, Emerson W. Browne, Penrose E. Goodall, Richard H. Irving, James W. Jones, Jesse O. Dedmon, John Green, Charles A. Pratt, Lloyd R. Riley, Fred L. Allen, Rutherford B. Stevens, Clarence B. Wheat, Lucius E. Young, Samuel W. Tucker, Robert S. Armstead, Cyrus Honesty, Nathaniel King, Charles H. Overhall Harry R. Peersawl, Tunis D. Randolph George F. Welch, Emmett W. Wilis, Weejay S. Bundara.

James H. Carr, Fred D. Durrah, William W. Ford, Nathaniel P. King, Harold A. Kyles, Roger B. Kyles, George P. Lawrence, Howard P. Locksley, William A. Pierce, James L. Thompson, Osceola T. Thornton, James T. Toliver, Leroy R. Weekes, Emmett W. Willis, Mervin O. Parker and Roy W. Sorrell. FEB 7 -194

SECOND LIEUTENANTS: Allen R. Anderson, James T. Beason, Herman L. Bell, Edward W. Brooke, Frederick E. Davidson, Harry S. Davis, William C. English, Charles M. Bragg, Dennette A. Harrod, John H. Hurd, Samuel C. Jackson, Samuel B. McCottry Jr., Walter L. Macklin, James I. Minor, John T. Martin, Jasper Ross, Willard C. Stewart, Yancey Williams, Roy F. Greenwood, Clifton E. Davis, Robert A. Brown, Ralph L. McKinney, John H. Euell, and James Fowler.

Lt. James Fowler, who received his commission upon graduation from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, also graduated from the R. O. T. C. unit at Howard University.

STATIONED AT FORT DIX, NEW JERSEY FEB 7 -1942

Among the officers, graduates of Howard University, stationed at Fort Dix, are:

Major Joseph A. Holmes, Capt. Lorenzo R. Berry, First Lieutenants Rufus Johnson and Leroy A. Wallace, and 2nd Lieutenant Millard Williams.

Howard men stationed at other locations include: Captain John A. Welch, Captain Maurice E. Johnson and Lt. Hayden Johnson, Tuskegee, Alabama; 1st Lt. Harold J. Nickens, M. C., Fort Bragg, N. C., and 1st Lt. Robert W. Wilson, Howard University, Washington, D. C.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Hancock Negroes Spur Their War Efforts

APR 1 1 1942

LOG CABIN CENTER, [AP]—Hancock county Negro children, teachers and citizens sought to spur their efforts in war work Friday.

Dr. Benjamin F. Hubert, president of Georgia State College at Savannah, declared Negroes could help win the war by putting their best efforts into every job they tackle. APR 1 1 1942

The program included group singing, dramatic, declamation and athletic contests as well as addresses by Dr. Hubert, Dr. I. H. Moore, county health officer, and Jency N. Reeves, county rural supervisor. The part of the schools in aiding the war was emphasized.

Christian Recorder
Philadelphia, Pa.

RACE PREJUDICE A WAR LIABILITY

MAR 1 2 1942 MAR 1 2 1942

This war is, as President Roosevelt says, a "new kind of war." It is new not only on its geographical scope, in its vast demands for weapons and in its complex strategy but also in its racial alignments. It is high time we Americans took stock of the racial factors and guided our policy accordingly.

In World War I the Japanese, the Chinese and the people of India were our Allies, battling with the United States, Britain, and France to destroy Prussian militarism.

But in World War II, Japan, a branch of the ruthless Hitler Axis, is fighting not only America and Britain but the valiant Chinese and the natives of the southwest Pacific islands and may fight, perhaps soon, the people of India, to establish Tokio's domination over Asia. MAR 1 2 1942

Success of the United Nations in this war against barbarism may depend, in vital measure, upon the staying power of China and the loyalty of India. But are America and Britain doing all they could to eliminate every trace of racial prejudice, to the end that their alliance with Asiatic peoples will be proof against Japanese arms and Japanese propaganda? They most assuredly are not.

There is talk in England of increased autonomy for India. But what is being done officially? The British Government announces in the House of Lords that it is "in favor of India's political freedom" but believes it to be the responsibility of Indian leaders to "devise some scheme which will be satisfactory to all."

This sets a new record in buck-passing. In the first place there never could be a settlement of the India question that would be "satisfactory to all." In the second place it is Britain's responsibility, not the Indian leaders', to take the initiative, generously and ungrudgingly, to provide India with a larger degree of home rule.

What about our own case? In a remarkable address in New York a few days ago, Pearl Buck, eminent novelist and authority on the Far East, warned that "Japan is declaring in the Philippines, in China, in India and Malaya that there is no basis of hope that colored peoples can expect any justice from the people who rule in the United States, namely, the white people."

Even if this line of Japanese propaganda were wholly false it might be exceedingly MAR 1 2 1942 difficult to combat. But the tragedy is that there is more truth in it than any of us likes to admit.

Miss Buck went on to show that for specific proof the Japanese point to our treatment of the Negroes. Every time there is a race riot or a lynching in this country the poison spreaders of Tokio have fresh material to pour out to the Filipinos, the Chinese and the Indians to weaken the United Nations' cause.

Nor is that all. We would have a hard time explaining away, to our Allies in Asia, America's discrimination against Negro soldiers and sailors in our Army, Navy and air forces. Even in our war industries this discrimination exists, in spite of recent efforts to overcome it.

MAR 1 2 1942

Would it be surprising if, after continued doses of this Japanese propaganda, the leaders of China and India told us frankly: "We don't understand why you are so anxious to keep us fighting with you when you seem to harbor prejudice against other races. Why, we hear that if a Filipino wants to enlist in the American Army he is often made a cook or a waiter instead of a soldier!"

The bitter truth is that although we denounce Hitler and his Nazis for their racial hatred, we have racial prejudices ourselves that are shameful in any circumstances, but outright dangerous in such a war as we are fighting now.

Pearl Buck is entirely right when she says: "Let Americans be sure of this—unless we can declare ourselves whole for democracy now and do away with prejudices against colored peoples, we shall lose our chance to make the world what we want it to be; we shall lose even our place in the world, whatever our military victories are. For most of the people in the world today are colored."

Unless we eliminate racial discrimination in our Army, Navy and air forces we will be making the same mistake the British are making in their reluctance to broaden India's autonomy. MAR 1 2 1942

But if we deal courageously and resolutely with our own racial prejudices we shall be striking vigorously at Japanese propagandists, who are overlooking no chances to spread distrust of America in Asia. More than that, we shall be contributing enormously toward an Allied victory and the establishment of a world social order founded upon justice and humanitarianism.

—PHILA. INQUIRER

47n-1942
Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Status of Colored Races After Conflict Explored

JAN 31 1942

By A. M. WENDELL MALLIET

There are as many opinions as there are minds about the racial aspects of the present war and the status of the colored races as a result of the peace and the adjustments that follow. It seems that if the Axis Powers are victorious, the yellow race, represented by Japan, will dominate Asia and the Pacific Ocean.

However, if victory crowns the efforts of the United Nations, yellow China and Mongolian Russia will take the place of the Nippon, the only difference being that with China and Russia in the Far Eastern saddle, there will be, for a time at least, friendly relations between the East and the West.

Whatever happens in the Far East, the yellow and brown populations in that region will have nothing to lose. It will amount only to a change of masters without any real serious consequences. That situation, however, will not, in any likelihood, be the case with weak, exploited Africa. The Nazis, be they Germans or Italians, have a special hate for black skins; and even white Australia is today facing, with fear and trembling, the bayonets and bombs of the Japanese because of her insolent "white Australia" policy.

If, as and when the great bastion of Singapore falls to the Japs, and China's life-line, the Burma Road, is cut by Nippon's forces operating from Thialand (Siam), the planned drive of the Japanese into India and the Nazi march into North Africa will greatly complicate the world-wide strategy of the United Nations.

There is real danger facing the United Nations on all fronts, and Africa is being threatened on all sides, but without any efforts being made to prepare the African to defend his country and the sacred soil of his fathers. Shipping or transport facilities are positively inadequate to carry a large body of combat troops from the United States, Britain or any other theatre of war in time to meet the Nazis anywhere in Africa.

Africa is ready, willing and able to supply a reservoir of brave fighting man power of more than 15,000,000, but for some reason or other their services have not been drawn upon. Had it not been for the gallantry of the King's African Rifles (British East Africa) and the regiments from the Gold Coast and Nigeria, one wonders how and when the battle of Ethiopia would have been settled.

80,000 at Dakar

At Dakar alone there are more than 80,000 French colonial troops, loyal to Vichy, in readiness to strike when Hitler gives the order. But what are the British and the Americans doing to resist an attempt by the Axis to open up the battle of the South Atlantic via Dakar with its ominous threat to Natal, Brazil. Liberians at Monrovia and West Africans at Sierra Leone are ready to serve under the flags of the United Nations for the freedom of their continent.

Very little is being said about the great warrior races of Africa in these days of grave crises. Why are the Hausas and Zulus of South Africa not summoned to the colors? Why has Liberia been made to remain neutral and keep out of the fray? Why it it that the full military strength of Nigeria, with its 20,000,000 inhabitants, has not been harnessed and thrown into the battle for human freedom?

Is it another attempt by the white, Anglo-Saxon nations to win the war without integrating Africa and its vast resources in man power into the malestron of war and its lessons in self-defense as well of offense? Is this another white man's war so far as Africa is concerned? Or, is it that India and China are to be free at the peace conference to chart their own future and Africa remain the guinea pig for economic experimentation and exploitation?

It is because the future of Africa is now hanging in the balance, regardless of who the victors are, that it is of the utmost importance that voices be raised in the New World and the Old on behalf of Africa. Fear of the rising tide of black supremacy in Africa, especially in the Union of South Africa, Gold Coast and East African Kenya, is said to be the raison d'etre for British and American policy of African exclusion in the world struggle for freedom, liberty and equality.

Savannah Ga. News
February 18, 1942

WORLD UNION IS SEEN BY EMBREE

Start Already Made, Educator Declares

ATLANTA, Feb. 17 (AP).—A prediction that "this world will be controlled for a number of years by an expanded organization founded on the very union we have today -- the United Nations," was made here today by Edwin R. Embree, historian and president of the Julius Rosenwald Foundation.

"I believe," he said, "we shall have at least three healthy results from this control by the progressive and democratic nations: A world supreme court, an international police force, an international coinage.

"Already we have twenty-six countries allied under this group of United Nations and already we are practicing the ideas of the common military and the common economy."

Asheville, N. C. Citizen
February 11, 1942

Stirring Patriotic Rally Staged By Negroes Here

Some 500 Asheville negroes held a stirring patriotic rally last night at Stephens-Lee high school.

Principal speakers were Dr. Robert M. Hendrick, Asheville negro dentist and chairman of the negro division of the Buncombe county civilian defense council, and Dr. C. C. Spaulding of Durham, president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company and president of the Mechanics and Farmers bank of Durham and Raleigh.

Dr. Hendrick stressed the role negroes can play in the civilian defense set-up and Dr. Spaulding's talk dealt with the negro's part in defeating the axis powers.

Musical Program Given

The meeting opened with a concert by the Stephens-Lee band, the singing of "'America," singing of the national negro hymn and prayer by the Rev. L. A. Brown, pastor of Berry Temple Methodist church.

Interspersed throughout the program were selections by the school's glee club, the Allen home school glee club and other groups. Victor Stanley McDowell led in the pledge to the flag.

The school band, representatives of several negro organizations, negro veterans and others paraded in the business section yesterday afternoon to stimulate interest in the rally.

Dr. Hendrick said that a civilian defense registration center for negroes has been opened in the Y. M. I. building and a clerk is on duty there daily from 3 until 8 p. m. to register negroes for civilian defense jobs. He said that so far the center has registered 293 persons but still needs more volunteers. The civilian defense program for the negroes will include units of auxiliary police, firemen, Red Cross workers, first aid, air raid wardens, nursing, medical corps and others.

Explains Defense Set-Up

He explained the civilian defense set-up and said the negroes now are holding three classes in first aid. Auxiliary police training will be started next Monday, he said.

Dr. Sapulding was introduced by George Coxe of Durham, an associate of the speaker. The insurance company executive reminded his audience that World War No. 1 was won on the battlefields of France by the American soldiers "but peace was lost by the people at home who repudiated President Wilson and his peace plan..."

"No race of people is more loyal to the United States than the negroes," Dr. Spaulding said. "We are a trusted race and have proven it before. This trust will continue. Every negro in the United States owes this country his patriotism. We need morale, courage and inspiration to carry on our program to win this war."

"Must Work Together"

"You should cooperate with your government. We are in war, a terrible war and are fighting for our very existance. You know what happened to the Jews in Germany. Well, what will happen to us if Hitler wins this war?

"This is no time for splitting hairs. We must work together against our common enemy, the Japs, Italians and Germans."

Dr. Spaulding urged the purchase of defense stamps and bonds. "I would like to see every negro man, woman and child, every negro church, school, society and organization in the United States buy defense stamps and bonds so that the world would know we have gone into it 100 per cent," he said.

Also taking part in the program were J. W. Brogdon, A. F. Tolliver, Dr. W. C. Brown, the Rev. E. W. Dixon and members of the committee on arrangements for the rally. The Rev. N. H. Humphreys presided.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro and The War

Editor The Telegraph:

We are in for a long war and every American who loves freedom of speech, freedom to worship God according to the dictation of his own consicence and free to live under a democratic form of government had just as well learn that and get ready to make the greatest sacrifice we have ever made.

FEB 24 1942

We sometimes hear that this is a rich man's war and a poor man's fight. But that is not true, it is a war which must and will have to be fought by all of the American people. It does not matter whether they be rich or poor, white or black.

FEB 24 1942

There may be those who are not satisfied with the circumstances to which they have been subjected. But the most common

people in this country have more freedom than the rich people who are ruled by a dictator. In this country every man has some kind of rights and if he has the money can carry his case to the highest court of the land while those under a dictator has no appeal from the dictators decision.

The Negro has never played a traitor to this country but has fought like devils in every war this country has had? And I see no reason why we should be any less patriotic now. There may be some conditions that we would like to see changed as it relates to us as American citizens but this is no time to run the risk of loosing the war, talking about our likes and dislikes.

I am glad to say that even the Negro with the least intelligence is willing to do his duty. I often hear some one refer to the mob in Missouri and every one of them express their regrets that such a thing happened when we are pleading for racial solidarity. After they talk about it a few minutes many say "I am willing to do my bit as an American citizen." There may be some enemy propagandist among us who may try to deceive us and tell us that we have nothing to fight for. Don't be deceived. This country is the best place in the world to live and there are teaming millions who would like to come in possession of it and would feel like princess if they had the privileges which the Negro enjoys. We are taught in the scriptures to be loyal to those who hold the reins of government. We are even asked to remember them when we bow on our knees to pray. Let us obey the Divine injunction if there is anything wrong, God will hold the officers responsible.

There may be those among us who feel that we have not gotten the honor which we deserve for the gallanetry of the black boys who poured out their blood like water in the previous wars. But some day a historian will come upon the scene who will tell the whole story. Therefore let no one besmear the beautiful pages of history which our men have written in their own blood. But let us go on and achieve even greater victories in this conflict.

I am one who believes that every individual and every race will some day come in possession of whatever he fits himself to receive. If this generation should loose confidence in the American flag and in the justice of God it would spoil all that has been done by our fathers who sleep in unmarked graves in Flanders Field and other spots of mother earth that hold our brave heroes in her bosum. Yes black sons, let us march on to victory, follow the flag wherever it leads.

If we would listen with the ear of the soul we would hear our fallen heroes who fought in the previous wars, led on by Christopher Attucks who was the first man to give his life for the freedom of our great commonwealth crying in thunder tones telling us that their blood was spilt in vain for an unworthy generation if we lay down on the job now.

Once more let me say to my race "On to Victory, on to Victory."

Macon. J. T. SAXON,

Sumter S. C. Daily Item
January 27, 1942

The Negro And Present Crisis

(Communication)

"The Southern Frontier," published by the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, Atlanta, Ga., reports a study made by The Institute of Propaganda Analysis, of the Negro's loyalty in the present crisis. To date we have not seen the results of this study. However, it is significant that this question has been raised by Southern white people. Their uneasiness is easily explained. God knows the Negro has reasons to be disloyal. The disillusionment of the Negro following World War I and his present status in the bi-racial setup are provocative of serious questionings. What are to be the fruits of this second cataclysm? Is this question in order? Is it specious?

Several months ago The Columbia State in a very lucid editorial, "A Choice to Be Made," said: "South Carolina must make a choice. Adjustments in race relations are inevitable. The choice South Carolina has is this: will the twhite people of South Carolina guide inevitable changes for the common good of this state; or will we decline to take leadership offered to us, and let changes come unguided by us?

There can be no going back to the past." The words of this progressive journal are significantly pertinent. If there are questions among the Negroes (and there are) they have their basis in the uneasy fear that there will be a "going back to the past." If we want to follow God, let us be assured that He is not "back" but forward. I am not sure that we want to follow Him. The Negro must be assured beyond doubt that he is not giving his all for the preservation of the status quo, the Latin for "the mess we is in." Professor Harold Laski of faculty of political science, University of London, said in a recent release in the New York Times, "we have to avoid the temptation to believe that there can be any attempt to return to the pre-war world."

If these "Southern regions" are to assume their rightful place of leadership in the post-war world, we must accord to the Negro every opportunity to grow enjoyed by other ethnic groups. Dr. Odum in his monumental work already mentioned, says, "The Negro is an integral part of the Southeast. Here is the region's hardest problem. It is of, for, and by the Southern people. What thousands of young white students want and the thousands of Negro students want is hard-boiled, realistic, evolutionary hope for the future rather than closed doors of opportunity and change. His problem lies at the very heart of the whole region's future development, a reality from which there is no escape." To attempt to go forward without him is like trying to play Hamlet without Hamlet. The questions will continue to plague us; the uneasy fears will continue to haunt us like Banquo's ghost until we are assured that the best, the most courageous, the most intelligent, and the most Christian in both races are making an honest-to-goodness attempt to follow the Galilean Carpenter who said, "the truth shall set you free." However before the truth can set us free it must first make us mad.

"There is a destiny that makes us brothers;
None goes his way alone;
All that we send into the lives of others
Comes back into our own.
I care not what his temples or his creeds,
One thing holds firm and fast—
That into each fateful heap of days and deeds
The soul of man is cast."

—Edwin Markham.

L. M. Tobin, Chairman,
Department of Religion, Morris college, Sumter, S. C.

Durham N. C. Morning Herald
January 28, 1942

Morale Talked By Chidley At Negro College

Famous Minister Itemizes Reasons For Wrong Doing

"Wartime Morale" was the subject of the address of Dr. Howard J. Chidley, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Winchester, Mass., yesterday morning at the North Carolina College for Negroes. This was the third of a series of four lectures delivered by the noted minister on the occasion of his visit to the college this week.

For approximately 30 years Dr. Chidley has been interested and instrumental in the development of the local institution. He has led many of his congregation and friends to make substantial contributions to the college. It is his custom to visit Dr. James E. Shepard, president of the school each year, at which time he delivers a series of addresses.

Giving a number of reasons why people go wrong the speaker named heredity and physical handicaps.

Another cause for wrong was named as that of "keeping up with the Jonses" until debt overcame them and drove them to desperate deeds.

Dr. Chidley stated that perhaps discouragement was the greatest cause for men and women going wrong. He stated that people in the depths of discouragement were easily persuaded to do unbecoming things.

Offering courage as a means to offset discouragement the minister cited the fact that "Socrates cup was filled with hemlock before it was filled with glory. There is always a sprig of poison ivy in the wreath of glory that any man wears," he said.

"The most damnable thing that I know was done by the Governor of Georgia when he kicked out all aliens from their jobs in the State, all the way from the hod carriers up," Dr. Chidley declared.

He denounced the social discriminations practiced in the cases of employing persons on the basis of color. "The Negro race always has been loyal to this country. We all need praise and commendation, and we live on it," he stated.

In discussing possible assistance that men should give to others in keeping up the morale of our times, Dr. Chidley said that of all the hundreds of persons whom he had assisted with recommendations in their hour of embarrassment, very few had ever let him down. He declared that utter discouragement was largely responsible for the delinquency of so many girls seeking their rightful happiness and romance.

Agreeing with Petrim Sorokin, head of the department of sociology at Harvard, Dr. Chidley stated that civilization is not based on a physiological basis so that it dies, but that civilization is capable of shifting its base and thereby never dying.

"The capitalistic system is bound to go. It cannot be patched up by the modern political shyster. Materialistic economy has given us the present crisis, which is the bloodiest man has seen in 30 centuries. It is not to be cured by shooting Hitler, Mussolini or Stalin.

"Materialism in religion has given us the social gospel. And it has run its course in education. We are now in the midst of one of four great crises in history, according to Professor Sorokin. Along beside of this materialistic notion has been forming the idealistic culture—the culture of the future. This new culture will be built on the Sermon on the Mount. We are now batting on the right side in the idealistic culture," he concluded.

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO SOLDIER IS PATRIOTIC

MAR 8 - 1942

Calvin L. Brincefield, a 30-year-old Negro, is a patriotic American citizen—and a man of few but significant words.

So declare the members of Selective Service Board No. 748, White Plains, N. Y., before whom Brincefield, because of a clerical error, recently was called to show cause why he should not be reclassified and placed in Class 1-A, "available for general military service." MAR 8 - 1942

Brincefield, although he had a proper claim for deferment, offered no objection to such a classification. Instead, he declared:

"I don't want a deferment. I am ready to go whenever you want me. I think any man who has lived in this country 30 years and isn't willing to fight for it isn't fit to live in it."

A board member described Brincefield's statement as one of the most inspiring as well as unexpected he had ever heard.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Army Day Boost To Interracial Feeling

APR 7 1942

ANNISTON, Ala. — (SNS)—The Fourth Battalion of the First Regiment, along with a white battalion, and both white and colored bands, paraded down Noble street yesterday morning in observance of Army Day.

Demonstrations of several phases of military training were held on the athletic field south of Post Headquarters at Ft. McClellan from two to five p. m.

The First Regiment was represented by Company A, 5th Battalion which demonstrated close order rank.

Negro soldiers of the First Regiment, Branch Immaterial Replacement Training Center, Ft. McClellan, Alabama, are engaged in basic military training.

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Says All Would Lose Rights Should Axis Win

In an open letter addressed to colored Americans, Pearl S. Buck, noted white author and defender of Negroes, calls on members of the race to stand by democracy. Her letter follows:

MAR 2 - 1942

A LETTER TO COLORED AMERICANS

I venture to write this letter directly to you, the colored citizens of our country. Some of you may know how frankly and constantly I have spoken to white people about their obligations to you. Now I should like to speak to you of the responsibility resting at this moment upon the colored American stands today as a symbol, not merely for his own race in one country, but for the hundreds of millions of other men and women, colored and white, who are waiting for freedom and for the life which democracy promises.

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Who are these hundreds of millions? They are the people on India who on their own soil wait for the opportunity to work out their own national life in their on way. They are the peoples of all colonies in Asia and Africa, some more fortunate, some less fortunate in their dependence upon governments. They are people who are under no foreign rule but who are ruled without freedom by certain classes and groups of their own race and kind. They are all those people, wherever they are, who long for a society which gives them opportunities not lessened because of blood and birth.

THE REAL ISSUE

I know that there are those among you who in natural bitterness think, if they do not say, that it might be as well if Japan should win this war so that the white man would be forced out of the lands of the colored people. But this is to misunderstand the fundamental meaning of this war. It is true that white people say they belive in freedom and still do not go on to make everybody free, and yet the real issue in this war is a single one—it is a war between the democracies who admit the principle that men and women should think and speak and work in freedom and the Axis rulers who deny freedom even as a principle.

MAR 2 - 1942

If the democratic people win, there will be a chance to work out true democracy. If the democratic peoples lose, there will be no further chance for a long time even to try anything like freedom. Japan's whole culture, ancient and modern, is based on stern subjugation of the individual. And there is no reason for anyone to expect freedom from the German rulers. This war, therefore, belongs to the colored American as much as to the white American and they stand or fall together with the rest of humanity. Never before has race meant so much and so little—so much because it is upon this point of equality that the democratic peoples have failed most disastrously to practice full democracy, and so little, because if the Axis should win, color would not save or damn anyone. The freedom of colored and white together would then be lost.

MAR 2 - 1942

MUST BE LEADER

Faulty as our democracy is, the United States must be the leader in this war for the right of peoples to be free—there is no other leader to whom we can look. We have as our great ally the old democracy of China. But China is not equipped except as we can equip her for a military war. The main burden rests upon our own country. It is inevitable, too, that after this war the United States must be the leader in the peace. China will be deeply concerned in that peace, but there are concerned also the peoples of India and Malaysia, the Philippines, and all the conquered peoples in Europe and Africa. The United States must be prepared in mind and spirit to lead all these toward freedom.

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We are not prepared now. The division between colored and white in our own country is dangerous, not only for ourselves but for that new world after the war to which we all look with hope. You have a peculiar responsibility to that world, a responsibility to think in terms of the whole human race, to think of freedom in the largest possible sense, and to consider the most likely means by which freedom may be established as a common human principle.

As for the white people of our country, you know them very well. There is one group among them ho have no race prejudices. All over this country I know there are men and women who have an honest determination to work for real freedom and equality. They are aware of how much and how wrongly the colored American suffers from racial and economic discrimination. These you must uphold by every means in your power, for should democracy not be victorious, they will have to give their lives because they spoke and worked for your freedom, too. If the enemy is the victor, you will return to slavery, but they will be killed.

MAR 2 - 1942

SECOND GROUP

The mass of the white Americans belongs to a second group. These willingly or unwillingly acknowledge prejudice, but they are beginning to believe in varying degrees that their prejudice is wrong. They are beginning to see or at least to suspect that discrimination on the unjust ground of color works evil not only to those who bear the burden of discrimination, but to those who harbor it, just as in the old days, which permitted slavery, not only the slaves were harmed but the slaveowners too. Slavery is a double-edge knife in any society where it exists and race discrimination is the aftermath of slavery.

The third white group in our country is smaller than the second but not so small as the first. It is made up of those white people in whom race prejudice is deeply ingrained because tradition still holds them bound, or because their lack of intelligence and economic opportunity demand a class yet lower than their own so that they can feel superior to somebody. These white people are the enemies of freedom. Should the Axis win, these would be its friends. They would rule this country under the guidance of Hitler and the Japanese.

MAR 2 - 1942

If the American white people belonged mostly to the first group, there would be no need for this letter. The work would be done. Those conditions under which you are now living, rich and poor, educated and uneducated, would already have disappeared. If the American people belonged mostly to the third group this letter would not be printed at all. We would now be fighting on the side of the Axis and against the democracies and we would be planning a complete subjugation of all the colored peoples in the world.

MIDDLE GROUP

But the American white people belong mostly to the middle group, those who have inherited or been trained in prejudice, but who because they have also inherited and been trained in the American ideals of human freedom and equality now find a serious conflict within themselves. For the most part they honestly want to do right, but they are afraid, because they see that this right will make great changes in our national life. It is true of all human beings that they dread that which they do not know, and it is especially true when what the white peopel have known has been a tradition which have given them the advantage.

But still just at this moment our chance of freedom for all people is in these troubled, undecided, yet on the whole honest white Americans most of whom hate their inability to make practical their belief in freedom for all.

You see how great a thing I am asking. I am asking you to help this uncertain white American to understand you as a human being, to trust you as his equal so that he may be convinced that if you are given freedom equal to his, you will not think of revenge and liberty only for yourselves, but still of ordered freedom and equality for humanity.

MAR 2 - 1942

I do not excuse in any way those injustices and those cruelties which you have borne. There is no excuse for them. You must neither forget nor forgive them, but rather remember them, so that this remembrance, like the bread and wine, may fill you with fresh courage and new resolve. But when you remember the suffering, which you have not deserved, do not think of vengeance, as the small man does. Remember rather, as the great remember that which they have unjustly suffered, and determine only that such suffering shall not be possible again for any human being anywhere.

STAND BY MASS

I ask you, colored people of the United States, to stand by this great mass of your white countrymen in this imperfect democracy of ours, where nevertheless the hope of democracy is still clearest. They need your help. By all that you do, help them to see and believe that white people need not be afraid in a country whose citizens whatever their color, are equal in all ways. Every time one of you conducts himself, as so many of you do, with honesty and magnanimity and dignity, you are helping white men and women toward a real democracy. If you are aware of the struggle in the average white person, you will be patient with him as ahe gropes toward the meaning of freedom and human equality. It is a difficult and unfamiliar road for most white people, and they are fearful because they are being driven along it by the trend of world events. You will help them to reach the right end more quickly if you determine that though you will not cease to press for the freedom and the equality in all respects which are your rights without a doubt, yet this you will assert those proper demands not in a spirit of hatred and revenge and selfishness, but in a spirit which by the very manner in which it shows itself proves you the equal of any human being.

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I know that this is no small thing to ask of any people. Certainly it is asking you to be better than the white man has been. But indeed you must be better than the white man has been. For if those who have suffered learn nothing from their suffering, then the world is lost indeed. Who can fight so well for freedom as those who know what it is to be deprived of it?

It is essential now that colored Americans see what the white man cannot see. Your vision must be clearer than his. You must not let him for a moment be satisfied with less than our American ideal of freedom for every one. For there will be no freedom for the white man either if there is not freedom for the colored. If democracy did not win, the white peoples would have to make themselves into a great standing army, highly trained, constantly prepared to keep the colored peoples subdued, and there could be no greater slavery than that necessity. It is possible, in this grave moment, that in such a place as Australia there might be white people made slaves by their conquerors, just as white people now are slaves in certain countries and no less slaves because their rulers are other white men. The issue today is not one of race, colored or white. IT IS FREEDOM!

You who know most bitterly what it is not to have freedom should therefore consecrate yourselves to the crusade for freedom and equality and you must ennoble the crusade by the way in which you carry it on. It is not only an American crusade—it is a human

crusade and you are in the vanguard of it today and not the white people. Those who have deprived you of your rights and have tolerated and encouraged your irresponsibility as citizens so that you have been injured by patronage as much as you have by injustice, they are the ones who have failed the ideals of our country. It may well be that in the future now very close the peoples of Asia and Africa will look to you more than to any other Americans to see to it that the world does not divide as Japan would have it on the false line of color, but solely on the single issue of freedom for all.

It is you who carry the flag.

PEARL S. BUCK.

St Petersburg, Fla., Times
April 6, 1942

Mail Bag

G. A. C., New York city: The best answer to Axis propaganda among negroes comes from Dean J. T. Taylor of the North Carolina college for negroes, who says:

"Negroes want to win the war. We are willing to fight and work to win the war, and we do not propose to stand silently by and see Democracy crucified on a cross of gold, greed, prejudice, or self-centered selfishness.

"To negroes this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies . . . It is inconceivable that the negro, having desired liberty, opportunity, and freedom all these years, should about face and cast his lot with those who seek to destroy the very things he prizes most."

Rogers Says:-

Pittsburg Courier

BY J. A. ROGERS

Pittsburg, Penn.

NEGROES FIGHTING TO KEEP THIS FROM BEING A WHITE MAN'S WAR

4

IRONY, says the dictionary, is a state of affairs the reverse of what was to be expected; a result that is a mockery of what ought to be the real result. Well, according to this definition the finest example of irony I've heard of in a long time is the arrest of a Negro in Philadelphia for saying this is a white man's war.

Is this a white man's war? And if so, who is making it so?

Here are the facts. They are no stranger to you. Ever since the Selective Service Act was passed, Negroes, through their newspapers and organizations, have been fighting hard to see that the members of their group were not left out.



Mr. Rogers

Their reasons for doing so are many and varied. Here are three of the principal ones:

Every self-respecting Negro, and even most of the careless ones, feel deep within that they are an integral part of this nation. Their ancestors have been living here for centuries, some of them as far back as 1526.

MAR 7 - 1942

THEY realize that if America goes down, they go down, too. Therefore they have made up their minds to have a hand in their own destiny, the more so as they see the awful bungling of the "superior" race in such affairs as being caught napping at Pearl Harbor; at the way in which the Normandie was lost; the manner in which little Japan is beating up the white colossus, and a dozen others as the incompetence of some of the white people over them in office, factory and regiment.

MAR 7 - 1942

RESENT SEPARATION IN ARMED SERVICES

Most young Negroes, at least those with whom I've talked, rather like going into the army. They see adventure ahead, the visiting of foreign lands. But these young men, as well as their mothers and fathers, are indignant at the thought that their sons do not get an even break with other citizens. Chinese, Japanese, Jews, Syrians, Indians all, are taken into the white, or bigger branches of the service, which means greater promotion, greater chances of getting more pay. Aframericans, the majority of whom are related by blood to white people, alone, are discriminated against.

In short, Negroes are fighting to make this not a white man's war, that is, a war in which the Negroes do the dirty work and the white man gets the gravy.

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CLIQUES KEEP SLAVERY ALIVE

Now who is the Negro's opponent in all this? Hitler, Mussolini, the Japanese? No, his opponents are in the American government, itself, that is, that portion of it which controls the army, the navy, and the air force. A certain clique in these three branches, spiritual descendants of the slave-holders, are determined to keep Negroes as near to slavery as present-day conditions will permit!

IN whose interests are they doing that? Mainly the employers of Negro labor, chiefly in the south; the sharecropping landlords; and the gouging landlords in the Northern cities who place an excessive monthly color tax on Negroes. Cut out jim-crow in the army and the navy, give Negroes an equal opportunity to be officers and you would be breaking up segregation—you would be hitting these exploiters and robbers of the Negro to the tune or hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

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SOME WANT A WHITE MAN'S WAR

You'll remember that Admiral Nimitz, a Southerner, now commanding in the Pacific, says that Negroes should be employed only as messmen, because some of them would be more clever than white sailors and would have to be promoted over them; all of which simmers down to this: The army, the navy, the air force, under control of the American government, are being used to keep alive that slavery that the American government itself, ordered abolished 77 years' ago.

YES, the arrest of a Negro for saying this is a white man's war is really one for the book. Evidently it is more treasonious TO SAY this is a white man's war than TO WORK to make it one.

MAR 6 - 1942

U. S. HYPOCRICY HITS LATIN AMERICANS

Last week I tried to show the immense harm that the doctrine of white superiority has done and is doing to Britain in the Orient. I am not seer enough to say where the same is going to hit America but I am positive as that tomorrows' sun will rise that it will bring no good. For instance, not only is three-fourths of humanity colored, but south of the Rio Grande are 150,000,000 people, mostly colored, whom America is making every effort to woo. These people, white as well as colored, have never liked America because of her superior racial airs. Remember how John Sharp Williams of Mississippi got up in the Senate and denounced the South Americans as "niggers"?

THE Latin-American, regardless of race, is keenly aware of how people of his color, are treated in America, Mention American democracy to him and at thought of its hypocrisy he shrivels up inside As a rule he is more kindly and chivalrous than the North American. Less of a businessman he is more of a human being.

DEMOCRACY A FARCE

MAR 7 - 1942

Recently when a white American writer mentioned American democracy to Gilberto Freyre, a white Brazillian, and one of the greatest living sociologists, he said,

"You, North Americans, are very much concerned with democracy. But what democracy have you to defend? What you loosely call democracy is, in fact, a representative system that makes no sincere move towards the social democracy we have here. (In Brazil). You don't tolerate blacks in your fashionable theatres, your restaurants, or even in your fashionable churches. In Brazil they go where they like; admitting them is not even a gesture; but a perfectly unconscious procedure."

THE United States is the only country in the Now World which has laws discriminating against its own citizens. But it is time that America know that the doctrine of white superiority is dead, killed at Singapore. Americans who genuinely belive in democracy must not permit the brass-hats and Ku Kluxers in the army navy, and air force to carry around its corpse and use it to make things more difficult for all of us.

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Parade Ground Named After Negro Soldier

MAR 16 1942

FORT KNOX, KY., March 15.—(U.P.)—The main parade ground at Fort Knox has been named Brooks Field in honor of a negro soldier killed in the Philippines, Private Robert Brooks was the first Armored Force casualty of the war.

Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers ordered the field named for Brooks after hearing the colored soldier had been killed near Fort Stotsenburg Dec. 8.

Brooks's parents are sharecroppers and live in the vicinity of Sadieville, Ky. They were unable to attend the dedication ceremonies.

MAR 16 1942

In his dedicatory address Gen. Devers told the assembled officers and men that "in death there is no grade or rank."

"Neither creed nor race," Gen. Devers said "draws a line of demarcation in this hour of national crisis."

Chattanooga, Tenn., Daily Times
March 6, 1942

JAPS TRYING TO STIR NEGROES, PAPER SAYS

ST. LOUIS, March 5 (AP).—The Post-Dispatch says today in a copyright story that federal agents are investigating the source of recently intensified pro-Japanese propaganda among Negroes.

The story declares that a Japanese-promoted fifth-column organization is attempting to spread confusion and dissension in the Negro population and to disrupt America's war effort.

Two Japanese sponsors are being sought by the federal bureau of investigation as enemy agents directing the activities.

Members of the subversive movement have "gone underground" since the attack on Pearl Harbor, the story says, but there are reports of secret meetings here and in East St. Louis, Ill.; Cairo, Ill.; Charleston, Mo., and other communities in the southeast Missuri cotton counties.

Responsible Negro leaders are alarmed at the spread of subversive doctrines among their people, the newspaper reports.

"Negroes are hearing that they have no stake in America, 'where they are segregated and discriminated against, where they are lynched and barred from labor unions and institutions of higher learning,'" the story continues.

"They are hearing that they would be 'better off if Japan won the war,' because the Japanese, too, are a dark people, oppressed by the white race."

York, S. C., Yorkville Enquirer
March 26, 1942

Negroes And The War.

The Yorkville Enquirer knows that our colored citizens will do well their part as fighting men and in other capacities in this war as they did in the last.

Negroes have fought ably in every war since the Revolution.

The 292,000 negro troops the army expects to have at the end of 1942 will come to 8 per cent of the U. S. armed forces in World War II.

Among the best U. S. soldiers in 1917-18 were some of the colored troops. The famed 15th Infantry (now the 169th Coast Artillery) from Harlem, N. Y., stayed longer under fire (191 days) than any other regiment, yielded no prisoners, gave no ground, suffered casualties of 40 per cent.

Negro veterans still grin delightedly when they remember the "Battle of Henry Johnson", in which a small-size one-time Red Cap from Albany, N. Y., killed, wounded and routed a party of 25 Germans singlehanded.

Most negro citizens are good citizens.

They may be depended upon to do their full duty in this hour of a National peril.

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Rankin Gives Notice Colored People Will Be "Kept in Their Place," War or No War

APR 4 1942

Mississippi Congressman Threatens Race Riots If We Demand the Rights of Citizens Now; Says They Are Near in Washington Now

WASHINGTON

Threats of race riots as a means of suppressing demands for justice on the part of colored Americans and liberal white champions of fair play were heard on the floor of the House of Representatives last week.

They came from Mississippi's Congressman John E. Rankin, who used the war as a background for his outburst against "interference" with Dixie's determination to keep colored people "in their places."

Irked by Poll Tax Bill

His speech, delivered Monday, follows:

"The Japanese fifth columnists throughout this country must celebrate with malignant pleasure; Mussolini must smile with fiendish delight, and Hitler must chuckle with savage joy when they read of certain radicals in the CIO, certain Negro agitators and a few white demagogs going before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and attempting to stir up race trouble throughout the Southern States by attacking our election laws.

"We are getting along pretty well with the Negroes in the South, and will continue to do so if these agitators will let us alone.

"The Negroes know their places and we know ours. Any man who goes around now and directly or indirectly tries to create race trouble is simply aiding and abetting the enemies of our country.

APR 4 1942

"The good Negroes of the South know they will be protected when any trouble arises and the bad ones know they will be looked after.

"I saw in the paper that someone in Chicago jumped on the city of Memphis and, incidentally, on our former colleague, the Hon. Ed Crump, a few days ago, and also on the States of Mississippi and Tennessee, about the race question.

Recalls Chicago Riot

"I call attention to the fact that there were more Negroes killed in one race riot in Chicago at one time than have been killed in Tennessee or Mississippi since the Civil War.

"Are these irresponsible elements determined to stir up race trouble all over the South during these critical times? It looks very much like it.

"In fact, they are not confined to the South. The city of New York has lost control in Harlem, the colored section, and has called upon the State to help maintain law and order.

Blames Japs for Unrest

"We are told that Japanese fifth columnists have been very busy in Harlem for years, making trouble for the white people of the country, and that they have also been busy in Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Detroit and in every other city of any size throughout the whole country.

"In fact, they have had one race riot already in Detroit, and it is now taking a hundred policemen to keep down another one.

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"This situation has been intensified by the fact that the mayor of Detroit has added fuel to the flame by placing a Negro housing project right in the center of the white section of the city.

"There is trouble brewing here in the District of Columbia, where a few irresponsible Negroes, encouraged by a few radical whites, are stirring up trouble that is likely to blaze into a race riot at any time.

Motives Manufactured

"These radicals in the CIO say they are trying to get our election laws in the South changed so they can organize the Negro tenants and take control of the Southern States.

"They think they can send down enough carpetbaggers to make up the difference. This is one reason some of these uplifters were so anxious to get a law passed to force the American people to turn in their firearms. But we caught it in time.

"If they could get control of the South, the horrors of Reconstruction would seem like a Sunday school picnic in comparison. But they will never get such control.

"The white people of the South are on the alert, and the better elements of the Negro race refuse to join in any such movement. They know it would simply mean the death of thousands of their own race.

"Henry W. Grady once said that we wrested the South from the Negroes, scalawags and carpetbaggers when Federal drumbeats rolled nearer and Federal bayonets hedged closer about the ballot box of the South than they ever will again in this republic.

"My God, why do they want to stir up this trouble now when the nation is fighting for its very existence?"

APR 4 1942

Boasts of Patriotism

"There are no more patriotic people under the shining sun than the white people of the South.

"They are bending every effort to aid their country in these perilous hours; their sons are in the service, thousands of them are at the front, many of them giving their lives, the last full measure of devotion, in order that our country may live, that our way of life and our sacred institutions may be perpetuated, and that the white man's civilization may not perish from the earth.

"Stop Nagging the South"

"Anyone who attempts to create race trouble throughout the South, or anywhere else in the nation now, is injuring our country's cause, and is, wittingly or unwittingly, playing into the hands of Germany, Italy and Japan.

"What we need is unity, not dissension. If these agitators are interested in their country's welfare, let them stop nagging the South."

OFFICIAL EXTENDS WELCOME

Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.

APR 4 1942

American Officers Were Afraid of Embarrassment —Soldiers Go Everywhere.

Australia, long known as a "white man's country," cheered and applauded as a troopship of specialized Negro soldiers, disembarked there recently, according to dispatches which have just passed the censorship.

While the identity of the outfit was not revealed, because of wartime regulations, it was admitted that the majority of the soldiers are from the St. Louis and Chicago areas.

The stories which gave detailed information relative to the arrival of the troops were filed by Jack Turcott for the New York Daily News and the Chicago Tribune . . . and by Byron Darnton, New York Times correspondent.

AUSTRALIANS CHEER AS TROOPS MARCH BY

It was Darnton who said that the American Black Troops were applauded by Australian bystanders when they were finally allowed to leave their ships.

Turcott, in his release, made much of the fact that the white officers were concerned about Australia's attitude towards the colored troops. Said he:

"I crossed the Pacific on the ship transporting the colored Americans and knew the anxiety felt by the officers concerning the possible frigidness of the Australians toward violation of the comonwealth's policy.

"All felt that the ship's arrival would result in some unpleasantness.

"But their worries were uncalled for. The colored boys, thinking Australia was Africa, crowded the decks and peered out of portholes during the docking, and the Australian officials greeting us showed no surprise at seeing virtually no white abroad . . ."

ATTITUDE OF COUNTRY VOICED BY WAR MINISTER

Highly significant, in view of the oft-repeated statement that Australia intended to abide by its centuries-old policy, which excludes colored persons from permanent residence on the continent, was the statement of War Minister Francis M. Ford. He said:

"We look upon the Negro troops as part of the U. S. Army and we would not be so presumptuous as to place any bar against any form of assistance to the defense of this country.

"We have been assured by your Generals that these men are good soldiers."

According to Turcott, Australia's "for whites only" policy was approved by "all political divisions of the country . . designed to prevent immigration of cheap labor, with its consequent lowering of wage and living standards for Australia's whites.

NATIVES LIVE ON RESERVATIONS

"Australia's aborigines (they are the native Australians) totaling about 100,000 live on reservations in northern and central Australia or on the small islands around the continent," Turcott's article continues.

Commenting on the caution exercised by officers of the outfit, Turcott said:

"The troops remained aboard ship for several days and when permitted to go ashore behaved like typical American doughboys. They strolled the streets of the large city, looked in the stores, drank beer and visited the movies.

NATIVE CURIOSITY WEARS OFF QUICKLY

"Most Australians," he continued "had never seen an American of color and at first frankly stared. But their curiosity soon wore off and they accepted the fact that colored troops are a part of the United States Army and are therefore most welcome here.

"Occasionally a colored soldier is seen in the street chatting with an Australian girl, but there has been no trouble and Australians are confident that the national white policy is thoroughly understood and respected by the whole population.

SEND FIGHTERS, TOO . . .

American Negroes want to work and FIGHT for their country. The War Department has given Negroes token representation in nearly all the Arms and Services, but it has placed a preponderance of Negro selectees in quartermaster, engineering and service units. Although given some military training in order to be able to defend themselves, these units are work units. It is from these that Negroes have been sent to Australia to work behind the white American soldiers who are fighting.

We want our fighters sent abroad too, to Australia and every other front occupied by American troops. We want to be in the front lines fighting . . . not in the rear lines working. We are willing to share the work, but we want to share the fighting, too. We urge the War Department to send some Negro fighting units to Australia so that the Australians can see how well we can fight, as well as how well we can work.

APR 4 1942

(Editor's Note: The Pittsburgh Courier has been given permission on Turcott's article. This permission was granted by The New York Daily News.)

My Day

APR 7 1942

By Eleanor Roosevelt



I came up to New York City Wednesday and spent a little time in the afternoon with a friend who has been away for some time in the armed services, and who finds it quite thrilling to get back and see some of his old friends again.

Last evening I read some articles in the April magazines. I was very much interested in Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard's account of Sir Stafford Cripps.

There seems to be a great variety of opinion about the gentleman. APR 7 1942 arities, I imagine, from the fact that he has been fairly consistent in certain principles and not easily swayed by the experiences of particular situations. That trait may have both advantages and disadvantages.

There are times when public men must be able to accept ridicule and defeat and wait for time either to prove them right or to give them another chance. There are other times when it is probably wiser to compromise on half victories, so long as the trend is in the right direction. To do this effectively, however, and wisely is a very difficult thing.

* * *

There is an article called American Negroes in the War, by Earl Brown, which I hope all of us will read. APR 7 1942

The psychology which believes that the white man alone of all the races in the world has something which must be imposed on all other races must go. We know today that our chance to live in peace in the future lies in respect for the individual, no matter what his color. We must have a willingness to accept what anyone has to contribute to civilization and to co-operate in the difficult business of "live and let live."

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

No Race War

Editor The Telegraph:

The time has come for sane thinking. There are those who have listened to some would-be enthuasist or propagandist who has made some no doubt in both races, fear that this is a race war. Any one who knows anything about war knows that white people are fighting white people and colored people are fighting along with them. Here is the truth about it all. The Allies are fighting for freedom of mankind the world over and the Axis are fighting to enslave the world. The person who thinks of color, forgetting principles. and human rights has no right to head any movement.

There are some who are saying that the Negro will not be allowed to fight in this war. They should read the statistics here at Camp Wheeler. It is said that there are 12 whites in this country to one Negro. At Camp Wheeler we have 3,000 Negroes in uniform and 17,000 whites. Reasoning on the basis of 12 to 1 to every 3,000 Negroes there should be 36,000 whites. Of course this can be and no doubt is made up in other camps, but to satisfy those here who feel that they are not wanted, we used the above figures.

No doubt there are propogandists and a few hot heads saying that we have nothing to fight for. Those of us who can think, know that if we have nothing here to fight for we sure do not have anything in Germany nor Japan to fight for. If the Negro knew the tens of thousands of white men that are enslaved by Germany in the conquered nations we would know that the only thing for us to do is to turn a deaf ear to anyone who is allied with Germany, regardless of the color of his skin.

It is said that Australia does not want a Negro soldier in the country in uniform. Australia may have said that but if so, it was because he judged us by the bushman in Australia who has been kept in ignorance and will run if you shake a bush. The American Negros are a different type. They are red-blooded men who are not afraid to fight nor to die for the stars and the stripes and human liberty. In war there are no whites nor blacks, all are American soldiers, fighting for the the same cause and under the same flag. APR 7 1942

The Axis powers would like to keep the Negro out of the war, because they know that every thousand black American soldiers he faces it is like facing that many demons. It is wisdom on their part to spread a propaganda that would keep the Negro out of uniforms if it is possible. I hope the war department will examine our record. If this is done it will be found that we have never produced a traitor nor a known coward. The white man who is afraid to trust us in battle neither knows our courage in battle nor our fidelity in peace.

The Negro wants to fight, because he feels that if he is not allowed to fight things will be worse for him after the war. We want to hold what we have with a hope that by our valor in war and our loyalty in peace may win for us an opportunity to live a fuller life and enjoy even a greater freedom among those whom we have lived and a flag for which many black men have died. No, don't be afraid to trust us. Just protect us while we are in the camps at home and you will be proud of us on the battle fields abroad.

Macon. J. T. SAXON.

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.



THIS MORNING

by JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES, II

APR 9 - 1942

"How can we fight for a way of life in other parts of the world unless we are willing to fight for it here?"

* * *

This principle, laid down recently by Editor Charles Dobbins, of The Anniston Times, appeals to many as so obviously sound that it hardly needs discussing. To others, including this column, it seems so dangerously unsound that it is hard to see how so many honest men can entertain it. In the interests of as much agreement as is possible where there is indeed honesty, let it be said that this column believes as heartily as anybody else in such "fighting at home" as is necessary to preserve a way of life already won. We don't believe in "fighting at home" to extend the way, to go on with social reform, to make democracy perfect, to wipe out all race discrimination, to advance the New Deal on every front, etc. We are sure that those crusades need to be put aside now to save the very arena of crusade from the man with the little black mustache. But we do believe in "fighting at home" to maintain the status quo against those who would use the war to destroy social, political and economic gains of recent years.

* * *

This doesn't satisfy most of our domestic crusaders. They are interested not just in holding what has been won but in going on to new winnings. A perfect example is in the case of the Negro. This column welcomes and has worked for all the championing the Negro can get against discriminations in defense jobs by employers and labor unions alike. If the Negro is left out in the great shuffling of labor the war job has brought about, his relative economic position will be tragically lowered, with dangerously bad results, as well as gross injustice to a great element of our population. APR 9 - 1942

* * *

But some of the champions of the Negro are not willing to stop at this effort to maintain his status quo. They think this a shining occasion to fight for an end to all discriminations, little as well as big. They are openly agitating the Negro population, although some of them deceive themselves into thinking they are only reflecting and trying to appease an agitation which already exists. Well-meaning as these "shining opportunists" may be, the race hatreds they are fomenting among blacks against the whites along with that which men like Talmadge foment among the whites against the blacks, can endanger our whole domestic order in a time of war and threaten the South when war is done with as hateful a mess of Communism and Ku Kluxery as was ever brewed by mistaken zealots.

* * *

When the "prairie fire" against union labor was kicked around the country a fortnight ago by a few powerful words, and all the logic of a question which could so easily be settled by logic was lost in holdover passions against unionism on the part of certain Americans, this column did all it could to "fight at home" against what we conceived to be not only a menace to the war effort but a threat to social gains. We are willing to fight to save labor's gains (except those which need suspending as a practical matter to make the war effort supreme). But we are not willing to fight to get the closed shop for labor. APR 9 - 1942

From one of the South's most distinguished young men, whose name as a liberal thinker and writer is growing each day, come specific illustrations of this difference between maintaining the lines of liberalism and extending them. "What you say about Walter White sounds perfectly sound to me," he writes. "But this isn't a time, either, to allow the AFL and the CIO to bar Negroes from shipbuilding merely because these organizations don't want to open their membership in large numbers. . . . It is not a time for labor to fight to broaden its powers, but neither is it a time to allow Smith and Cox to crusade against the New Deal. It is not a time to let McKellar destroy the TVA. It is not a time to take it quietly while Martin Dies carries on a crusade that is abetted by the nation's enemies and acts to undermine faith in our government. Democracy's enemies are not stopping their crusade; in fact, I think the evidence shows that they are carrying it on with renewed fervor. I think it is logical to ask how we can fight a war in the name of democracy if we do not maintain our lines in this country."

APR 9 1942

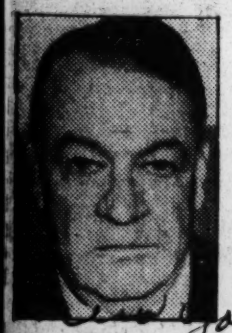
Amen and amen! There is every reason to fight at home to maintain the lines of democracy (except insofar as certain items of democracy need to be suspended for the practical purposes of the war). But not to extend the lines. It is against the determination to extend the lines, at no matter what price in domestic unity and war effort, that this column is so bitterly opposed. And if our friend who wrote us this interesting letter will look around him as objectively as he generally does, he will note that at least half the home fighting is directed not merely at maintaining lines but at extending them.

47n-1942

Fighting Men

APR 7 1942

The men of different groupings of mankind don't all fight the same—not with the same determination, ferocity and indifference to death, suffering and wounds.



For a long time the difference was thought to be racial. For example, it was a kind of axiom that Negro soldiers were so put together nervously that they couldn't stand heavy and long continued shell fire.

But records of their regiments in our regular army, especially when they were properly led and supported with their own artillery, exploded that theory.

It used to be said that Filipinos were first-class fighting men, except that they regarded a scrap as a kind of a day's work and saw no particular disgrace in leaving for home when the sun went down. Their record in the Bataan Peninsula is answer enough to that slander.

It wasn't because they couldn't have filtered through the Jap lines and escaped had they desired. They are a jungle people. They have hung up an imperishable record because they were veteran regular soldiers trained and schooled in the American method.

APR 7 1942

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For centuries there has lived in what is now Germany a race of people whose military record shows that while they have frequently been defeated and down they are never out.

An early description of them is in Tacitus, who mentions them as soldiers with a sort of awe. They stopped the advance of the Roman Empire. Charlemagne decimated them, but they came back during his life to make it hot for him.

Napoleon beat them unmercifully, but, just as did we in 1918, failed to disarm them thoroughly. In the German case the reason for military supremacy seems to be a very old tradition amounting almost to a religion.

The French have a distinctly spotty military history and the Mongols almost none at all. Yet both responded to inspired leadership to the conquest of the world. The Moselms did it under the spur of religious fanaticism.

Thus there seems to be no single common factor in the military formula and no racial monopoly on invincibility. Religion, or a long record of victory, or of conquest—each has at some time in history been the keynote of success.

* * *

Now as never before there seems to be at least three new factors—supremacy in new and powerful mechanized weapons, including the ability to produce them; propaganda, building up the morale of the victorious side and bearing down that of the vanquished: unity, including uniformity in bodily perfection and similarity in outlook and methods of thinking.

APR 7 1942

If there is anything in this analysis—and the more one studies it the more accurate it seems to be—if there is anything in it, we have great advantages in every one of its elements, except, perhaps, in the possession of great leadership, which we have not yet had time to prove.

By Hugh S. Johnson

The tradition of heroism under the most trying conditions stands out in our history during the entire period of the building of the nation. No man can turn yellow without letting his forbears down. Patriotic devotion amounting almost to religious fervor we still possess in full measure. Our ability and resources to build new arms is unequaled.

Newspapers, radio, the movies and automobiles have given our young men such a common cast of character and outlook that no great differences distinguished those from different states. We are more nearly one people than many far smaller and more compact nations.

In a few words, we've got the stuff, and the only thing that can lick us is topside bungling and spreading our strength too thin by trying to fight in too many places at one time.

Johnson City Tenn Press
March 31, 1942

Don't Be Fooled By Hitler's Propaganda Of Clever Lies

The Office of Facts and Figures has performed a distinct service to Americans by setting forth in clear, concise language the weapon of lies being employed by Hitler in his effort to divide our people and to alienate them from their allies in the supreme war effort which lies just ahead.

Says the Office of Facts and Figures, Hitler not only is striving (with some success) to range Capital against Labor, Negroes against Whites, Protestants against Catholics, and Christians against Jews, but is spreading poison in a variety of forms, which the office lists.

It seems appropriate that these lies be restated here as a warning to the unwary, and that a concise answer be given each by way of emphasis.

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First, Hitler tries to persuade Americans that Democracy is dying. If Herr Hitler believes Democracy is dying, it is proof of his ignorance of the valor and sacrificial determination of free men. It is true that Democracy has been caught off balance, but far from dying, it is staging a magnificent recovery, gaining strength and confidence with each passing day.

Der Fuehrer informs us our armed forces are weak. True, they were disgracefully inadequate for a great nation living in a world of brigands, but the speed with which our fighting services are being mobilized and the improving volume and quality of our weapons are answer enough. And as for our soldiers, sailors, marines and airmen, we have confidence in them in the same proportion that Hitler has terror of them.

Says this Totalitarian Messiah: "The New Order is inevitable." We readily agree that a "New Order" is inevitable, but it will not be an order dictated by Hitler, Mussolini, Hirohito & Co.. make no mistake about that.

Nazism's prophet of doom tells us the United States "is lost in the Pacific." Well, well, that *is* news. Unless this mystic has information which has been denied us ordinary folk, the Yankees hold the key to the Philippines, are giving more than tit for tat on the seas, and are flowing in a steady stream to Australia, whence the counteroffensive against the Sons of Heaven will spring. There are of course uncertainties in this theater, a hard struggle ahead, and perhaps more heartaches in store for Uncle Sam, but the danger of being lost in the Pacific is daily becoming more remote.

Like the friend he is, Hitler springs the news that the United States west coast is in such grave danger that there is no use in fighting on. To date, several small shells from a single impudent Japanese submarine have fallen on American soil and caused no damage; several Japanese submarines have worked their way into waters off the west coast—and paid dearly.

Hitler harps upon his pet hate—the English. He says they are a decadent race and that they sold the United States a "bill of goods." Well, the English are so decadent that they dared face an all-powerful Hitler almost alone, so decadent that they splendidly took, thwarted and now are repaying manyfold his vaunted "blitz" of men. women and babies; so decadent that they gambled life and treasure to remain free. As for England selling us a bill of goods, it is fortunate, if his point is true, that someone brought us to our senses before it was too late. Americans have much in common with Churchillism; with Hitlerism—nothing.

Solicitously, Hitler advises Americans that the war will bankrupt their country. The cost of the war we already are feeling; the cost we will feel much more keenly in days ahead. But now aroused, the American people will pay whatever the price in blood and sweat and tears and treasure to crush this evil thing called Nazism, and to insure that never again in their own lifetime or the lifetimes of their children and their children's children shall it ever raise its head again.

Next, the helpful Fuehrer suggests that our civilian sacrifices will be more than we can bear. We Americans love our luxuries and our high standards of living. He little knows the steel our bodies and our character inherited from fathers and grandfathers who were pioneers. Hitler might reckon the likelihood that free men not only would fight to their utmost to hold what they have built but to improve upon it.

There is both poison and truth in Adolf's whisper that Stalin is growing stronger and Bolshevism will engulf Europe. Nobody has more reason than Hitler to know just how much stronger Stalin is. We accept his words as authoritative. As for Bolshevism sweeping Europe, there is some flesh and blood to that specter. But was it not Hitler who, when faced with opposition to his conquest, declared he would "pull the foundation from beneath civilization" if denied? And what does Der Fuehrer offer as an alternative for Bolshevism? Hitlerism! Ugh!

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Along the same line, Hitler counsels the United States: "You should bring all your troops and weapons back, and defend just your shores. . . ." Now wouldn't benign little Adolf find that just too sweet for words?

More poison from the Nazi oracle: "England and China will make separate peace with Germany and Japan, and the United States will be left to fight alone." Well, we are willing to take our chance on that. We would have had to fight that unholy alliance in any case and we note no growing love of China or Eng-

capable of waging modern war! The American people recognize mistakes by their leaders, incompetency in some divisions of their government. The leaders and the government recognize the same shortcomings. The democratic system is to profit by mistakes and to correct them—which is being accomplished.

America's aid to her allies must stop, cries Adolf to Americans. Well, this country may decide how its own best interests may be served, and certainly shutting off supplies to the fighting Hitler cannot best serve our interests.

And aha! Doesn't this sound familiar? Hitler beams to Yankee shores: "The Japanese

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land for the Axis.

American Democracy will be lost in the war, mourns Hitler. Well, now, isn't his solicitude touching? Are we mistaken or was it Hitler who said: "Democracy and Nazism cannot live in the same world . . . one must die"?

So, fellow Americans, you have here a fairly complete picture of the unprincipled Hitler campaign to wreck America's war effort. It is not unlikely you have heard the Nazi-conceived ideas argued by your friends and neighbors. They are unwitting dupes. Don't be a dupe yourself by repeating them.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Robeson and Curran Join at Rally Tonight

APR 8 - 1942

CITES LOYALTY

Stressing the deep and sincere loyalty of the Negro people to their country and the cause of freedom, Dr. Max Yergan, executive secretary of the Council on African Affairs, urged yesterday that "discrimination against the Negro people should be removed that they may all the more effectively fight for their country."

Dr. Yergan was interviewed over radio station WINS yesterday afternoon in connection with tonight's mass meeting in Manhattan Center, sponsored by the African Affairs Council at 8 P. M.

MEETING TONIGHT

Dr. Yergan will be one of the principal speakers at the Manhattan meeting. Other notables will include Paul Robeson, the great singer and a leading anti-fasicst; Pearl Buck, noted writer and authority on Far Eastern affairs; CIO vice-president Joseph Curran; Lillian Hellman, famous playwright; Dr. Channing H. Tobias, of the National Council of the YMCA and Herbert Agar, editor of the Louisville Courier Journal.

"Negroes have always struggled and will continue to struggle for the highest democratic, the highest American status," Dr. Yergan asserted in his radio talk.

APR 8 1942

Striking at "those newspapers, organizations and individuals" who would place conditions as a price for Negro participation in the war, Dr. Yergan declared:

"Nor do Negroes wish their loyalty conditioned by the degree to which they have or have not attained democratic rights. Those newspapers, organizations and the politically ambitious who would bargain in this way or who would lay down any conditions for Negro support of this war do a serious injustice to the Negro people and they should ponder well the nature of that injustice."

He also spoke of the necessity to continue the struggle for democratic rights in the war period and especially as an essential factor in strengthening the war effort against fascism.

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"A government like ours, conducting a war for its very existence, cannot afford to fail to learn those great lessons which the war has already taught," Dr. Yergan pointed out. "We Negroes say to our President and to our fellow-Americans: Remove discrimination in order that we may all the more effectively fight for our country and fight against fascism."

A dramatic feature of tonight's program will be the reading of a cable of anti-fascist greetings from Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the All India National Congress.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

APR 9 1942

Prayer Is The Key To Heaven, Etc.

Hear General MacArthur, way down Australia way, addressing the pastor of Christ Church, Episcopal, Little Rock, Arkansas, where he was born and baptized: "At the altar where I first joined the sanctuary of God I ask you to seek divine guidance for me in the great struggle that looms ahead." There is something classical about ALL of the brilliant General's utterances, is there not?

This paper asks the pastor of General MacArthur's church to send up a word of prayer for the Little Rock officer who shot a Negro soldier to death a few days ago.

Thre are quite a few prayers going Heavenward these trying days; many of them are bounced back by the roof under which they are uttered. This paper often wonders what kind of Creator some people think GOD is. We will believe they are sincere when they start practicing the Golden Rule and not until then.

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We do not believe that the Lord of Hosts is even thinking about a lot of people who are bombarding Him with prayer while they lift blood-stained hands to the heavens.

You might also send up a prayer for Australia. Hard pressed on every side by the Japanese invader, they are still trying to work out a Christian "Jim Crow" system for the Negro soldiers who are going to try to keep them all out of slavery. You know there are no Negroes to speak of in Australia, except Aborigines and the problem of recreation for Negro troops is going to be a delicate one according to press dispatches from Down Under.

Everywhere you look in this war you see the ugly head of racial prejudice. Some white skinned folks would rather lose the war than treat some dark skinned people as human beings. We have never believed and will never believe that a prayer from a heart as black as midnight, ever reaches the Throne of God. When you pray, remember General MacArthur!

APR 9 1942

News
Birmingham, Ala.

Half-Naked Natives Helping To Keep 'Em Flying In Africa

APR 12 1942

Heavily Laden Camels Also Come In Handy In Moving Big Bombers To Distant Fronts

APR 10 1942

WASHINGTON — (AP)—An army flier of the air force ferry command reported Saturday thousands of "half-naked African natives" and heavily laden camels are playing a vital part in keeping American long-range bombers moving to distant fighting fronts.

Maj. Geoffrey Bonnell said the natives and camels had made it possible to convert a string of small British airfields into a route across jungle and desert which the big bombers could use in shuttling to the Middle East and Southwest Pacific.

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"Four months with the ferry command in Africa and the Middle East shows you much of this war has to be won on the ground before it can be won in the air," Bonnell said in the army air forces news letter.

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"The ground is being won," he continued. "Airdromes are building up, supplies are coming in, and communications are much improved since we set up the first ferry command base in the Middle East last Winter. . . .

"There were service stations across Africa when we started, but they were British stations used only for ferrying single-engine ships. The British shuttled the fighters on short hops in squadrons. The bulk of their bombers had to be based on the isles to carry the war to Germany, so the British weren't ferrying big planes, and had no need for large airdromes.

Okeh For Forced Landings

"We could use the British stations for forced landings, but to push the big four-motored jobs you need airdromes with plenty of length to the runways. You need room to get heavily loaded ships off the ground, and with all that weight they will run a long distance after alighting. We use the brakes as little as possible to save the linings.

"Existing runways had to be made longer and their foundations strengthened. New runways and new foundations had to be built. For this work natives are used. I have seen hundreds of half-naked African natives carrying crushed foundation stone in buckets balanced on their heads.

"Desert sand has a habit of seeping into your engines while your ship is being warmed up, so concrete platforms had to be built. We use the engines as little as possible on the ground. . . .

"Planning ahead for fuel is one of our biggest tasks, and the oil companies engaged in the work have done a splendid job in filling our needs. Fueling was done entirely from tin cans when we started. We travel light on fuel, carrying just enough for each trip, and we plan to use carefully. Save on fuel and you gain on cargo space. And cargo space is gold when it holds tools and spare parts.

Camels Bring In Fuel

"At one desert airdrome they had to employ 1,000 camels in addition to desert trucks to keep up with the increasing demand for fuel. Each of the big lumbering animals brought in 35 gallons of fuel in cans."

Bonnell commented that the African landscape wasn't ideal country for forced landings, adding: "Flying miles of jungle 50 feet up, I've seen a natural zoo, with lions, elephants, antelopes and all the main attractions."

He said the American officers and men got along famously with RAF personnel, with whom they are housed and messed.

"Mess halls are like trading posts, where cigarets, pith helmets, shorts and the like are continually being swapped," he said. "Captured Italian and German revolvers and field glasses bring large trades. . . .

"We wear Summer uniforms topped with pith helmets in which the boys all want their pictures taken, and we are fast adopting shorts. Not that it is hot—a mere 120 degrees when I left. But you get a dry heat over there and it does cool off at night. The heat doesn't seem to affect the engines, but it can affect the men, and keeping fit is important."

47n-1942

Chicago Bee
Chicago, Illinois

LEADERS TELL OFF CHIEFS WHY NEGRO NOT SOLIDLY BEHIND U. S. WAR EFFORT

MAR 29 1942

By ALVIN E. WHITE

WASHINGTON, Mar. 26 — (ANP)—The first conference on an all out war effort on the part of Negroes, called by the Office of Facts and Figures held here Friday, resulted in the government officials hearing some facts concerning the Negro which were not particularly flattering nor pleasing.

A group representing a cross section of Negro thought throughout the country assembled to discuss this new war and at the invitation of Archibald MacLeish, librarian of congress and director of OFF, expressed themselves freely and openly.

The concensus of opinion was that although the Negro is loyal and will stick by the United States government, just as he has done in the past, he now wants to share in the benefits of the democracy he has been told exists in this country, and for which he fought in 1918.

Admit Jim Crow

Admitting that the Negro had not been particularly well treated and that he had not received full benefits from the ideals for which he fought in 1918, officials were quick to sense a definite change in the "all-out" attitude hoped for from the Negroes.

In his opening remarks, Mr. MacLeish discussed the situation frankly and in outlining the purposes of the gathering, said it was his firm conviction that no group in the United States understood better than the Negro for what this war was being fought.

"Many Negroes," said Mr. MacLeish, "wonder whether the white people see the implications of this war as clearly as does the Negro."

Turning the meeting over to Theodore Berry, colored racial relations man assigned to Facts and Figures, Mr. MacLeish listened while speaker after speaker outlined his position in the matter

Mr. Berry in a brief address tried to tell his listeners what OFF would like to do, as did Mr. MacLeish, then threw the meeting open for discussion.

Leaders Speak

MAR 29 1942

C. C. Spaulding of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company arose first and said the Negro should do four things, first, find; second, focus; third, filter; fourth face the facts.

Earl Dickerson, member of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practices, was the next speaker. He was frank in his denunciation of the things which deter the Negro from being enthusastic over an all-out war effort. He said this was a bi-lateral proposition. The Negro, the speaker said, was very serious on the question of destroying Hitler. The war cannot be won, he said, unless democracy is won in America and no real democracy exists as long as the Negro is on the side lines. He must participate fully in civilian and governmental activities. He demanded the removal of the bottleneck in industry.

"This, the government must assume to enhance the morale of the Negro. Remove limitations from the record. If a colored soldier has the makings of a Gen. MacArthur, he should be permitted to rise as high as his ability will carry him. The government has got to change the naval policy and attitude," he continued. Urging an all-out battle to win the war both abroad and at home topped off the plea of the alderman.

Beulah Whitby, national president of the Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority, said there was no indifference on the part of the Negro to the gravity of the situation. But the Negro was disillusioned. During the last war, the Negro was advised to close ranks and forget his grievances. This time, the Negro knows that the war is on two points, and the Negro must crush Hitlerism in our own country. "The most concrete example should be made to show the Negro that democracy is real in America."

MAR 29 1942

Pickens Speaks

Dean William Pickens of the treasury department said, "This war won't see the end of the fight. We should prevent anybody from the outside from scuttling the ship. It remained for an unlettered Negro from Alabama to show the way. Joe Louis, the uneducated prize fighter, never said the wrong thing. In eight years before the microphone, Joe Louis may not have said things in correct English, but he never has said the wrong thing. I know plenty of Ph.D.'s who would say the wrong thing in the most correct English and they would give most anything to be able to say what Joe Louis has said whenever he had an opportunity to say it."

Miss Elsie Austin, national President of the Deltas, said, "Don't misunderstand Negroes. We are experts on the weaknesses of democracy, and the serious features of all problems. We can't fight for a new order unless some of the old order is wiped out.

Roy Wilkins of the NAACP followed Miss Austin.

"The Negro is psychologically disorganized, in this war," he said. "We want to understand what is going to be done about it."

"Most white people are ignorant about Negroes," Mr. Wilkins insisted, "and they should be educated to know more about Negroes."

Miss Nannie Burroughs followed, after Wilkins had said the government should make some grand gesture on behalf of the Negroes.

"Is the government afraid to trust the Negro in this conflict?" she asked. "If so, why?"

Following Belford V. Lawson, Washington attorney, Edgar G. Brown threw the meeting into a dither by denouncing Roy Wilkins, praising the UGE and the National Negro council. He blamed the NAACP for halting the Truman committee investigation and said fellows like Roy Wilkins usually do a lot of talking without knowing what they were talking about.

Ferdinand Smith of the National Maritime union said:

"Negroes are not apathetic, they are resentful. They have to fight Fascism at home as well as abroad."

Heated Debate

MAR 29 1942

At this time a motion was introduced to form a committee to advise the OFF. This was strongly opposed by Dr. Channing H. Tobias who told the group they had neither the right nor the privilege to step over the invitation extended it to form such a committee. Bitter debate followed this motion with confusion running high. At one time, there were motions, substitute motions, amendments and other parliamentary procedures on the floor.

After killing off the resolution, Jeannetta Welch, of the AKA again precipitated a heated debate when she offered a resolution that the OFF should do something about the Detroit Housing situation, in which she was strongly supported by a delegation of Detroiters who attempted to make this the theme of the meeting. Again, Dr. Tobias in his usual calm manner pointed out the fallacy of such action. The meeting finally adjourned at 5:30 with officials promising to send each person attending a copy of the proceedings. It was decided that the government should do something about its own procedures; that a "bill or rights" be drawn up and submitted for the benefit of Negroes and a committee named at a later date to continue and advise with OFF from time to time.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Private Who Beat Up Two Insulters Wins Exoneration

APR 18 1942

(Carroll New Service)

FORT DEVENS, Mass. —Private Louis T. Shepard, 22, was exonerated by a general court martial board on charges of disorderly conduct in uniform and starting a fight in a public place.

Testimony revealed that Shepard, a slightly-built soldier, had floored two burly civilian workers in a Waterville, Me., tavern after they had made slurring remarks about his race and scoffed at his wearing a soldier's uniform.

APR 18 1942

Clemency Plea Entered

A plea for clemency in behalf of the defendant, an unusual occurrence, was made to the seven-man court by Lt. George M. Bowles, trial judge advocate. On the witness stand, Shepard declared he was alone in the tavern on Christmas Day when the two men came in, and, without provocation, made disparaging statements.

APR 18 1942

He explained that he struck one man and then the other only after they made threatening gestures when he defended his wearing of the uniform. Both men fled when the barkeeper called the police.

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

City College Has Open House For 'Adopted' Negro Regiment

MAR 28 1942

Negro Troops Enjoy Use of Libraries and Gymnasium

MAR 29 1942

By Louise Mitchell

It's "welcome, soldier," and "thank you, friend," when City College students meet Negro soldiers in the halls of the School of Business and Civic Administration at 23rd St. and Lexington Ave., ever since the students and faculty members three weeks ago "adopted" a Negro regiment quartered down the block.

In a spontaneous gesture which recognizes the Negro people's contribution to victory, the School's Civilian Defense Council has developed a program of educational, athletic, cultural and social activities for the soldiers during their free hours.

Saluting the Negro men in uniform, the school has offered its gymnasium on Sunday and Wednesday evenings while the hygiene faculty has voluntarily given up its Sunday holiday to be with the fighters.

MAR 29 1942

USE COLLEGE GYM

In the gym on Wednesday night, a goodly crowd of soldiers were tossing the handballs around. Others were boxing, weight-lifting, fencing and playing ping pong.

"You don't know how much it means to get a work-out," Corporal Tinsely said as he bounded about with a ball in hand eager to join the bronze-skinned athletes. "It's sure fine for the school to help us."

"We really appreciate this," said Lieut. Johnson, who was supervising the activities for the evening. Understanding what makes for high morale among fighting men, he continued: "In a city like this, we get so little chance to keep in physical trim. The boys sure like recreation as well as study and are grateful to the school."

"It's one of the best things that anyone could do for national defense," Private White said seriously. He was punching holes in a striking bag. "All of us appreciate it." He stopped his rapid movements to emphasize the word "really."

"It gives a fella a chance to relax and feel at home, like he can exercise and have some fun, too. A large city can be awfully large when it's not your own," White said with dignity.

Because so many of the men are "sports-minded," Lieut. Johnson has found that they "live in anticipation" of this recreation. Besides, he pointed out, the boys were building up for the time when they "can go over there and whip them up."

After all, he said calmly, that's why we're in the Army.

FRATERNAL SPIRIT

The facilities opened to the potential Dorie Millers and Collin Kellys include the house of Day Session. House Plan Association at 138 Lexington Ave., two nights a week. The Day Session Student Council is planning its own "Salute to Negro Troops" on April 19 in order to provide "a better understanding between Negro troops and the educational community."

With the approval of Dr. Harry N. Wright, president of City College, and Dean Herman Feldman, classrooms in the 16-story building have been placed at the disposal of the troops. Daily classes are held in military tactics instructed by Army officers, while honor students at the school are giving formal instruction to members of the regiment in need of elementary training.

Arrangements have been made to permit the soldiers to use the College library and reading room. Some have been granted permission to attend regular classes and receive academic credit if they qualify for the courses. Free tickets are available for all school plays and movie revivals.

The Student Christian Association is holding meetings at its clubrooms at 206 E. 28th St. on "The Role of Negroes in Defense." Part of the proceeds of the Accounting Society's USO dance will go toward buying "smokes" and chocolates for the troops. The Student Council has granted the regiment the use of its mimeograph for publishing a soldier's bulletin.

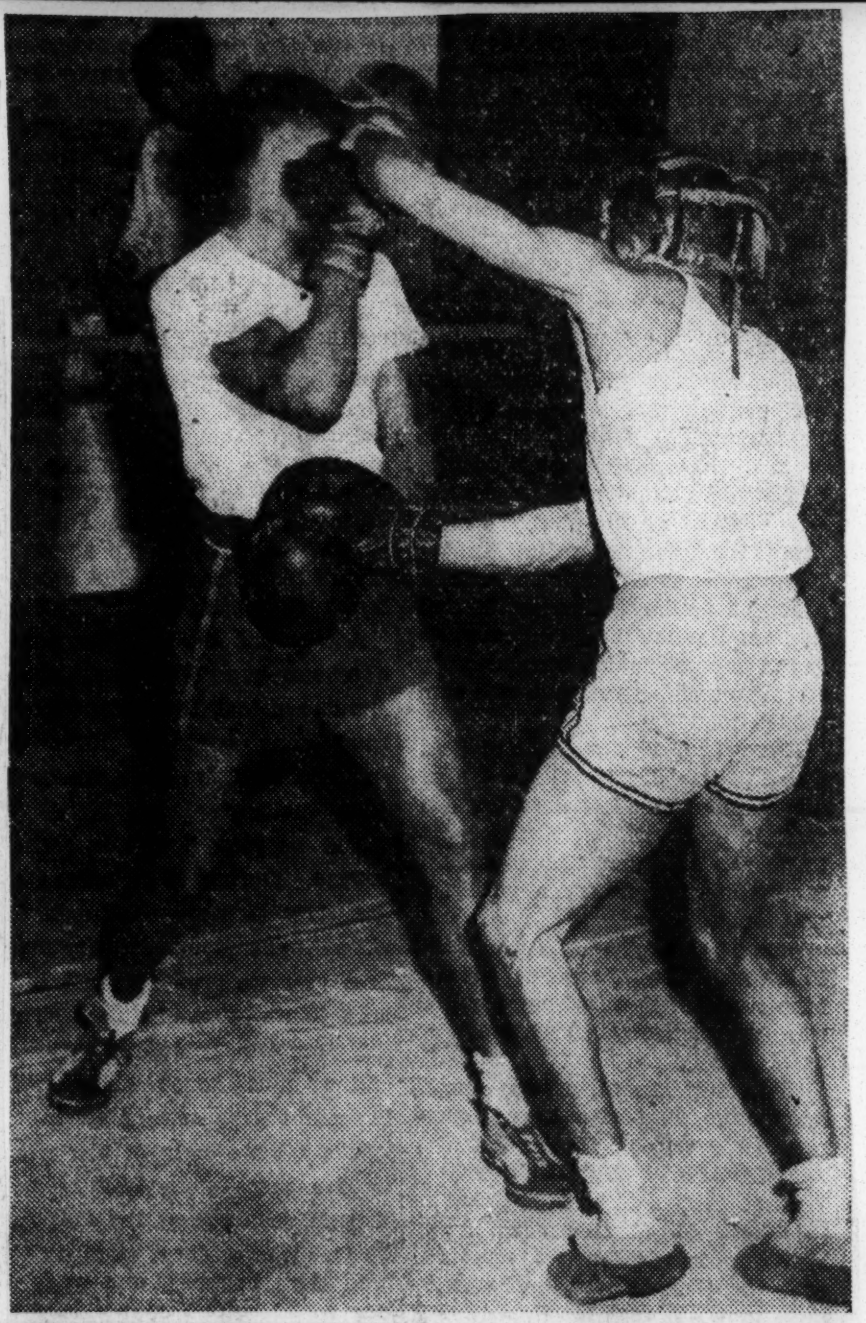
John Ferguson, instructor in hygiene and chairman of the Council's committee on defense and conservation of strategic materials, is administrating the progressive project.

Expressing thanks for the school program, Lieut. Gordon, morale officer, was determined in his praise of the students' activities in behalf of the soldiers.

"It has helped us no end to fulfill the needs of the regiment and is a grand gift," he remarked.

Dean Feldman, commenting on the program, explained: "Actually our building is so crowded and our facilities so limited that we're doing very little compared to our desire to be of service to our nation's defenders. However, at least we can give evidence that we are glad to make available the few open hours in our schedule and our willingness to share in the city's obligation to visiting military forces."

City College students who are the future soldiers of America are not only showing what a great heart New Yorkers have, but are proving to the men in action that democracy can and does work—in and out of school.



Guests of Gym: These Negro soldiers are sparring in the City College gym on 23rd St., where the school has opened all of its facilities for the benefit of a Negro regiment quartered nearby. —Sunday Worker Photo

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

The Negro Mess Attendant On The "Arizona"

JAN 1 2 1942 JAN 1 2 1942

An eye-witness account of the Pearl Harbor battle, published in the December 22 New York Times, tells how "a Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun manned a machine gun on the bridge (of the sinking battleship Arizona) until his ammunition was exhausted."

We cite this story not simply to show that Negroes have heroic fighting qualities. The Negro people have demonstrated such qualities in fullest measure through all the centuries of their struggle against slavery and racial oppression and in every war in which this nation has participated.

JAN 1 2 1942

Rather we point to this incident of the Negro mess attendant on the U. S. S. Arizona as an example of the discriminatory treatment accorded Negroes in all branches of the American armed forces, particularly the naval division.

This unnamed Negro sailor gave an example of bravery and resourcefulness under fire that would do credit to any member of the Navy. Yet, if he is still alive, he will not be permitted the opportunity even now to train in the use of a gun on an American naval vessel. He must remain what he was, a mess attendant, "privileged" only to clean tables, empty slops and clean the boots of some who might have but half of his intelligence and courage.

The thing that sticks out like a sore thumb in the Times account of this Negro mess attendant's action is that he "never before had fired a gun." Why? Only because this Negro and every Negro in the country is barred by the Navy's Jim Crow regulations from any post other than mess attendant.

This picture of the Negro mess attendant—segregated, discriminated against, denied his elementary right of an equal opportunity for training and position in the nation's fighting forces, yet turning with cool courage to fight in defense even of those who might have discriminated against him—this picture must cause the blood to boil in the veins of decent, democratic men and women.

JAN 1 2 1942

The Navy Department recently announced that it was considering a request permitting assignment of draftees to the Navy, because enlistments were not keeping up with the expanding needs of the sea forces. One of the reasons for this is that young, qualified Negroes—men of the calibre of the Arizona mess attendant—are not permitted to enlist in the Navy in any capacity other than as a steward. The Navy is crying for men, for fighters. Yet it bars the Negro people among whom there is a reservoir of tens of thousands of young men with aptitude for naval service and with fighting capacities second to none.

The Negro people for a long time have wondered what kind of war for democracy it is that must be fought by a Jim Crow Navy. They have asked what is the difference between Hitler's treatment of the Jews in Germany and the treatment they receive here in a war that has been officially dedicated to the high principles of the "four freedoms." Perhaps wider sections of the population will begin to wonder the same thing after reading about the Negro mess attendant on the Arizona.

JAN 1 2 1942

The American people must demand an end to the Jim Crow system in the armed forces. They must speak up in loud voice for equal rights for the Negro people in the armed forces as well as everywhere else.—From "The Militant."

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Inspiring Salute to U.S.A. Negro Troops

JAN 1 3 1942 JAN 1 3 1942

By Ralph Warner

Another step toward national unity was taken Sunday evening at the Cosmopolitan Opera House when the Stage, Screen and Radio Division of Fight for Freedom, Inc., staged a "Salute to Negro Troops." Solidly, shoulder to shoulder, the white and Negro actors of America stood together in a great demonstration against the oppression of minorities. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Paul Robeson, Helen Hayes, Marian Anderson, Burgess Meredith, Councilman A. Clayton Powell, Herbert Agar and scores of other notables appeared in person to affirm their determination to make America ever more democratic.

Four times during the evening the full-throated voice of the American people spoke. In the splendid pageant, "Salute to Negro Troops," characters symbolizing the great American Negroes of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars utter again their stirring call for that equality of all Americans guaranteed in the Bill of Rights, the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution. The issue was sharply drawn between Hitlerism and the democratic way of the American people.

JAN 1 3 1942

Mrs. FDR and Paul Robeson Speak

Again when Mrs. Roosevelt eloquently declared that the present war offers an opportunity to the American people to fight again for full democracy for all, the future path heemed clearer. Helen Hayes recited a pledge for lovers of democracy to fight ceaselessly against Hitlerism at home so that the power of all Americans may be devoted solidly to the tasks of victory.

JAN 1 3 1942

Finally, Paul Robeson, in a simple and straightforward manner, presented a brief analysis of how the defeat of Hitler will destroy international centers of reaction and thus bring to the Negro people their greatest opportunity to win forever the full fruits of freedom.

The opera house, formerly Mecca Temple, was crowded. Hundreds of Negro soldiers were present. In the pageant several hundred members of the 372nd Regiment, now engaged in guard duty in New York City, took part. Over 3,000 persons were thrilled by the great outpouring of talent in tribute to Negro youth. George Jessel, Sophie Tucker, Danny Kaye, Oscar Levant, Ella Logan, Sister Tharpe, W. C. Handy, Mischa Auer, Willy Bryant, the Berry Brothers and many other entertainers kept them engrossed with song, dance and god humor.

From Toronto, where she is singing in concert, Marian Anderson flew to New York to sing three numbers in that golden voice of hers. Paul Robeson stirringly rendered "Water Boy" and Blake's "Jerusalem." Oscar Levant played two Gershwin preludes and Fats Wallers nimble fingers pattered over the piano to win stormy applause. Paul Draper danced with that grace and personality which have made him famous. It was an all-star, four-star show.

The pageant, written by Carlton Moss and David Wolff, dramatically presented the dilemma of the Negro youth of today who is unable to understand why he must join the world armies against Hitlerism. To confuse these sincere Negro boys, the voice of the Negro nationalist knowingly recites the wrongs they suffer because of discrimination. Why should a Negro die for a country which does not grant him full equality? Then, led by Crispus Attucks, the great figures of the past rise to recite the deeds of Negro Americans. Frederick Douglass. Harriet Tubman and many others plead for courage in the face of the threat of Nazi tyranny.

Great white statesmen hpeak again — Washington, Jackson, Lincoln. John Brown speaks his final appeal before hanging. But the voice of the devil still persists. At last it is Douglass who pleads that America still gives the Negro the right to fight for his freedom, whereah under fascism he would be reduced again to slavery. Douglass urges, too, that America make use of both of its powerful arms, the strong white arm and the strong black arm. The Negro is the most loyal American, he says; for this is his country . . . he has allegiance to no other.

JAN 1 3 1942

A Triumph Over Hitlerism

The sorry story of Negro discrimination was written on the skies for all to read, despite a slight lack of balance in presenting another side of the present picture. For today the struggle against Hitlerism in Europe, Asia and the seven seas, offers to the Negro people a unique opportunity to fight against its domestic counterpart, oppression, dihcrimination and the violence which accompanies both. "Salute to Negro Troops" stands out as one of the finest historical presentations of its kind.

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

NEGRO HEROISM AT PEARL HARBOR

JAN 10 1942

Out of the many dispatches describing the heroic courage of U. S. Navy men under the hail of Japanese bombs, at Pearl Harbor, was an unusual account of the remarkable feat of a mess attendant who voluntarily manned a machine gun on the bridge of the U. S. S. Arizona in a desperate attempt to prevent the sinking of the ship.

One of the ship's commanders said: "A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun, manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted."

We do not know whether Navy officials at Washington will give appropriate recognition of this act of bravery performed by a loyal, fearless and obscure messman. But we do know that the story will serve to open up the eyes of those in authority who have been discounting the Negro's ability to discharge the obligations of higher naval ranks.

JAN 10 1942

Besides being an inspiring example of patriotism, this incident provides at the same time the best argument against limitations and restrictions that loyal and courageous black citizens are made to endure in the Navy. If a humble, segregated mess attendant can perform such a deed of valor, what would a proud black naval lieutenant do in an emergency of this kind?

There are no limits to the sacrifices of black Americans. They are willing to lay down their lives for the cause of democracy, for the honor of the Stars and Stripes, and for the security of this nation. Why, then, the humiliating limitations imposed upon them by our Navy?

New York Times
New York, N. Y.

THE JAPANESE IN AMERICA

Detailed reports from Honolulu indicate that the part played by Japanese Fifth Columnists in bringing about the Pearl Harbor disaster was considerable. Since much more than one-third of the population of the islands is racially Japanese, it is natural that this should have been so.

The same situation obviously does not exist on the mainland. Here we have next to no Japanese hyphenate problem. The 1940 census estimates, some of them made public this week, indicate that less than one-tenth of 1 per cent of our continental population is Japanese. Of this small fraction 47,305 are foreign-born, 79,642 American-born. California has nearly three-fourths of the total, the single city of Los Angeles nearly one-fourth. Many of the American-born do not speak Japanese and are out of touch with its ideas and culture.

JAN 9 1942

Undoubtedly Japan, like the other Axis Powers, has its agents in this country who are doing us as much harm as they can. The most dangerous of these agents are probably not Japanese. They are more likely to be something in the "Nordic" line and thus able to come and go without arousing suspicion. This is one more reason why well-behaved residents with yellow skins and slanting eyes should be treated as considerately as any other well-behaved residents. We can lay it down as axiomatic that the genuine Fifth Columnist is likely to look and act as little like a Fifth Columnist as possible. Except in extraordinary cases, detection is a job requiring expert police work.

Amsterdam News
New York, N. Y.

Reveal Race War Apathy

JAN 17 1942

Stormy Session Votes 7 To 1 It Is Not All-Out In Fight; Others Silent

JAN 17 1942

(Photo on Page 4)

Sharp dissension on the issue of the present attitude of colored America toward the World War ruled the conference of prominent women held at the 135th Street Y. M. C. A. last Saturday afternoon. The meeting was held under the auspices of several organizations, principally the National Urban League and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The aim of the conference was for the purpose of presenting a united front to the nation in the international crisis. Sixty conferees were present.

After a lengthy and turbulent session, the result showed just the opposite. The storm broke when William H. Hastie, former Virgin Islands Judge and now Civilian Aide to the Secretary of War, said: "We believe the colored people are not whole-heartedly and unreservedly all-out in support of the present war effort." The conference was thrown into confusion as if by a bomb shell. The delegates apparently feeling they were put on the spot were sharply divided on the motion made that it should be voted on. This motion was taken up after a previous motion to lay it on the table indefinitely was voted down. The delegates were nearly evenly divided on the motion as to whether it should be voted on at all, but the motion prevailed 31 to 25.

Attitude Not Disloyal

Those opposing this motion declared that any adverse vote on the motion would picture the race as disloyal if not pro-Hitler. The majority of the speakers, led by Walter White, however, presented eloquently the arguments that they would be cowardly if they refused to reveal to the country the real attitude of their people. The apathy and lack of cooperation they found country-wide were due they said to the widely publicized discrimination in the Army, Navy and Aircorps, and especially in the defense as well as domestic industry.

JAN 17 1942

Lester Granger, acting executive secretary of the National Urban League, declared that a known coalition of Southern Democratic Congressmen were "using their power of appropriation to force out of the Government, persons who have shown they were free of racial prejudice." They named Nathan Strauss, former Federal Housing authority head, as an example. After many parliamentary questions were raised, the vote was ordered by Tax Commissioner Hubert T. Delaney, who presided.

Hastie Upheld 7 to 1

Of the 60 delegates raising their hands as present, 19 timidly refused to vote. Of those voting 36 voted to sustain the contention of Judge Hastie that his race's heart is not in the war. Five of the dissenters courageously voted "no" to the motion. Others who took active part in the spirited discussion included Dr. F. D. Patterson, of Tuskegee Institute; Carl Murphy, editor of the Afro-American; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, of Fiske University, and B. F. McLaurin, of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

JAN 17 1942

Before the main question was taken up Robert Taylor, of the office of defense housing, revealed how colored workers had been deprived of defense housing. Since such housing has to be on vacant land and since there is no such vacant land in congested colored sections, there has been little chance. Political pressure and discrimination have prevented these proposed housing projects being placed elsewhere. Mrs. Carita Roane, of the New York State Employment Bureau in Harlem, declared refugees were being hired in many garment industries replacing colored workers. She felt progress was being made, but cited many cases of flagrant discrimination.

Telegraph
Macon, Georgia

Negro Leaders Charge Race With Apathy

JAN 12 1942

NEW YORK, [AP]—America's 13,000,000 Negroes, a group of their own leaders hold, are not "wholeheartedly and unreservedly" supporting the present war effort.

This conclusion that one-tenth of the nation's population is not "all out" behind the fight to defeat the Axis powers was agreed upon Saturday by a 36-to-5 vote at a national conference of representative Negro leaders.

JAN 12 1942

The question was posed by William H. Hastie, Negro civilian aid to Secretary of War Stimson, and precipitated stormy debate among the surprised delegates.

Many of the 60 delegates declined to participate in the ballot, but a motion to postpone the vote indefinitely was rejected.

Speakers emphasized their belief that Negroes were not disloyal to the United States or sympathetic to Hitlerism. Negro apathy and lack of co-operation in the war effort, they asserted, was resulting from what they termed numerous discriminations against the race in the defense program.

Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the War and Navy Departments were "honeycombed" with Southerners who he said did not represent enlightened opinion in the South but dominated government policy concerning Negroes.

JAN 12 1942

47n-1942

Atlanta, Ga. Constitution
January 16, 1942

Historical Body Preserves City Record in War

Roles Played by Atlantans Compiled in Scrapbook.

The Atlanta Historical Society is compiling a complete record of Atlanta's participation in the present war.

The day after the Pearl Harbor attack members of the society began clipping The Constitution, The Journal, and the suburban newspapers and compiling these clippings in scrapbook form for preservation.

Clippings include those referring to the Red Cross, defense efforts, Negro participation, records of men in service and various other related details of war activity in Atlanta.

The public is urged to preserve and send to the society all material of local interest not known to be available to them. This includes magazine articles, letters with descriptive details, photographs of boys and girls in the service, and of persons, groups and places in any way connected with this locality in the prosecution of the war.

Savannah, Ga., News
January 12, 1942

NEGROES NOT IN STEP WITH NATION

Apathy and Lack of Co-operation In War Effort

MEETING IN NEW YORK

Sentiment Agreed Upon By a 36-to-5 Vote

NEW YORK, Jan. 11 (AP).—America's 13,000,000 negroes, a group of their own leaders hold, are not "whole-heartedly and unreservedly" supporting the present war effort.

This conclusion, that one-tenth of the nation's population is not "all out" behind the fight to defeat the Axis powers was agreed upon yesterday by a 36-to-5 vote at a national conference of representative negro leaders.

The question was posed by William H. Hastie, negro civilian aide to Secretary of War Stimson, and precipitated stormy debate among the surprised delegates.

Many of the 60 delegates declined to participate in the ballot, but a motion to postpone the vote indefinitely was rejected.

Speakers emphasized their belief that negroes were not disloyal to the United States or sympathetic to Hitlerism. Negro apathy and lack of co-operation in the war effort, they asserted, was resulting from what they termed numerous discriminations against the race in the defense program.

Walter White, executive secretary of the Association for the Advancement of Colored People, declared that the War and Navy Departments were "honeycombed" with Southerners who, he said, did not represent enlightened opinion in the South, but dominated government policy concerning negroes.

A committee resolution, adopted after the debate, noted that negroes had served with the army and navy in every war since the American Revolution and concluded:

"Although we are not permitted at present to serve in all capacities for which we qualify, this war has the appearance of lasting many years. The absence of the full contribution of 13,000,000 colored citizens might conceivably be the weight that would tip the balance in front of our enemy. We call upon the government and the American people not to take that chance."

Constitution
Atlanta, Georgia
FEB 20 1942

101-Year-Old Negro Takes Interest in War

Special to THE CONSTITUTION.

ATHENS, Ga., Feb. 19.—"Uncle Sam sho got to win this war."

That's the way 101-year-old Reuben Gordon feels about it.

The aged colored man was born October 15, 1840, in Oconee county and took care of the stock on the plantation of Major Eddie Gordon when the latter went off to serve in the Confederate ranks. Reuben, his health beginning to fail, knows what warfare is, having seen the War Between the States, the Spanish-American War and the first World War.

He knows about the current conflict and is aware of what it means to America. He most sturdily avows, "We gotta win this time, sho."

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia
FEB 14 1942

Died For His Country At Pearl Harbor



MEMPHIS, Tenn.—(SNS)— FEB 14 1942

WILLARD HARDY HURD

Twenty-year-old son of the late Charles W. Hurd, and Mrs. Beulah Mae Hurd, of Collierville, Tenn., whose name was among the first of Mid-South casualties released by naval authorities in its report of persons killed in action during the Japanese raid at Pearl Harbor Monday, December 7th last. FEB 14 1942

At a Negro Patriotic Mass Meeting Sunday afternoon of this week, Mt. Nebo Baptist Church, certificates honoring memory of young Hurd as well as that of Otis Delaney Stelling were presented mothers of the two Pearl Harbor heroes. FEB 14 1942

Hurd was an honor graduate of Geeter high school, Whitehaven, Tenn. He enlisted in the United States Navy August, 1940, and at the time of the Japanese attack was a member of the crew of the American battleship, U. S. S. Arizona as Mess Attendant, Second Class. Significantly the death-dealing raid which snuffed out Hurd's life came on his mother's birthday.

Savannah Ga. News
February 23, 1942

WOULD USE NEGRO ON RUBBER CROPS

UPPER AMAZON VALLEY

Edgar G. Brown Tells of Novel Defense Plan

Proposal that an army of from 10,000 to 20,000 American negro workers go into the upper Amazon territory to become an army of rubber pioneers was made Sunday at a meeting of negro religious and secular leaders by Edgar G. Brown, Washington, D. C., advisor on negro affairs to the Civilian Conservation Corps.

It would be a gesture by the negro workers as a vital aid in the defense program, he said at the meeting held in the First Congregational Church, where the Chatham County Colored Forum had him as speaker on its Washington's Birthday program.

He had spoken here previously on the part the negro could play in the development of the country's resources.

The speaker is president of the United Government Employes Association in Washington. He said that turpentine workers who might be unfit for actual army service would be the ideal ones for this volunteer army. He believes that a large number can be recruited in this section and he would have Prof. George Washington Carver, the noted negro scientist and inventor, of Tuskegee, to head it. It is necessary to utilize people climatically suited for this upper Amazon valley where there are three or four wild rubber trees to an acre, he said.

Brown told his interested audience that synthetic rubber was a great discovery but in all synthetic products in the building of tires for army vehicles, planes, and the like, there had to be some basis of pure rubber. With much of the rubber supply for the United Allies cut off by the war the Japanese are waging in the Pacific, Brown said that harvesting of the wild rubber in the Amazon section would be of inestimable benefit to the Allied cause. He said he knew of no people better conditioned for the job than the negro. Certainly, said he, those who cannot meet the physical requirements for the army can serve their country by this volunteer service in obtaining a material so essential to defense and so vital in offense.

It has been suggested to Nelson Rockefeller, chairman of the Inter-American Commission and of the Department of Commerce board, that he arrange a conference with the Brazilian government on the matter and that negro agriculturists and economists be consulted about the proposition to see if the negroes cannot make this movement a definitely great help to the prosecution of the war.

Negro leaders throughout the country have been consulted about the plan. There are eight or nine religious denominations already interested. These church leaders have pledged absolute and continued loyalty, he said, to the government's war plans and the national emergency.

Hearing him here yesterday was a group of influential negroes connected with a number of their prominent organizations. He created the utmost interest at the meeting.

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

"Loss Of Face" Termed Serious Blow To Allies

FEB 1 2 1942

Capital Journal Says Ancient Myth Is Exploded

FEB 1 2 1942

By RIENZI B. LEMUS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) - White supremacy loses "face" in Asia, which is vital anywhere to white supremacy. That is more perturbing to its balance than territorial and material losses over there—and this increasing perturbation is no longer concealable here and hereabouts.

A leading newspaper in the United States is the Washington Evening Star, as fair as it is prosperous. Its feature editorial for February 2 was headed, "The Battle for 'Face' (in the Orient)." It noted that: "Indeed, the outcome of this intangible struggle will determine the shape of the future quite as much as material clashes between troops, ships and planes." "To all Asiatics, high and low, 'face' is supremely important."

FACE IMPORTANT

FEB 1 2 1942

In Asia, "face" is, by and large, western "material" magic that made a thing seem to be what it actually wasn't, which made of a white person a "superman." But when Japan chased England from Hong-Kong, Shanghai, the United States from Manila and forced us to defend our very sovereignty in Asiatic waters, thousands of miles from home and military supplies, we "lost face"—naturally. It was, however, a celebrated Japanese physician that really impressed by force of example the mythology of white supremacy. He was the late Dr. Noguchi.

FEB 1 2 1942

At about the same time that we were establishing Japanese "inferiority" with enactment of Asiatic exclusion laws out on the Pacific slope, Dr. Nogouchi was establishing parity with the best extant in the field of bacteriology at the Rockerfeller Institute of Medical Research in New York City. For several years, peer, friend of the institute's great chieftain, Dr. Flexner, Nogouchi died full of virulent germs, self admistered, in the advancement of science and for the succor of mandgitse-c-addor7svnGnfi t kind. The Asiatic mind got it—that inasmuch as the yellow man was peer of the white man in science, a super-white man, in or out of Asia, was "just stuff."

BRITISH LOST

FEB 1 2 1942

The Evening Star editorial concluded that "British face" is lost and only Gen. MacArthur's valiant army at the bottom of Luzon remained to uphold "western face." But MacArthur's force is also Filipino, without whose support he could not have got down to Bataan; and the backlog of our far eastern defense fireplace is China. Neither Filipino nor Chinaman is of the west. First American military casuality was a man out of the west—but a colored American soldier. In the 400 mile retreat down the Malay peninsula to Singapore, British troops and materials were covered by the rearguard of Gurkhas from India. Kipling is reversed: "East is East and West is West, and their twain do meet." But we lose "face" in Asia. Were we super-men we wouldntneed

We super-men we wouldn't need China's help.

FEB 1 2 1942

Leland Stowe is Chicago Daily News correspondent on the ground in the Far East. Two months ago he was in China, and got so depressed by increasing effect of Japanese anti - Anglo - United States propaganda that he wirelessed two or three articles to his paper about it. The Chinese bitterly criticize Anglo - United States Far East military policies without rebuke by the government, and elevation of China's President Chiang Kai Shek to supreme commander of allied forces in China, Siam, Burma, certainly didn't restore "face" in China.

NEW WORLD OF 'MEN'

As many readers of this piece will recall, 'taxi" of the Far East is the ginrikisha—long shafted, 2-wheeled vehicle built for one and "horsed" by natives, who can trot uphill with 240 pound brewers from Melbourn, 300 pound brides from Rangoon or Harbin. Just imagine captured marines and soldiers trotting between the shafts, "horsing" gallivanting Japanese troops at Peiping, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Tientsein in China—as is now reported! We lose "face" and, as the erudite president of Pennsylvania's adequate Haverford college—former editor of the Washington Post—wrote in his regular Sunday column for the Evening Star Feb. 1, lost group can be recaptured, yielded territory may be restored, but "lost face" is lost.

And so the march of Armageddon goes, to leave white supremacy buried in the debris of the conflict. The new world will be a civilization of men—just men, and not of superior races or super-men. is the way white supremacy's thoughtful elements here and hereabouts appear to be taking the situation.

FEB 1 2 1942

Daily World
Atlanta, Georgia

Group Meets In Discussion Of Possibilities

Liberals Advise President Doors Should Be Opened

FEB 2 2 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.— (ANP) —Washington is buzzing with reports concerning the recent conference at the Navy department with the Bard commission, since assistant secretary of the navy Ralph Bard, was chairman of the group that met to discuss future policy concerning the Negro in the United States navy.

It is reliably stated that two reports have reached the President's desk—one a minority report of the more liberal and younger officers included in the afternoon.

The same source is responsible for the information that the old liners were for maintaining the same policy that now prevails in the navy—that is to limit the enlistment of Negroes to the mess attendant rating.

FEB 2 2 1942

WANT DOORS OPENED

Liberals are said to have advised the President to open all doors, enlistments, and the academy at Annapolis for a full participation by Negroes—that there may be Admirals as well as mess attendants They are reported to have been frank in their discussion of the situation although they were outnumbered 6 to 3 in the committee meeting.

The reports have been on the President's desk pending his finding time to read them through, but due to pressure of other matters the chief executive has not had time to look into the findings of the groups.

It was at first reported that Judge William Hastie and Dr Robert C. Weaver had been called in for a conference on the matter of broadening the plan of enlistment for Negroes in the navy. It was said at that time the experiment would be made in the coast guard and if that reaction was favorable, it would be extended to the navy.

FEB 2 2 1942

STORY UNCONFIRMED

This, despite the fact that the Coast Guard had made an enviable reputation through the all-Negro unit stationed at Pea Island, N. C., and featured in the Negro Press a few years back. However, at that time the coast guard was directed by the treasury department. Control goes to the navy during war.

Judge Hastie would neither confirm nor deny that he had attended a meeting, but Dr. Weaver admitted there had been some discussion in which he had taken part, although he would not divulge the nature of the conference.

This last development in the reports of the Bard committee is being guarded very carefully and all interrogation on it is carefully diverted from getting too close to the report.

FEB 2 2 1942

The Daily Worker
New York, N. Y.

Union Exhibit On Negro and Defense Opens

MAR 4 — 1942

"The Negro and National Defense" is the theme of the Local 1 exhibition (State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO) which opened to the public this week.

The exhibit, described by Eleanor Goding, in charge of the Arrangements Committee, as the most ambitious undertaking of this nature ever presented by a trade union, includes panels on Negro history, art, music, poetry and other literary work, the housing problem, and the present war effort. Items of outstanding interest are the biographies of the 24 Negroes who have served in the United States Congress since the Reconstruction Era, the portrait gallery of famous Negro leaders of trade unions, an exceptional series of photographs titled "The Harlem Document," examples of Negro achievements in sculpture, painting and writing and three panels of portraits of artists, writers, singers and actors of national prominence.

A special panel on "Winning the War" bears the slogan: "The seeds of Hitlerism must be crushed," and then lists the seeds as Jim Crow, discrimination in national defense industries, the poll tax, segregation of Negro blood, lynching and segregation in the armed forces.

MAR 4 — 1942

There is also a display of Negro newspapers, magazines and pamphlets. Two members of Local 1, Alger Adams and George Shivery, have contributed their own paintings to the exhibition, which also include works by Maurice Becker, Joe Jones and Hugo Gellert.

As part of the celebration of Negro History Week, Local 1 has already distributed several thousand copies of the National Negro Congress pamphlet on "The Negro People Will Defend America." Chapter meetings during the past two weeks have heard addresses on the same subject and reports on the history of the Negro people in the United States.

Memphis, Tenn., Commercial Appeal
April 5, 1942

Mail Bag

G. A. C., New York City—The best answer to Axis propaganda among negroes comes from Dean J. T. Taylor of the North Carolina College for Negroes, who says:

"Negroes want to win the war. We are willing to fight and work to win the war, and we do not propose to stand silently by and see democracy crucified on a cross of gold, greed, prejudice, or self-centered selfishness.

"To negroes this is not a racial war. It is a war between conflicting and diametrically opposed philosophies . . . It is inconceivable that the negro, having desired liberty, opportunity, and freedom all these years, should about face and cast his lot with those who seek to destroy the very things he prizes most."

47n-1942
Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

"White Man's War" Treason Case Is All Washed Up

MAR 14 1942



47n
MAR 14 1942
MAR 14 1942

Age-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

Americans On Trial

APR 7 1942

BY CARROLL KILPATRICK

Washington Bureau, The Birmingham Age-Herald-News

Americans are on trial today before public opinion the whole world over. Every time they make one small slip the Axis nations pounce upon it and magnify it into grotesque proportions.

We say we are fighting another World War for liberty, for freedom and for democracy. So when we fail to practice democracy or to uphold liberty and freedom at home our enemies make the most of it in their shrewdly managed propaganda machines.

But one bit of propaganda they have been using against the United States is about to backfire. It concerns the ugly race riot in Detroit on Feb. 28, when a large number of Negro and white citizens fought over the question of which race should occupy the Sojourner Truth Defense Homes.

The Department of Justice and the Federal Bureau of Investigation have made a very careful study of this riot, which resulted in several battered heads but no fatalities. A special Grand Jury has been investigating the trouble and Justice Department officials are satisfied it will return indictments showing that the Ku Klux Klan had a large part in inspiring the trouble.

The Grand Jury is expected to hand down indictments this week or next, and it may even turn up evidence to prove that Japanese agents were quick to aid the Klan in its battle. A large number of FBI agents have been in Detroit for several weeks, and they believe they can show how the Axis quickly took advantage of the bad feelings that resulted from the riot.

* * *

Certainly the Axis radio used the riot as an example to prove to the rest of the world, and particularly to that part of the world occupied by colored races, that America is a bogus democracy. On March 6 the Hsinking Japanese radio, in a broadcast beamed to the yellow peoples of Southern Asia, reported:

APR 7 1942

"Serious riots between Negroes and whites in the population of Detroit: American authorities dispatched several thousand policemen to quell the disturbance. The cause of the trouble was an order of the Detroit city authorities opening a section of white residential districts to Negro citizens. The casualties were tremendous as both whites and Negroes fought with serious determination.

"With the outbreak of the war, Detroit became the center of the American armaments industry. A shortage of labor caused U. S. officials to employ both Negroes and whites without any discrimination. However, white resentment of the Negroes has bungled up another American defense program."

The Tokyo radio, in a program beamed to Latin America, said: "The New York Times states that in Detroit, converted with the outbreak of the war into a center for the production of munitions, there is a great scarcity of workers and a great housing shortage. This problem was solved by loading Negro workers in the basements of dwelling places occupied by whites.

"Nevertheless, when the Negroes started to move into their new quarters the whites came out to stop them with revolvers and other arms. Violent fights broke out in which thousands of policemen took part, and as a result there were many persons killed or wounded. This is just another proof of the internal dissension in the United States."

APR 7 1942

The Japanese have twisted the truth with great subtlety. But there's one thing they say which most Detroiters, particularly the automobile workers, know is a long way from the truth. There is not a labor shortage in Detroit at the present time. In fact, thousands of automobile workers have lost their jobs as a result of the conversion to war production. Of course, they will get their jobs back soon, and then there will be a labor shortage.

Total war means total effort by all the people and a wholehearted determination not to fall into the traps set by the nation's enemies. Those who play the game of the Klan, or any other Fascist, or Communist organization are not only giving first allegiance to the United States, but are assisting its enemies.

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Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

LET'S CORRECT INJUSTICES AT HOME, HE SAYS

MAR 28 1942

Cites Bravery of Miller, Generosity Of Louis At N. Y. Banquet

By BESSYE J. BEARDEN

NEW YORK — No recent event has given such an elated and hopeful feeling as the Freedom House inaugural dinner at the Hotel Commodore Thursday, March 19 when Wendell L. Willkie, as toastmaster, made a slashing attack on the United States navy for barring Negroes in its service except as mess attendants.

Citing the heroism of the Negro messmen who bravely participated in the attack on Pearl Harbor, and the patriotism of Joe Louis in fighting for the benefit of the Navy Relief society, he said, neither of them cold wear a navy uniform because their skins are black.

"Now you lovers of freedom," Mr. Willkie said to the 2,000 guests attending the dinner, "I don't think this is right in a free country. Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world, devote some time bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words. Don't you think that as American citizens, we should insist that our government and navy department eliminate the bar that prohibits any American citizen from serving his country."

Other speakers on the program, all of whom spoke eloquently in the cause of freedom and democracy, were Dorothy Thompson, columnist; Archibald MacLeish, director of the Office of Facts and Figures; Quentin Reynolds, war correspondent; Dr. Henry P. Van Dusen, dean, Union Theological seminary and Herbert Agar, president of Freedom House.

MAR 28 1942

Among those of our group who were present to share in this wonderful evening of good fellowship were Mrs. James Weldon Johnson, Miss Rachel Carrothers, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Ward, Sylvester Carrouthers, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. J. Finley Wilson of Washington and your correspondent.

The complete text of Mr. Willkie's address follows:

"This meeting is the inaugural dinner of Freedom House, a house, as its name indicates, symbolizing freedom, its membership dedicated to the advancement of the cause of freedom throughout the world.

"Obviously among the purposes of the founders of Freedom House is the encouragement of our armed forces who constitute the battle line on which we fight for freedom throughout the world. Another purpose is to stimulate the people of America to suport the cause of freedom everywhere. I wonder sometimes, however, whether we are not a little pharisaical or perhaps even presumptious in our high-minded statements about freedom. Are we always as alert to practice it here at home as we are to proclaim it abroad? Do we accord freedom to all our citizens?

MAR 28 1942

"On Dec. 30 in a belated press dispatch describing the personal heroism of men and officers during the Pearl Harbor attack, occurred this sentence: 'A Negro mess attendant who never before had fired a gun, manned a machine gun on the bridge until his ammunition was exhausted.' A Negro mess attendant. Who was he? For weeks newspapermen and columnists asked that question of the Navy department. Letters began to come in from all over the country. Commentators began to speak of the 'unnamed Negro messman.'

"Finally, the office of the Secretary of the navy was able to identify him, and on March 5 sent this story to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, which had been seeking the information:

"Doris Miller was born in Waco, Texas, the third son in a family of four brothers. In 1939, when he was twenty he entered the navy as a mess boy, the only classification in which the navy accepted Negroes. He had been two years a mess boy in the service at the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor.

Fired On Japanese Planes

"In company with two officers and several enlisted men, Miller was on the signal bridge of a battleship when the commanding officer of the vessel received a fatal abdominal wound. While the others sought to construct a stretcher to lower the captain to a safer location a naval reserve lieutenant and Miller manned a pair of machine guns and fired upon the attacking planes until fires started by bombs rendered the machine-guns useless.

"Unable to lower their captain on an improvised stretcher, four officers and men, including Miller, carried him from the blazing bridge of the ship to the more sheltered deck under the port side anti-aircraft guns.

"Dying, the captain ordered the officers and men to abandon ship. Finding other means of escape blocked because of the flames, they made their way to shore, hand over hand, along lines strung deckward from a boat crane.

"The dispatches give us no further news of that boy and we know none of the details of his life except that single fine act of judgment and self sacrificing courage. But there's one fact we know positively and exactly; he cannot enlist in the United States navy and only for the reason that he was born with a black skin.

"A few weeks ago I sat in Madison Square Garden and I watched a perfect specimen of physical manhood risk his world's championship in order to raise almost $100,000 for the Naval Relief society. A few nights ago I listened to that same young man make a speech to 20,000 people at another Naval Relief society rally in Madison Square Garden—a simple speech an ungrammatical speech, yet eloquent and moving. He was in an army uniform; he couldn't have been in a navy uniform for his skin was black.

"Now, you lovers of freedom—I don't think this is right in a free country. Won't you, while you are proclaiming the necessity for freedom throughout the world devote some time to bringing about a correction of this injustice at home, an injustice which makes a mockery of all our fine words. Don't you think that as American citizens we should insist that our government and navy department eliminate the bar that prohibits any American citizen from serving his country.?"

Afro-American
Baltimore, Maryland

Southern White Officers Soldiers' Worst Enemy

APR 18 1942

Army Vet Says He Fears Legal Lynching of Some of Our Troops Once They Leave the United States.

[EDITOR'S NOTE: The contents of this article came to the AFRO from an army veteran now in a Southern camp whose name is withheld for obvious reasons. He urged that the colored press send representatives with colored A.E.F.'s to chronicle the rape of democracy within a so-called democracy's army which he anticipates.]

APR 18 1942

Australia is a white country and there will be many a lynching of colored soldiers under the guise of military legality as most of the officers over colored soldiers who will be fighting overseas are Southern whites.

I have been in the army twenty-five years and I know the attitudes of these Southern whites. After they get their troops overseas, they will do innumerable things that would not be tolerated here.

Stewart a Prophet

Ollie Stewart has told the truth about the attitude of some Southern whites. There are many in and out of the army who would rather lose the war than see the colored man stand beside him as a man.

APR 18 1942

Stewart told the truth about the difficulties colored soldiers encounter in getting into officer training schools. Now, however, the War Department is demanding that each colored regiment send a quota to officers' schools.

No Northerners in A.E.F.'s

America's white democracy is in trouble and what is more it is getting licked. The War Department is even afraid to send Northern colored to fight the Japs, fearing their reaction to Nipponese propaganda.

America, therefore, sends what it considers the more "subjected" colored boys from the South to the fighting front. This war will be a long and hard one and I trust the colored press will continue to expose every unfair act on the part of the army and navy.

FDR Reads Our Papers

You see the army is afraid of the President as the the President is a reader of colored newspapers. The colored press has done a lot of good so far. We gained little in the last war, and we must gain more in this one or there will be little reason for colored men to participate in future wars.

Nashville, Tenn. Banner
April 7, 1942

Negro Troops

To the Editor of THE BANNER:

Any intelligent American, when asked if good morale on the home front is essential, will answer it in the affirmative, whether consideration is being given the vast majority or the small minority groups. So, being a Negro, I must state beforehand that my race in all wars in the history of America has not been lacking in morale and patriotism; but for that extra zip among us I wish as long as it would not aid and comfort the enemy that some of our endeavors could be published during the major campaigns that are bound to be fought between us Americans and the Axis before we can gain the inevitable triumph. That is, mention the Negro troops much the same way the British do their Indian forces.

So, let us hear over the radios and read in the papers lines that may say, "Negro pilots down five Jap bombers," "Japs fall back as Negroes use bayonets," etc.

LEVI CROWLEY.
673 Bass Street.

670-1942

47n-1942
Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.

Three Red Cross Workers Arrive In Great Britain

OCT 9 - 1942

Trained Experts To Operate With Negro Soldiers

OCT 9 - 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(ANP) Three American Red Cross club workers arrived in England this week to supplement the staff of trained club workers operating for Negro American troops in the British Isles, the American Red Cross announced Thursday. A club director and two personal service directors comprised the trio.

The following arrived:

George W. Goodman, 5328 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Sydney Taylor-Brown, 3303 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

OCT 9 - 1942

Miss Carol Jarrett, 4571 Garfield Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri.

Georgia W. Goodman, 5326 East Capitol Street, Washington, D. C., club director, attended high school in Hartford, Connecticut. He was graduated from Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pennsylvania, B. A. '26, and Boston University, M. A '33. He also attended New York School of Social Work. He was field executive for the Boy Scouts of America in New York City in 1927-1928, and was membership secretary of the Pine Street YMCA., St Louis, Missouri in 1929. After ten years in the employ of the Boston Urban League, he came to Washington, D. C. and was executive secretary of the Washington Urban League until his Red Cross appointment.

Mrs. Sydney Taylor-Brown, 3303 Iowa Street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, personal service director formerly lived in Worcester Massachusetts. She attended Sargent School, Cambridge, B. S. '25 and Chicago University where she took graduate work in social service administration. She taught physical education in West Virginia State College, Institute, West Virginia from 1925 to 1930. She was employed as social worker by the New Orleans Relief Administration from 1930 to 1933 and the following year held the same position with the St. Louis Relief Administration. She was a medical social worker for a short time in St. Mary's Infirmary in St. Louis. Since 1936 she was a case worker for the Children's Aid Society of Allegheny County, Pennsylvania, with headquarters in Pittsburgh. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Taylor. She was born in Sydney, Australia. Her father, professionally known as "Major," was world bicycle champion in the early 1900's.

Carl Jarrett, 4571 Garfield Avenue, St. Louis, Missouri, personal service director, is a native of Denver, Colorado. She attended high school in Denver and Denver University where she received her B. A. degree in 1928. She attended the Bishop Tuttle School of Social Work in Raleigh, North Carolina in 1929. She was case worker and later supervisor in the St. Louis Provident Association, now the St. Louis Social Security Commission, from 1929 until her appointment for overseas service with the American Red Cross. She is on leave of absence for the duration. She is a member of the American Association of Social Workers.

RED CROSS
Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.

"NO COLOR BAR IN RED CROSS CLUBS IN ENGLAND"--GIBSON

SEP 19 1942

BULLETIN: LONDON, England, Sept. 17—"There will be no color bars in any clubs, canteens or dormitories established throughout Britain for United States forces." These were the words of Harvey Gibson, Red Cross Commissioner of all activities in Britain, when he addressed a general press conference of newspaper representatives here this week.

This statement confirms the fact that the Red Cross will not tolerate racial discrimination, a prediction which was made recently by George Padmore, Courier War Correspondent, after an exclusive interview with Commissioner Gibson.

Explaining the reason for the existence of two separate clubs under white and colored management respectively, an official spokesman at Red Cross headquarters said that it was found expedient to do so in areas where large numbers of white and colored troops were billeted.

Experience had shown that while in theory all Red Cross clubs are open to all United States forces, colored troops prefer to patronize a club under the management of their own people for a number of reasons, he said. Firstly the cooking is generally more to their taste; secondly, they receive more personal attention from a colored than a white staff; and thirdly, they avoid coming into conflict with certain undesirable types of white Americans, who resent social contact with Negroes in public places, the spokesman explained.

Whites Patronize Club

I was told that Negroes who have no objection to becoming embroiled in conflicts with prejudiced are free to patronize the club under white management. On the other hand, whites who prefer the company of colored people are entitled to use the amenities of the club under colored management.

Significantly enough, several white soldiers and sailors, some of them from Southern states, have stayed at the club, sleeping in the same dormitories and eating in the same dining hall with the colored soldiers on leave.

When asked by colored members of the staff why they selected to patronize their outfit instead of the one run by their white colleagues, they were told that they preferred the cooking and the general atmosphere of the club, which they found more invigorating. Furthermore, they run no risk of being insulted as in the case of Negroes visiting the other club patronized mostly by whites.

In London Too

What makes the whole matter so interesting is that colored soldiers stationed in rural parts and visiting London make use of the Red Cross clubs in the British metropolis. The staffs of all these London clubs are white, and the majority of their regular patrons are white American soldiers, sailors and airmen.

As far as I have been able to discover, the colored visitors to these hostels have been well received, and have heard of no incident between white and colored soldiers

Chicago Defender
Chicago, Illinois

Red Cross Girls Oversea Win Hearts Of Brit[illegible]ers

Nov. 21, 1942

By GEORGE PADMORE
(Chicago Defender London Correspondent)

LONDON. — (Censored)— It has taken but several short weeks for the first contingent of colored Red Cross club workers here to capture the hearts of all British folk, rich and poor, high and low.

These Afro-American ambassadors of good will by their charm and intelligence have won the esteem and respect of all the leading citizens of the famous cathedral city where they are stationed. They are five comely young women and three clean-cut men of the "new Negro" type, who are the vanguard of a large contingent of experienced colored social workers and recreation experts who are being recruited in the States.

All have made an excellent beginning in their mission, part of which is to foster and promote harmonious inter-racial relations between U. S. doughboys and the native population.

George W. Goodman, leader of the group, has already been invited by the Lord Mayor to serve on the civic reception committee welcoming incoming American troops.

Invited to Serve

A finer representative coterie of young women could not have been selected for this mission. They are the first colored American women to reach these parts. They are friendly and dignified and adapted themselves to British customs admirably.

It is, therefore, not surprising that Viscountess Caldecotte, the wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England, had them as her special guests last Sunday. Attired in their smart uniforms of light Air Force blue, the young women, attended by Lady Caldecotte, attended the annual Harvest Thanksgiving service at St. James' Anglican church, usually referred to in America as Episcopalian.

On that quiet autumn Sunday morning, while RAF planes from nearby airdromes patrolled the skies, the congregation assembled in historic St. James was an unique one. Among its members were descendants of old British seafaring families and merchant traders whose early fortunes were made on the trade in black ivory, and the American offspring of some of these very slaves. After centuries, fortune had brought them together to worship side by side and to ask God's aid and guidance in the struggle against the common enemy of their respective countries.

Two Clubs in Town

There are two clubs situated within five minutes walking distance of each other in this town. Both are under the aegis of the American Red Cross; both are supposed to be open to all United States forces irrespective of race, color or creed.

But one is under entirely white management, while the other is run by an all-colored staff. I discovered no public signs outside the clubs indicating racial designation. The signboards over both buildings merely read: "American Red Cross club." It is only when one enters the buildings that one notices the distinction in the color of the staffs and patrons.

on Red Cross premises. It might be due to the fact that very few colored soldiers have been making use of these clubs in London.

The club under the management of the colored Red Cross workers in this town is one of the largest in the country. It occupies a spacious building with an annex; the roof of which was destroyed by incendiary bombs. Workmen are engaged in renovating the building. When it is completed the club will extend its premises, and will have dormitory space for several hundred beds.

Fine Equipment

At present, the main floor of the club premises is given over to the office of the director and the inquiry bureau, dining room, lounge and billiard room. The dining room is fitted up in restaurant fashion with tables on all sides. Everything is scrupulously clean.

The walls are decorated with army posters and a large cartoon from the Russian newspaper "Pravda," depicting Hitler, Goering and Goebbels in ridiculous pose. Everywhere are slogans reminding the soldiers "Be like dad—keep mum."

The lounge is a cozy and homey room, furnished simply with large easy chairs around an open fireplace. Facilities are provided for the men to write letters. An effort is now being made by the management to build up a library. In the billiard room provision is made for all sorts of indoor games.

The dormitory is on the second floor. The beds look immaculate with their white linen. There are about a dozen showers. Everything showed efficiency and order. The club gives the appearance of a well run hotel and reflects to the credit of the management which, within the short space of two weeks, has laid the foundations of an efficiently run institution.

This achievement is all the more noteworthy in view of the bad start which the club had. On the night when it was officially opened only one soldier out of the thousands invited turned up. It appears that the whites who were then in charge sent out notices to the camps announcing the opening of a colored club. The men resented what they considered an attempt on the part of the Red Cross to introduce racial segregation and refused to turn up.

It was feared that the club might have to close down. However, with the arrival of the colored staff the misunderstanding was cleared up, and it was pointed out to the men that the club was open to U. S. forces of all races and not exclusively for Negroes. Although there has been no large influx, whenever soldiers go on leave they make the club their headquarters.

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O.W.I.

OWI Has Only 4 Negroes On Staff Of 4,407 Persons

OCT 29 1942

Figure Is Just 400 Short Of Share Per Population Ratio

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WASHINGTON —, (ANP)— Although the United States government is spending over $36,000,000 for far flung propaganda on all fronts during the current fiscal year, less than $10,000 of this amount is being utilized to encourage Negroes and to build the much discussed "morale" of the great minority group.

In the vast horde of workers, writers, publicists, artists, and veteran newsmen employed by the Office of War Information, there are only four Negroes to service the 13,000,000 Negroes residing in the United States.

Davis described his force of 4,407 workers as an auxiliary to the armed forces of the United States. The proportion of Negroes employed is one hundredth per cent of the total, although the Negro population is estimated at being 10 per cent of the total population of the country.

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According to the figures used by the selective service in calling men to the colors, there should be at least 400 Negroes employed in every possible field in the OWI. And they should receive salaries commensurate with the posts they are filling. The fact that the government itself is only giving token employment in its war agencies is pattern enough for the private individuals to follow.

The salaries of these four Negroes is not comparable with those paid the whites, who receive top-notch salaries to turn out their pieces.

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In all the group, not one Negro receives $5,000 per year, whereas a breakdown of the group in its entirety shows scores of whites who rate $10,000 per year.

In the hearings before the house appropriations committee, Elmer Davis, director of OWI, warned the committee that the cost probably would be higher next year than in the past 12 months.

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Chicago, Illinois

TWO NEGROES GET POSTS WITH OWI

Nov. 29, 1942

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—Dr. Lyman Bryson, chief of the Bureau of Special Operations, Office of War Information, this week announced appointment of William M. Cooper and Robert F. Martin as senior field representative and associate field representative on his staff.

Both appointees are already at work in the Division of Community Services developing programs for studying and meeting the information needs of typical communities and special groups in order to promote intelligent discussion of war issues. Messrs. Cooper and Martin will work with minority groups through the schools, churches, labor organizations, and adult study bodies. Special attention will be given to the Negro public through all of these groups.

Mr. Cooper, director of the summer school and extension work at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., resigned as Associated state administrator of the War Savings department of the U. S. Treasury to undertake the OWI assignment on a per diem basis under which he will devote half his time to working with OWI.

Mr. Martin, assistant professor of social sciences at A. and T. college, Greensboro, N. C., has obtained a leave of absence from that institution to devote full time to his work in the Bureau of Special Operations.

Mr. Cooper is a member of the executive board of the Virginia Interracial commission, councilor of the American Teachers' association, executive secretary of the Negro Organization society, secretary-treasurer of the Virginia Conference of Social Workers, and a member of the Virginia State Teachers' association and the Virginia Society of Research.

Mr. Martin is a graduate of Howard university, from which institution he received the M.A. degree in 1938. During the last two years he was a Rosenwald Fellow at the University of Chicago, completing all formal requirements for the Ph.D. in political science and history in June, 1942.

The Bureau of Special Operations of the Office of War Information is a point of liaison between the government and individuals and organized groups throughout the country. It is through this bureau that the OWI serves as an information center which responds to public inquiries about the government and the war both in Washington and the field.

OWI Reports on Negroes in Army

The Daily Worker
DEC 26 1942
N.Y., N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 25.—Negroes are being inducted into the Army through selective service in the same proportion that Negro registrants bear to total registration, and Negro soldiers are now on active duty in most of the overseas theatres where other American troops are stationed, the Office of War Information announced yesterday.

The OWI cited official records of the Bureau of Selective Service, War Manpower Commission, which reveal the following facts about Negroes in the armed services.

Although Negroes constituted 9.8 per cent of the total population in the last census, Negro selectees and volunteers constituted 10.1 per cent of all persons inducted into the army, through Selective Service, by Oct. 31, 1942.

In 9 out of 14 southern and border states, the percentage of Negroes inducted into the Army through selective service exceeded the perecentage of Negroes registered in those states.

During the 1940-41 period, Negroes constituted 16.1 per cent of the total number of volunteers entering the Army through the selective service system.

WIDELY SCATTERED

OWI pointed out that there are Negro units in Great Britain, Ireland, North and West Africa (including Liberia), Australia, New Guinea, Hawaii, Alaska and the West Indies.

Rumors that Negroes were not being inducted into the Army in comparable percentages have been circulated in various sections of the country, OWI declared.

Bureau of selective Service statistics reveal that in the southern states on Oct. 31, 1942, Negroes constituted 38.4 per cent of all selective service inductions in Louisiana, 34.5 per cent of all similar inductions in Florida, 34.2 per cent in Alabama, 27.8 per cent in North Carolina, 27.2 per cent in Virginia, 19.4 per cent in Texas, 19.1 in Maryland, 9.1 per cent in Kentucky and 7.2 per cent in West Virginia. In each of these states, the percentage of Negroes inducted exceeded the percentage of Negroes registered under selective service.

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FILLED VOLUNTEER QUOTAS

In four states, the percentage of Negro inductions either equalled the percentage of Negro registrations or closely approximated the proportion. Negroes constituted 44.2 per cent of all selective service inductions in Mississippi, 34 per cent of all similar inductions in South Carolina, 32.5 per cent in Georgia, 21.3 per cent in Arkansas, and 18.5 per cent in Tennessee.

Discussing the high percentage of Negro volunteers during the first year of selective service, the director of that agency declared in an official report to President Roosevelt.

"One state with a large Negro population over a period of several months filled every call made upon it for Negro selectees by volunteers. In large sections of other states also this has been true. The Negro has availed himself as freely as possible under the conditions to volunteer for service in the armed forces."

Negroes Compose 10.1% of U.S. Army

Daily Worker, N.Y. City, N.Y.

The Office of War Information revealed yesterday that Negro selectees and volunteers compose 10.1 per cent of Army personnel. In conjunction with this release, OWI pointed out that the Negro population of the United States stands at about 9.8 per cent of the total.

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Negro troops are now in action on the majority of overseas theatres of war, OWI said. They are stationed side by side with white troops.

Major General Lewis B. Hershey, director of selective service told President Roosevelt in an official report that, "the Negro has availed himself as freely as possible under the conditions, to volunteer for service in the armed forces."